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THE "QUEEN" NEWSPAPER

BOOK OF TRAVEL.

A GUIDE TO HOME AND FOREIGN RESORTS.

A RÉSUMÉ OF
THE PRACTICAL TRAVEL INFORMATION
WHICH HAS APPEARED IN
THE "QUEEN" FROM 1894 TO 1906.

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COMPILED BY
THE TRAVEL EDITOR.

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WITH SIXTEEN MAPS AND FORTY-FIVE ILLUSTRATIONS.

(THIRD YEAR.)

HORACE COX,
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F. TENNANT PAIN, 18, RUE FAVART, PARIS.

1906.

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PREFACE.

BESIDES careful revision and much additional information on places already described in the former editions, a large number of resorts not hitherto mentioned are this year included, the main increase being in the sections devoted to the United Kingdom, France, Germany, the Tyrol, and Switzerland. Other new features are sixteen instead of eight maps, and forty-five illustrations instead of thirty as last year.

TRAVEL and EDUCATION QUERY

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ADDRESS

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SUBJECT

FOR WHAT TIME OF YEAR?

DATE

ATTACH THIS TO LETTER.

Individual queries about the climate, season, attractions, educational and residential facilities, accommodation in hotels and pensions, and tours at home and abroad will always be answered gratis in the "Travel" columns of the *Queen* Newspaper, Windsor House, Bream's-buildings, London, E.C., on receipt of the above coupon, which appears also every week among the Travel advertisements of the *Queen*.

THE TRAVEL EDITOR.

March, 1906.

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The eyelids, long neglected, can be massaged and lines removed by electricity and the new light ironing cure, and by Mrs. Adair's treatment the eyes can even be made stronger, while the clear youthful look will return when the lines which gave that tired look, so well-known and dreaded by everyone, have been removed by her skilful treatment.

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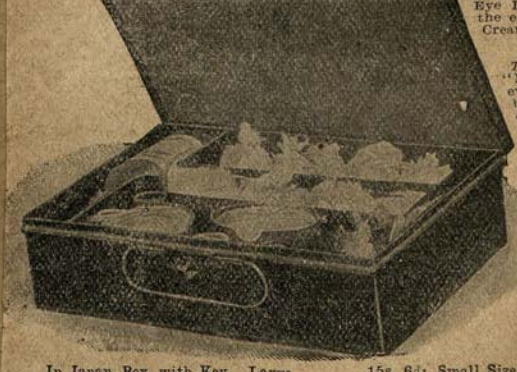

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BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

THE "QUEEN" NEWSPAPER BOOK OF TRAVEL.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ABERDEEN is a large town of 153,000 inhabitants, and has several fine buildings. The shops are good; houses and flats are not difficult to obtain at moderate rents. The climate is decidedly not cold, but is bracing, and especially agreeable during the summer months. The country around is exceptionally pretty, and offers many charming excursions by cycle, train, and on foot. The educational facilities are good. Golf links. HOTELS: *Palace, Grand, Imperial.* NEWSPAPERS: *Free Press, Journal.*

ABERDOVEY, a quiet bathing place at the mouth of the Dovey, in Merioneth, with good scenery, fishing (river and sea), and golf links. The winter climate is mild. HOTEL: *Trefeddian.*

ABERFELDY is prettily situated on the Tay, in Perthshire. It is an excellent headquarters for fishing, for excursions amidst lovely scenery, and for golf. Places of interest: Loch Tay, Taymouth Castle, the "Birks o' Aberfeldy," Falls of Moness, Pass of Lyon, McGregor's Leap, Castle Menzies, and Garth Castle. Climate, dry and bracing. The population is just over 1500. HOTELS: *Breadalbane Arms* and *Palace.*

ABERYSTWYTH is a very popular summer resort with excursionists. There are many "attractions" of the character to draw them. The climate is even, the town being protected on the east and north-east, while facing west and exposed equally to the S.W. and N.W. winds. It has a soothing rather than bracing atmosphere, humid rather than dry, and therefore is the resort of those whose nerves are in need of repose. The bathing is good, and the excursions in the neighbourhood most charming. In the spring, late autumn, and winter residence there for all classes is delightful, and only during the crowded times of midsummer is it a place not to recommend to those who prefer entire absence of beach amusements and in fact anything beyond what Nature provides. Mean temperature: Annual, 50° Fahr.; January, 41; August, 60·5. Rainfall, 54 inches (2·81 in April—lowest—and

6·50 in October—highest). There are two very fine hotels, the *Queen's* and the *Cambria*, and another not so large the *Belle vue*, all facing the sea. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Plynlimmon*, Victoria-terrace; and *Collingwood*, Queen's-road. HOUSE AGENT: J. E. James, Cambrian Chambers. NEWSPAPER: *Observer*. Free illustrated brochure from the town clerk.

ACHILL.—This island is reached by the Midland Great Western Railway of Ireland and via Westport. From Achill Sound the railway company's long cars drive (eight and a half miles) to Dugort (*Slievemore Hotel*). The cliff scenery is exceptionally fine, and the climate bracing.

ALDEBURGH-ON-SEA (pop. 2400), on the Suffolk coast, ninety-five miles from London by the Great Eastern Railway, has good bathing (mixed), sea and river (Alde) fishing, shooting, and golf (18 holes). Excursions to Leiston Abbey, Orford, Dunwich, and Slaughden (for boating). Gravel soil, shingle and sand beach. HOTELS: *Wentworth Castle* and *White Lion*. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Grosvenor*. HOUSE AGENTS: Woodcock and Henry.

AMBLESIDE (pop. 2500), in Westmorland, a favourite centre in the Lake District, about a mile from the head of Windermere. EXCURSIONS: Stockgyll Force, Rydal, Kirkstone Pass, Loughrigg Fell, Grasmere, Windermere, Ullswater, Coniston, Keswick (the last five by coach). HOTELS: *Waterhead*, *Salutation*, *Queen's*. HOUSE AGENT: W. L. Mason. NEWSPAPER: *Chronicle*.

ARBROATH, on the Forfar coast, has fine cliff scenery, good bathing, fishing, and golf. HOTELS: *White Hart* and *Imperial*. APARTMENTS: On application to Mr Campbell, Brothock Bridge.

ARNSIDE, on Morecambe Bay, is bracing well on the fells, and even under them moderately so. It has a fine and rocky shore at the seaward side, and firm sands at the river Kent's mouth. Arnside Knott rises directly from the village, and is a fine headland, well wooded. Drives and walks, short railway excursions, and the Lakes near by make Arnside a most agreeable resting-place. HOTELS: *Albion*, *Crown*.

ARTHOG (*Arthog Hall Hotel*) at the foot of Cader Idris and three miles from Barmouth. Delightful scenery.

ASCOT, in Berkshire, has an important race meeting. Pretty district, with hunting, shooting, and golf; gravel and sand subsoil. HOUSE AGENT: Chancellor. HOTEL: *Berystede*.

AVIEMORE (Gaelic, Abh-mohr, "Great Water") is situated in the county of Inverness, and is the junction station on the Highland Railway, where the direct line from Inverness and the north and west joins the line from Grantown, Forres, Elgin, and Aberdeen. All trains stop at Aviemore, which forms a convenient resting-place for passengers to or from Inverness and the north, and to and from the west coast. The *Station Hotel* there stands about 900 feet above sea level on a terrace at the base of Craigellachie Rock, a bold and wooded height on the mutual border of the ancient clanship districts of Badenoch and Strathspey, and which gave the clan Grant their slogan or war-cry, "Stand fast, Craigellachie!" The view from the hotel, which is the nearest and most convenient starting-point

for the ascent of Cairngorm, and for pedestrians to Braemar by Larig Ghru, is typically Highland in character. In the foreground is the river Spey, flowing through arable, meadow and heather-clad moorland. Beyond on the east and north stretch the vast pine forests of Rothiemurchus and Glenmore, Abernethy and Duthil. Encircling the landscape are the Grampian Mountains and the Monadhliadh Hills.

AYR (the birthplace of Burns) has a population of over 30,000 inhabitants. It is forty miles from Glasgow, and has of late become an attractive watering-place. HOTELS: *Station, King's Arms.* NEWSPAPERS: *Advertiser* and *Observer.*

BABBACOMBE, on the South Devon coast, near Torquay. The cliff, the coast line, the exquiste foliage extending down to the margin of the sea, the white beach, the deep blue of the sea, and the red sandstone rocks split into fantastic shapes make up a scene of beauty that would be difficult to match in any part of the world. The village stands back from the cliff, and is not pretty, but fortunately it keeps in the background, and so does not mar the beauty of the bay. Mean temperature: January, 41° Fahr.; August, 61; annual, 50·5. HOTEL: *Cary Arms.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Rosegrange.*

BAKEWELL (*Rutland Arms*) is 500 feet above sea level, and a starting-point for excursions in the Peak. Near it are Haddon Hall, Chatsworth, Baslow (*Grand Hotel and Hydro*), and Froggart Edge. Golf. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Melbourne Grove.*

BALLACHULISH (Argyllshire) is the starting-point for the Pass of Glencoe, and other interesting spots in the midst of grand scenery. Rail or steamer from Oban. HOTEL: *Ballachulish.*

BALLATER (*Invercauld Arms* (*Hydro*), and *Loirston Hotel,* from 60s. a week), on the Dee, in Aberdeenshire, and the starting-point for drives to Balmoral and Braemar. Picturesque scenery, fishing, and golf. A good service of trains via Aberdeen from all parts of England and Scotland. Excursions to Balmoral, Braemar, and Abergeldie.

BANAVIE (*Banavie Hotel,* from 10s. a day), on the Caledonian Canal, is a delightful centre for summer and autumn.

BARMOUTH (*Cors-y-Gedol, Marine, Barmouth,* and *Station* hotels; outside, *Orielton Hall;* Hendre Hall boarding-house) is a popular watering-place in Merioneth. Near mountain scenery; extensive sands for bathing. HOUSE AGENT: E. Blakey.

BARNARD CASTLE (*King's Head*), a picturesque town on the Tees. Healthy climate. Good fishing, shooting, golf, and excursions (Rokeby Hall, Wynch Bridge, Raby Castle, and High Force Fall).

BARNSTAPLE.—The subsoil is slate and shale, and the average humidity for some years past has been 78.5; the water supply is very good, a never-failing flow from the Exmoor heights. Mean temperature: January, 41° Fahr.; August, 61;

annual, 50·6. Rainfall, 34 inches at Bideford. House rent is decidedly low. Agents at Bideford are Mr W. Barry, 7, Butt Garden-street, and Mr A. W. Cock, Grenville street; at Barnstaple, Mr. R. J. Ratcliffe, 38, Newport-road. Barnstaple and Bideford are the most central places for visitors who want to see the North Devon coast or the numerous places of interest inland. Apartments are good, and moderate in price. HOTELS: *Imperial, Royal Fortescue.* NEWSPAPERS: *Herald, Journal.*

BARTON-ON-SEA.—The hotel is the *Barton Court,* one mile from New Milton station on the L. and S.W. Railway Company's main line to Bournemouth. Expresses stop at Brockenhurst, from which New Milton is twelve minutes' run. The hotel is in an elevated position on the cliffs, and the climate is dry and not relaxing. The New Forest is within easy reach on the north, and to the south is the Isle of Wight; to the east the Solent, and to the west the view extends to the Purbeck Hills. The golf course (nine holes) is laid along the cliffs, and a professional is in attendance.

BATH is to England what Edinburgh is to Scotland, the most stately and beautiful city England possesses. It is difficult in choosing a residence to avoid a prospect more or less fine, and the various altitudes of the city enable a choice of temperatures and almost even of climate. Mean temperature: January, 40° Fahr.; February, 41; March, 42; April, 49; May, 53; June, 60; July, 62; August, 61; September, 57; October, 50; November, 44; December, 40. Sunshine, 1390 hours in 1903. Soil: oolithic limestones, clays, and sands. All parts enjoy pure air, abundant and pure water and perfect drainage. The evenness of the climate is proverbial, being cool in summer and temperate in winter. Rents are moderate to low; taxes not onerous, and commodities inexpensive. In this it has the advantage, like all cities well established by previous generations, in having expended vast sums on making the town what it is. There are plenty of reasonable houses to be had, and a letter addressed to Messrs. Knight and Sons, Ltd., 10, Milsom-street, Bath, will bring their catalogue, which contains houses of every price. The spa treatment at Bath is famous, and the results most satisfactory in cases of rheumatism, etc. HOTELS: *Empire, York House, Lansdown Grove, Royal Station, Pulteney, Francis', Waldron's, Harris's* (three last private). DOCTORS: Lowe, Smith, Banatyne, Norburn, Ransford. NEWSPAPERS: *Argus, Chronicle.*

BEDDGELERT (*Royal Goat Hotel*), a mountain village at the foot of Snowdon. Fishing and mountain excursions are the chief attractions.

BEDFORD.—There is gravel and clay soil at Bedford. The newest and best part of the town is on gravel, and lies higher than the rest. Bedford is an ideal county town, with exceptional educational and residential advantages. It has one of the lowest death rates in the kingdom, is an hour from London (St. Pancras), and has excellent boating, hunting (three packs), golf, cycling, and other sports. HOTEL: *Swan.* HOUSE AGENT: H. Ball, Duke-street. NEWSPAPER: *Bedfordshire Express.*

BELFAST, a busy city of North Ireland, of which it is a good excursion centre. HOTELS: *Station, Avenue, Central, Imperial and Windsor.* APARTMENTS: 105, Antrim-road. NEWSPAPERS: *News Letter, Northern Whig.* TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 27, Royal-avenue.

BEN RHYDDING, a famous health resort in Wharfedale, near Ilkley. *Hydropathic*, from £3 3s. a week.

BERWICK, NORTH, the "Biarritz of the North," is charmingly placed on the Firth of Forth in peaceful Haddingtonshire. Its two great features are the Bass Rock, rising precipitously from the sea to a height of 350 feet, and North Berwick Law, a conical hill, 612 feet, behind the town. Its golf course is second to none in the kingdom the people will proudly tell you, and, as every man and lad in the place carries a club, doubtlessly they ought to know! Indeed, "gowffin" may be considered the *raison d'être* of the town. North Berwick course is about a quarter of a mile from the station, and consists of 18 holes. It is one of the best and most exacting courses anywhere. The charge for visitors who are not temporary members of the club is 1s. a day, 5s. a week, 15s. a month, or £2 (ladies, £1 10s.) a year. HOTELS: *Marine* and *Royal.* BOARDING-HOUSE: Miss Robertson's, 18, Melbourne-road.

BETTWSYCOED, one of the most beautiful places in North Wales, eighteen miles up the Conway Valley from Llandudno. EXCURSIONS: Swallow Falls, Fairy Glen, Snowdon. HOTELS: *Waterloo* and *Royal Oak.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Glan Conway.*

BEXHILL (pop. 14,000), a fashionable Sussex resort with a bracing climate; good bathing, golf, boating, and casino entertainments. HOTELS: *Sackville, Metropole, Royal.* A good boarding-house is that of Miss Hall, Katherine Lodge, Marine Crescent; also *Glyne Hall.* HOUSE AGENTS: A. Brocksopp, Wilton-court; and Riches and Gray, Devonshire-terrace. EXCURSIONS: Pevensey, Hastings, Bodiam Castle, Battle Abbey, Ashburnham Park, Hurstmonceaux Castle, Normanhurst, Crowhurst, and Catsford. The soil is sandy, the beach shingle with sand, except at high tide. Free brochure from the town clerk.

BIDEFORD (*Royal Hotel*), a centre for golf, fishing, hunting, and excursions in North Devon. For house agents see "Barnstaple."

BIRNAM (*Birnam Hotel*), a climatic resort in Perthshire, with delightful scenery and excellent fishing.

BLACKPOOL, a popular Lancashire coast resort. Mean temperature: January, 39° Fahr.; February, 40; March, 41; April, 46; May, 57; June, 57; July, 60; August, 59; September, 56; October, 49; November, 43; December, 40. Sunshine, 1472 hours in 1903. Soil, sand in south and clay in north. HOTELS: *Metropole, Imperial, Clifton, County and Lane Ends, Park, Victoria.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Avondale*, 25, Springfield-road; *Valetta*, 2, St. Chad's-terrace, South Shore; and *Claremont*, North Shore. NEWSPAPER: *Herald.*

BLAIR ATHOLL, a beautiful Highland resort in Perthshire. HOTEL: *Atholl Arms.*

BLAIRGOWRIE.—This picturesque town is reached from Coupar-Angus junction. There is some of the best fishing in Scotland to be had in the neighbourhood, on the Ericht, Ardle, Blackwater, Isla, and Tay. The mountain scenery to the north, culminating in Mount Blair, is particularly striking, and Balmoral may be reached through the Spital of Glenshee. Craighall, about two miles north of the town, is referred to by Lockhart as bearing a strong resemblance to the Tullyveolan of "Waverley." HOTELS: *Queen's, Royal.*

BOGNOR (pop. 6200), a delightful Sussex bathing-place, with an agreeable summer climate (1938 hours' sunshine in 1904), and plenty of amusements—golf, tennis, &c. EXCURSIONS: Chichester, Arundel Castle, Goodwood, Amberley, *Bignor, and Paghorn.* The soil is gravel, and the beach sand (hard). *Sunshine, 1886* hours in 1093. HOTEL: *Royal Pier.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *The Downs, Richmond,* and *Haslemere.* HOUSE AGENTS: Leverett and Frye, High-street. NEWSPAPER: *Express.*

BOURNEMOUTH.—There is a widespread idea in the public mind that the South Coast of England is unbearably hot in July and August, but such is not necessarily the case. A sky and sea of Italian blue, white cliffs, glistening sand, and always a refreshing sea breeze, it is the perfection of a summer climate, and makes Bournemouth a charming place of abode and many degrees cooler than the midland and western counties. Of amusement there is no lack. For those who like to be on the sea, there are weekly trips to Cherbourg, round the Isle of Wight, Portsmouth, Southampton, Cowes and Torquay; while there are shorter trips to Weymouth, Swanage, Poole, and the Needles. Twice a day a band plays on the pier, and there are entertainments in the winter gardens for lovers of music. Coach drives have been arranged daily through pine woods and moors beautiful with the heather in bloom. The bathing and long stretches of dry sand make the beach a paradise for children, and the narrow valley or chine on the sides of which the town is built has been converted into a series of lovely gardens sheltered from every chill blast, and with the little river Bourne running through it, with tiny cascades and rustic bridges. Of Bournemouth's many and varied attractions the best of all is the never-failing and health-giving sea breeze. As a winter resort Bournemouth is second to none in England. HOTELS: *Royal Bath, Metropole, Grand, Canford Cliffs, Mont Dore* (with sanatorium), *Lindenhall Hydro, Weston Hall, Norfolk, Bourne Hall, Newlyn's, Bournemouth, Hydro, Empress* (8s. 6d. a day), *Branksome Tower, Imperial.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Southcliffe, Priory Mansions, Glenmalure, Beacon Royal, Ascot, Queenswood, Ferncliff, Elvaston, Roseneath, Silver How* (30s.), *Carlton.* HOTELS at Boscombe: *Boscombe Chine, Burlington,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Castle Court, Tarrazona Mansion,* and *Hughenden.* HOUSE AGENTS: Lane and Smith, 81, Old Christchurch-road. NEWSPAPERS: *Guardian, Graphic* (illustrated). Mean temperature: January, 40° Fahr.; February, 41; March, 43; April, 48; May, 52; June, 58; July, 61; August, 61; September, 57; October, 51; November, 45; December, 41. Sunshine, 1696 hours in 1903; soil, sand and gravel.

BRIDLINGTON.

BOWNESS-ON-WINDERMERE, a frequented summer resort in the English lake district, and a convenient centre for lake-land excursions. HOTELS: *Crown, Old England, Belsfield, Ferry, Royal, Windermere Hydro.*

BRAEMAR, a fashionable Highland resort, over 1,000 feet above sea-level, and with grand scenery, golf links, and good fishing. HOTELS: *Fife Arms, Invercauld Arms.*

BRAY, a charming seaside place, twelve miles south of Dublin, with good boating, bathing, and golf. HOTELS: *Grand International, Bray Head, Esplanade, Royal.*

BRIDLINGTON, with its extensive sands, is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, within easy distance of Hull and Scarborough, and has a reputation for boating and fishing. As is the case in most Yorkshire coast towns the air is pure and bracing, and there is no lack of places of amusement, including a People's Palace, Spa, and Gardens. The parades are especially fine, and the North Pier is a favourite lounge with visitors, while it need hardly be said that music is not neglected. Bridlington is also happy in being a centre for many charming excursions, including Flamborough, while, as is well known, the neighbouring cliffs are favourite nesting places for birds, cliff climbers being continually at work during the season. HOTELS: *Alexandra* and *Britannia* (at Bridlington Quay). BOARDING-HOUSES: *Imperial, Crescent, St. Leonards* (from 6s.). NEWSPAPER: *Free Press.*

BRIGHTON (pop. 127,000) is very dry during most of the year, very bracing, but during the early spring is swept with trying east winds. There is so much choice of locality that, providing you need not leave the one in which you take up your abode, you may enjoy almost any aspect you desire. If you live anywhere on the sea front you are exposed to the full force of the gales, S.W. and W.; to the E. and S.E. winds on most parts of the shore. But you are in a measure protected in the western part of the town from the north by the Downs; and exposed again on the rising cliffs to the east of the Aquarium, in the older part of the town. The climatic statistics of Brighton give evidence of the resort's claims on visitors whose object in leaving home is to find agreeable atmospheric surroundings. The average monthly hours of sunshine for fourteen years are 138·7, and for the winter months (November to April inclusive) the average monthly sunshine is ninety-three hours. The rainfall averages 28·33 inches a year, the dampest months being October and November, with a rainfall of 3·54 inches and 3·36 inches respectively; while the other winter months average 2·37 inches for December, 2·62 inches for January, 2·03 inches for February, 1·93 inches for March, and 1·63 inches for April. The mean temperature for the year is 50·6° Fahr., in comparison with 50·3 at Bath, 49·8 at Bournemouth, 45·4 at Buxton, 50·1 at Clifton, 50 at Greenwich, 47 at Harrogate, 49·4 at Leamington, 49 at Malvern, 50·3 at Ventnor, and 50·8 at Weymouth. The coldest month, January, has an average mean temperature of 40° Fahr., in comparison with 40·2 at Bournemouth, 34·9 at Buxton, 37 at Cambridge, 39·6 at Cheltenham, 39·5 at Clifton, 39·3 at Eastbourne, 37·9 at Greenwich, 38·3 at Leamington, and 39·5 at Hastings. Kemp Town is the most bracing part of

Brighton, and the centre part is mildest. The soil is chalk, and the beach shingle. ATTRACTIONS, as at the best seaside resorts, of which Brighton ranks first in Britain. HOTELS: *Metropole, Norfolk, Bedford, Haxell's, Victoria, Alexandra, Queen's, Crescent,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Strathcden,* 61, Regency-square; *Fitzroy,* 27, Regency-square; *Highclere,* 58, Brunswick place, Hove. HOUSE AGENTS: Manning and Phillips, 47, London-road; and Dudeney and Sons, 74, St. James's-street. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 81, King's-road.

BROADLANDS is a sanatorium centre in Medstead, Hampshire, which has been established to provide people in delicate health with opportunities for practising air, light, and sun baths, the value of which in the cure of chronic complaints has been determined by Kneipp, Rikli, and other Continental authorities. Living and sleeping in the open air, combined with water bathing, breathing exercises, and a rational, varied and nourishing diet afford relief to many a sufferer. The terms are from 3 guineas a week. Full particulars can be obtained from Miss Houston, Broadlands, Medstead, Hants.

BROADSTAIRS, on the south-east coast of Kent, between Margate and Ramsgate, is an attractive bathing-place. Soil, chalk; climate, bracing; sunshine, 1625 hours in 1903. HOTELS: *Grand* and *Albion.* HOUSE-AGENT: H. Stevens, 18, Albion-street.

BROADWAY (*Lygon Arms*), a pretty place on the slopes of the Cotswolds, in Worcestershire, frequented by artists.

BROUGHTY FERRY (Forfar), on the Tay, three miles from Dundee, is frequented in summer for sea-bathing and golf.

BUDE is a healthy place in Cornwall, and has superb golf links. It is mild at all times with fine temporary breezes from the Atlantic unadulterated. Mean temperature: January, 43° Fahr.; August, 62·3; annual, 52. Rainfall, 32·8 inches. There is bathing, but the waves are rather strong. HOTELS: *Brendon's, Bude, Falcon.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Erdiston* (Mrs Whitehead) and *St. Hilary* (Mrs Roberts). HOUSE AGENT: F. Cann, Crooklets.

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON, a quiet, picturesque little place, midway between Sidmouth and Exmouth, at the mouth of the Otter, is likely to be much sought after in future years. Golf, mild climate, gravel soil, pebbly beach. HOTEL: *Rolle.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Dunheved* (Miss Adlam). HOUSE AGENTS: Gush and Son.

BUILTH WELLS (*Lion Hotel*), a health resort in Brecknockshire, with saline waters. Boating and fishing in the Wye.

BUNDORAN, on Donegal Bay, has excellent golf links, good fishing (lake and river), and excursions. HOTELS: *Great Northern, Royal.*

BURNHAM (pop. 2900), a quiet seaside place in Somerset, with sandy beach and comparatively mild climate. Golf, bathing, boating, and excursions. HOTELS: *Queen's, Clarence.* HOUSE AGENTS: Palmer and Sedgwick.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—There is not much difficulty in obtaining a house which is not fitted up in quite modern style. But one would not easily find a house of modern build and at a moderate rental. There is, however, a movement on foot for the construction of better class houses at rents from £40 and upwards. Rates are not high. The shops are good—for the size of the town, the population of which is 17,000. There are several private boarding-schools for girls, including the Abbey and Langton House. For boys the best are the Grammar School (£52 a year) and the East Anglian (Wesleyan). The surrounding country is in parts pretty; it is a good hunting centre and within a short distance of Newmarket. The town possesses some fine ruins, and places to visit in the vicinity include Ickworth House (Marquis of Bristol's), Culford Hall (Earl Cadogan's), Barton Hall, Hengrove Hall, Hardwick House, and Rushbrooke Hall. There is direct railway communication with Ipswich and Cambridge, and London is within two hours and a quarter. The soil is chalk and gravel: the water supply is drawn from chalk, and is described by Professor Wanklyn as of an excellent character and the highest organic purity. The drainage is good, the sewage being conveyed to a sewage farm some five miles from the borough. The rainfall for 1904 was 19·31 inches, which was 5·69 inches below the average. The climate is bracing. The town is 220 feet above sea level. HOTELS: *Angel, Suffolk.*

BUXTON, in Derbyshire, 1000 feet above the sea. The treatment is largely in hydros, of the usual hydropathic nature. The waters are indifferent thermal, temperature about 82°, weaker than Bath waters, and contain slight proportions of bicarbonate of calcium and magnesium. There are also weak chalybeate springs. The baths, tepid or hot, are given from 3 to 15 minutes' duration according to temperature of water and constitution of patient. Chronic gout and rheumatism are treated here, as well as the Nauheim heart disease massage relief. Season, from April to September. It is fashionable. Buxton is not to be beaten for bracing air, beautiful surroundings, and a supply of amusements which should be sufficient for those who are presumably wanting a rest. Mean temperature: January, 34·9° Fahr.; February, 36; March, 38; April, 43; May, 48; June, 55; July, 57; August, 56; September, 52; October, 45; November, 39; December, 35·7. Rainfall, 49 inches (2·5 in April—lowest—and 5·7 in October—highest). Sunshine, 1117 hours in 1903. Soil, limestone. There are splendid public gardens, in which one of the best orchestras in England plays daily; a theatre, erected some years ago, at a cost of £25,000, in which all the London successes appear during the season; and an almost unlimited variety of beautiful and interesting drives through the neighbouring country. EXCURSIONS: Poole's Cavern, Axe Edge, Cat and Fiddle, Chee Tor, Deepdale, Goyt Valley, Chatsworth and Haddon Hall, Castleton, Dovedale, and Eyam. HOTELS: *Palace, Empire, Crescent, St. Ann's, Old Hall, George,* &c. HYDROS: *Buxton, Peak, Haddon Hall, Clarendon.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Pendennis, Peveril.* NEWSPAPERS: *Advertiser, Chronicle, Herald.*

CAISTER-ON-SEA (pop. 1500) is particularly suited for a family holiday resort, or for any who seek a healthful spot with

rest and quietude. The air is dry and most invigorating, and firm, broad sands extend to Yarmouth (two and a half miles) on the south, and Winterton on the north; bathing, boating, and fishing can be indulged in. There are some excellent golf links, and the Broads are within easy access. There is a first-rate hotel (*The Manor House*) and furnished houses and lodgings are to be had. It can be reached either direct by G.N.Ry. to Caister itself, or G.E.Ry. to Yarmouth, and then on by road from Beach Station, or by waggonette.

CALLANDER, in Perthshire, *en route* to the Trossachs and Loch Katrine, has good golf and fishing (in the Teith and Leny and several lochs). HOTELS: *Dreadnought, Ancaster Arms, Callander Hydro.*

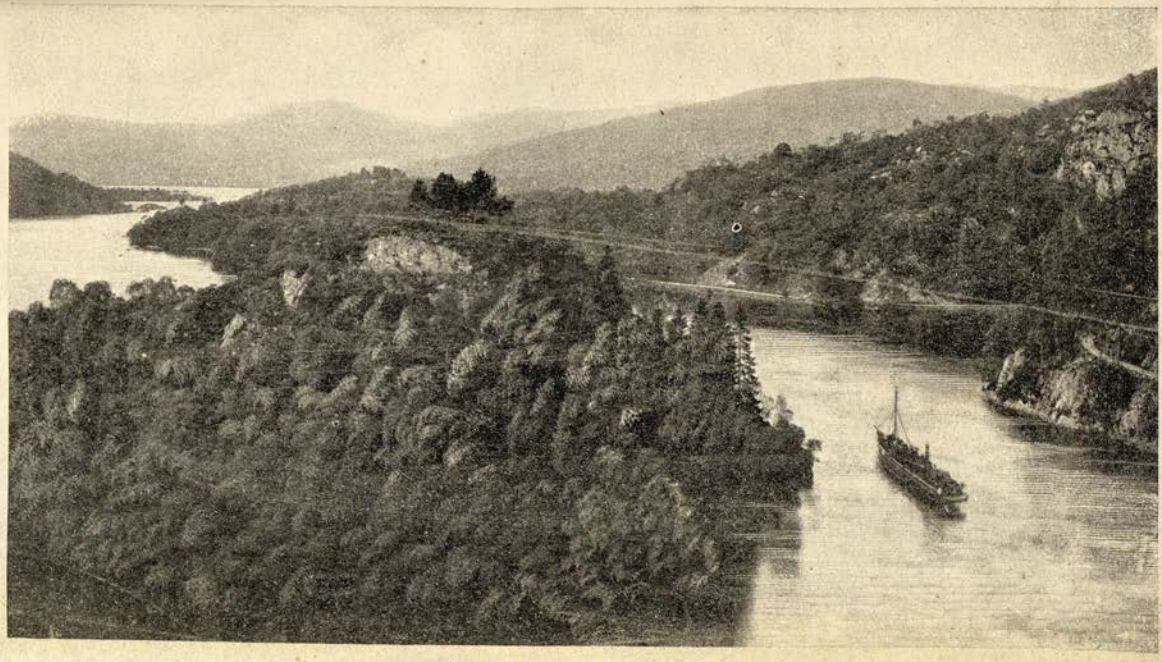
CAMBERLEY has an equable climate and a comparatively small rainfall, while the soil is sand and gravel. It is a healthy residential neighbourhood, 290 feet above sea level and thirty-five miles from Waterloo, with which it has an excellent train service, both via Woking and Ascot. The society is distinctly military, the Royal Staff College and the Royal Military College (Sandhurst) being there. It is a good hunting centre for the South Berks, Garth's, Staff College Drag, and the Ripley and Knapp Hill Harriers, while there are facilities for golf, fishing, shooting, &c. It is in the middle of the Surrey pine country, seven miles from Ascot, eight from Aldershot, and three from Bagshot and Farnborough. For furnished and unfurnished houses apply to Messrs. Sadler and Baker, Camberley, Surrey.

CAMBRIDGE (altitude, 90 feet) is one of the two leading English Universities, and of interest to visitors on this account only. Mean temperature: January 37° Fahr.; August 61. Annual rainfall, 32 inches (1·5 in February, and 3·9 in July). CHIEF SIGHTS: Colleges (especially King's, Trinity, St. John's, Jesus, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Corpus Christi, Queen's), and Fitzwilliam Museum. HOTELS: *University Arms, Bull, Hoop.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Kenmare*, Trumpington-street; and *Brooklyn*, Regent-street. HOUSE AGENTS: A. M. Robinson and Sons. NEWSPAPERS: *Daily News, Express.*

CARLISLE (*County Hotel*), an important railway centre in Cumberland, has an interesting cathedral and castle. Excursions should be made to Wetheral, Lanercost, Naworth, Gretna, Eden Hall, Burgh, Holme Cultram, and Silloth. HOUSE AGENT: F. Telford, Lonsdale-street. Mean annual temperature, 48° Fahr. NEWSPAPERS: *Journal, Patriot.*

CASWELL BAY, which is situated on the coast, about six miles from Swansea, presents the most attractive features. The air is most bracing, as the bay gets the benefit of the sweep of the Atlantic, and probably for the same reason the climate is so mild in winter that geraniums and fuchsias in the open are not cut down by any frost; it therefore offers peculiar advantages to those who are desirous of a winter resort. HOTEL: *Caswell Bay.*

CHELTENHAM (195 feet above sea level) is well sheltered by the Cotswold Hills (800 feet), which extend from the north to the south-east forming a protection from east winds.



LOCH KATRINE, CALLANDER.

The mean temperature of January is 39·6 Fahr.; February, 41; March, 43; April, 48; May, 54; June, 60; July, 63; August, 62; September, 57; October, 50; November, 43·7; December, 40·8. October is generally rather a damp month, but the spring is comparatively dry; the annual rainfall is 29 inches. Sunshine, 1538 hours in 1903; soil, clay (south) and sand. Its climate is not so bracing as that of Malvern; but it is not relaxing, except in July and August. The prevailing winds are from the south, south-west, and west—from the sea, which is thirty-four miles distant. Very much patronised by well-to-do retired army men and their families, so much so that from the number of Anglo-Indians in residence there it bears with some the *sobriquet* of "Asia Minor." Hunting, cricket, and education are among the other characteristics of Cheltenham. There are plenty of houses to be had at rentals varying from £50 to £200 a year. Provisions are not more costly than in any other good residential town. HOTELS: *Queen's*, *Plough*, *Tate's*, &c. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Gloucester*. HOUSE AGENTS: Engall and Cox; and Young and Gilling, both on the Promenade. NEWSPAPER: *Chronicle*. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 365, High-street.

CHEPSTOW (*Beaufort Arms*), at the confluence of the Wye and Severn, is near the best of the Wye Valley scenery, and has ruins of a Norman castle. Tintern Abbey is the chief attraction. Largely visited by tourists in summer.

CHESTER (*Queen* and *Grosvenor Hotels*), one of the most interesting of our cathedral cities, should be visited *en route* to North Wales. Eaton Hall and Hawarden Castle are the show places of the neighbourhood. Mean temperature, 49° Fahr.; annual rainfall, 28·4 inches. NEWSPAPERS: *Chronicle*, *Observer*.

CHURCH STRETTON, a growing health resort in Shropshire, at an altitude of 600 feet. HOTELS: *Longmynd* and *Church Stretton*. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Denehurst*, *Sandford*, &c. SCHOOL: Brockhurst (A. H. Atkinson, M.A.), high-class Preparatory. ATTRACTIONS: Climate, golf, fishing, excursions (to Wenlock Abbey, Stokesay Castle, Buildwas Abbey, Acton Burrel, Shrewsbury, Ludlow).

CIRENCESTER lies about 360 feet above sea level. The air is dry and bracing (50·3° Fahr., mean annual temperature). The population of Cirencester is about 7500, and consists of the usual market town variety, with many good families in or near. The Agricultural College there is the first in England. HOTEL: *King's Head*.

CLACTON-ON-SEA, an Essex watering-place, within easy reach (71m.) of London (Liverpool-street Station), has good golf, boating, and fishing (sea and river). The climate in summer is bracing. Soil, clay chiefly; sunshine, 1858 hours in 1903; sandy beach. HOTELS: *Grand*, *Royal*. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Glengarry*, *Stamford House*, and *Haroldene*. HOUSE AGENT: Harman, Marine-parade.

CLEETHORPES, a popular Lincolnshire bathing resort, with extensive sands and bracing air; soil, marl clay; sandy beach. Crowded in summer. HOTELS: *Cliff*, *Victoria*.

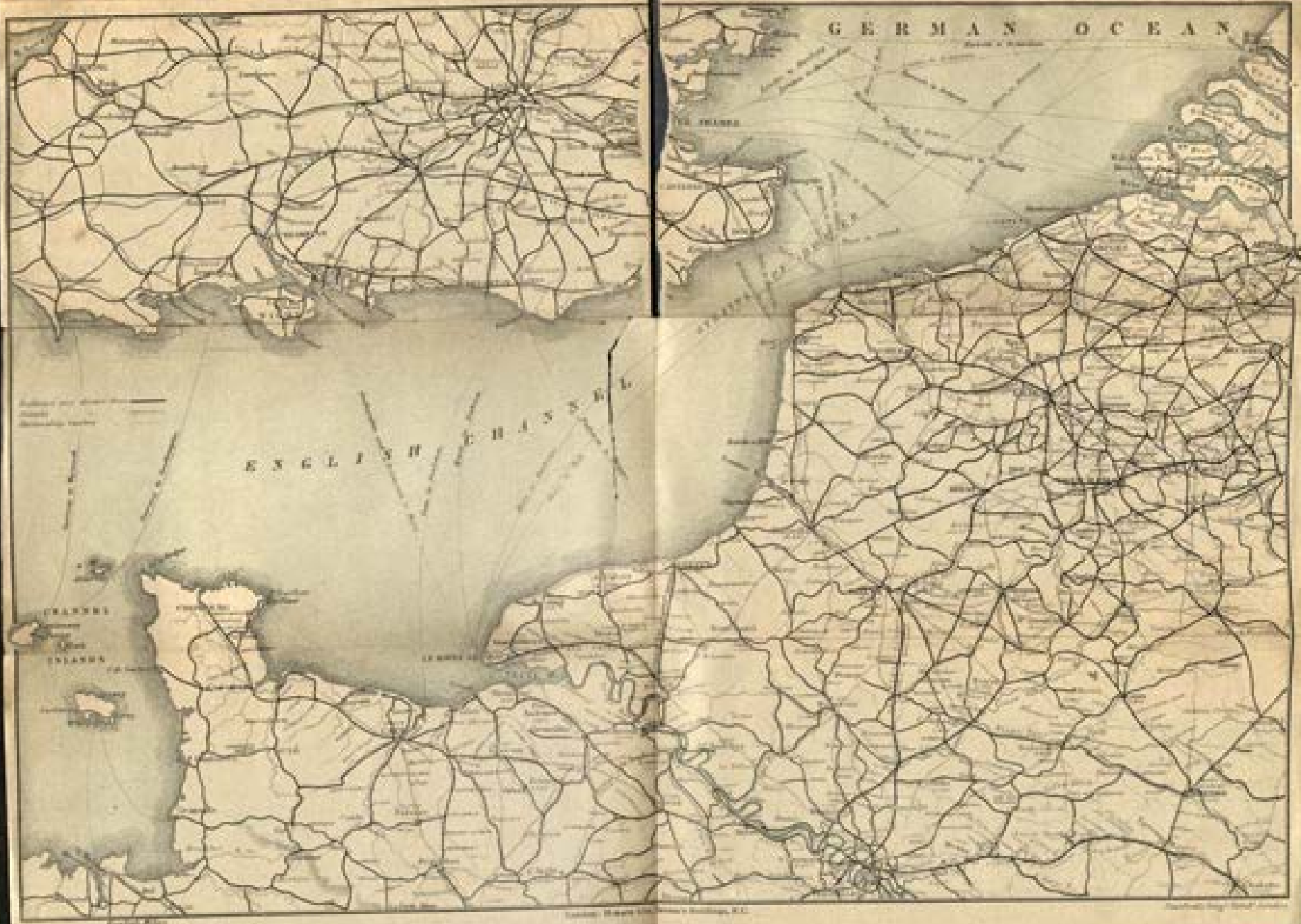
CLEVEDON, Somerset, is a very pleasant place. The climate is particularly mild. Those who would live at Clevedon would go for its associations and its prettiness rather than for bracing air, yet it is not relaxing. It is one of the near English approaches to the Riviera, but not so dry. It is closed to the north and east by hills. The soil and subsoil are sand, overlying carboniferous limestone, which causes the roads to dry very quickly. Good water supply. Low death rate. HOTEL: *Walton Park.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Corsica,* Marine-parade. HOUSE AGENTS: J. Hoddell and Co.

CLIFTON has one of the driest atmospheres in England, while the ground is soon dry, even after heavy rains, as the soil is mainly sandstone. Mean temperature: January, 39° Fahr.; February, 41; March, 42; April, 49; May, 54; June, 60; July, 62; August, 61; September, 57; October, 50; November, 43; December, 40. Annual rainfall, 34 inches (2 in February and April, and 4 in November). The residential and educational advantages are good. The *Clifton Down* and *St. Vincent's Rocks* are the two best hotels. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Glendower, Lyndhurst, Bourne Hall,* the *Mall,* and the *Morley.* HOUSE AGENTS: Lalonde and Parham, 7, Royal Promenade.

CLOVELLY, a quaint seaside village in North Devon, reached by carriage from Bideford (eleven miles). It has neither pier nor promenade. It is a fishing village of a few hundred inhabitants, situated between Hartland Point and Westward Ho! and is unique from whatever point of view it is considered. The village is built between two small headlands, which are completely covered with an endless variety of ponderous old trees and shrubs. In summer the cottages are covered with every imaginable kind of indigenous creeper—honeysuckle, fuchsia, and jessamine. Enormous bushes of hydrangea are to be seen everywhere, making the whole landscape one blaze of beautiful colour. A coach runs regularly from Bideford, and ample accommodation can be had in the village. HOTELS: *Red Lion, New Inn.*

COLCHESTER.—The east winds in spring are very trying to some constitutions, but the nearer you are to the sea the less dangerous they are. It is when the east wind blows off the land, as in the midland counties and some of the southern, that you feel its baneful effects the most. Greater part of town has a subsoil of sand and gravel; on the north bank of river Colne, some clay. Unlimited supply of delicious water, from a depth of 378 feet. Elevation above sea 100 feet in lowest, to 160 feet in highest part. Mean temperature: January, 37°; July, 62°. Admirable public sanitation. HOTEL: *Cups.* NEWSPAPERS; *Gazette, Chronicle.*

COLWYN BAY AND OLD COLWYN.—Neither the one nor the other is very bracing. One goes to Colwyn—whether it be Old Colwyn or Colwyn Bay—for an even temperature—a safe climate rather than a bracing. There is no east wind to fear at either. The last twenty years have produced an extraordinary outburst of praise for the climate of the Colwyns for those with a tendency to lung weakness. Consequently at Colwyn Bay builders have done their best to supply the wants of the newcomers, and there is plenty of choice of house and


GERMAN OCEAN
ENGLISH CHANNEL
CHANNEL ISLANDS

site. The walks near, to Pwllycrochan Woods, Llanelian, Llandrillo, Bryn Euryn, Rhos, and other points of local interest or beauty are sufficient for most persons of limited pedestrian capacities. The winter resident population was 2418 in 1881, and in 1901 had increased to 8683. On the south-west, south, and south-east the place is sheltered by wooded heights, which rise to about 500 feet within a mile of the coast. On the north-west there is also shelter. Part of the town is built on gravel, but much of the west side is on clay. According to a brochure published under the direction of the medical men practising in Colwyn Bay, the climate in winter is warmer than that of Bournemouth, and almost as warm as that of Torquay. The mean daily temperature for the year is 48·9° Fahr. at Colwyn Bay, 49·9° at Torquay, 49·7° at Bournemouth, 50° at Brighton, and 47·8° at Southport. The mean daily temperature of Colwyn Bay in October is 48·7°, November 44·8°, December 40·7°, January 40°, February 41°, and March 42°. HOTELS: *Pwllycrochan, Colwyn Bay, Rhos Abbey, Queen's,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Rothesay* and *Woodside.* APARTMENTS: Miss Gray, Somersby, Mostyn-road. HOUSE AGENTS: Rowland and Simpson.

CONISTON, on Lake Coniston, at the foot of Coniston Old Man (2577 feet), is one of the prettiest spots in the Lake District. Near it Ruskin lived. EXCURSIONS: Coniston Lake (steamer), Tarn Hows, Tilberthwaite Ghyll, Yewdale, Coniston Old Man. HOTELS: *Waterhead, Crown.*

CONWAY, at the mouth of the river Conway, is noted for its picturesque castle, built by Edward I., and its bridges. The scenery is very fine, and excursions are numerous, including Llandudno, Bettwsycoed, Colwyn, Penmaenmawr. Golf links (18 holes) on Conway Marsh. HOTELS: *Castle* and (outside the town) *Oakwood Park.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Morfa.*

CRESSAGE is a quiet, picturesque spot in Salop. If anyone wants a centre for bicycling, photographing, sketching, driving, riding, or boating, this not-out-of-the-world little parish will please.

CRICCIETH.—The climate is comparatively mild in winter, as the place has a southern aspect and is fairly well protected on the north. Good accommodation can be had both in hotels (*Prince of Wales, Marine,* and *George*) and boarding-houses. Shingle beach, fine views, and good fresh-water fishing.

CRIEFF has been called the "Queen of Scottish Health Resorts," whose praises have been sung by William Cullen Bryant, the American poet; the late Charles Reade, author of "It's Never too Late to Mend"; and Dr John Brown, the gifted creator of "Rab and His Friends." Built on a steep bank sloping down towards the Earn, it enjoys a delightful prospect of hills, woods, valleys, and rivers, while its serene air and dry and healthy situation attract numerous visitors. The neighbourhood abounds in lovely walks, and there is, perhaps, no more exquisite twelve miles of scenery than that which lies along the route of the new railway, between Crieff and Loch Earn. A splendid train service has been established by Caledonian Railway to and from Edinburgh (Princes-street),

Glasgow (Buchanan-street), Dundee, Perth, London (Euston), Liverpool, Manchester, and all parts of the country. HOTELS: *Drummond Arms, Royal, Crieff Hydro.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Fernbank* (Mrs Donaldson), and *Fairholm* (Miss Wright).

CROMER is a very delightful place, and especially in September when the crowd has gone. July temperature, 60·5° Fahr. It is not the retired spot of twenty-five years ago, when a few families had it almost to themselves. It is now everyone's property and with first-class hotels, the best of which include the *Grand*, the *Hôtel de Paris*, *Metropole*, all on the front; the *Overstrand*, outside Cromer; the *Royal Links Hotel*, somewhat off the sea on the golf links; and the fine *Marlborough Private Hotel* facing the sea. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Sea View, Belmont, Alexandra Mansions*, &c. Paying guests received by Mrs Pollard, Dunrobin (2 guineas). HOUSE AGENT: R. W. Carter, Church-street. Excellent golf course (18 holes).

CROWBOROUGH, at an altitude of 800 feet, and in one of the most bracing pine districts of Sussex. Golf (18 holes), tennis, hunting, fishing. HOTEL: *Beacon*. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Ewelme*, near golf links. ROOMS: Mrs Roberts, the Hollies. HOUSE AGENTS: Chapman and Martin, Lewes.

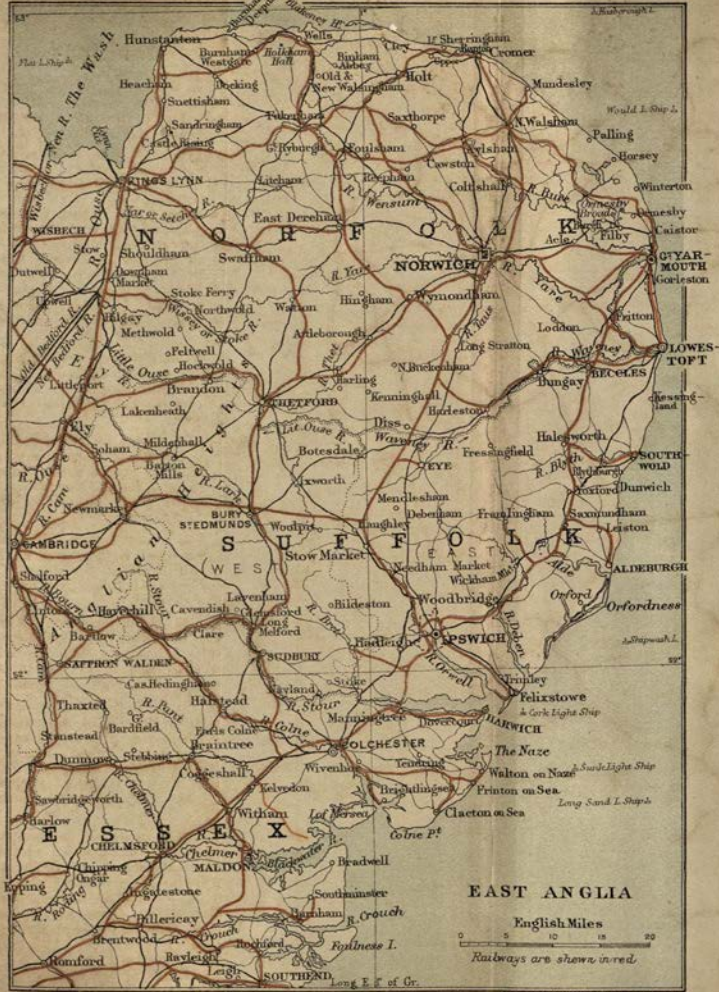
CRUDEN BAY is the finest seaside resort in Aberdeenshire. The climate is healthy and bracing, the situation is unequalled on the east coast, and everything is done by the authorities to make visitors enjoy themselves. The *Cruden Bay Hotel* is first class. The golf course (18 holes) skirts the shore, from which it is separated by high sand-banks.

DAWLISH, a fashionable seaside resort in South Devon with a delightful winter climate; excellent bathing and charming surroundings. A nine-hole golf course. Sunshine, 1725 hours in 1903; soil, red sandstone. HOTELS: *Royal* and *London*. HOUSE AGENT: W. C. Tapper.

DEAL, on the south-east coast of Kent. HOTELS: *South-Eastern* and *Royal*. HOUSE AGENT: S. Newton, 9, Broad-street. Bathing, boating, golf (good 18-hole course); climate, bracing; soil, chalk, clay, and sand; shingle beach. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Deal House* (Mr Greenfield); Mrs Rawson, Goodwyn-road; and Mrs Berry, Sundown-road.

DORNOCH, on the east coast of Sutherlandshire, is an ancient little village town on Dornoch Frith, given over to its superb shooting for the few, and to golf for the many. Places of interest near are Dunrobin Castle and the Falls of Shin. Eighteen-hole golf course on fine turf. Fishing is closely preserved. It is in fine, open, not wild country. HOTEL: *Sutherland Arms*.

DOVER.—The climate is bracing. The mean annual temperature is 50·3°. The warmest month (August) has a mean temperature of 61·9° Fahr., and the coldest month (January) 39·8° Fahr. The mean annual rainfall is 27·72 inches; the wettest month is October (3·92 inches), and the driest, June (1·59 inches). Soil, chalk. HOTELS: *Lord Warden, Burlington, Grand, Connaught House* (private). The golf course, of nine holes, is at the back



London: Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, E.C.
Stanford's Geogl Estabt London

of the Castle. The chief hazard is a bastion 60 feet high. Neither golf nor music is as good as at Folkestone, which, also, is breezier. HOUSE AGENT: T. O. Robinson, 14, Bench-street. NEWSPAPERS: *Chronicle, Express.* TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 14, Esplanade.

DOVERCOURT, in Essex, two miles from Harwich, has sea bathing and a mineral spring (chalybeate). HOTELS: *Cliff, Phœnix, Queen's.* HOUSE AGENT: H. Warren, Cliff-road.

DROITWICH BRINE BATHS.—The strongest perhaps of all the brine springs in England and as strong as the strongest in Germany. Considered exceedingly good for certain forms of articular rheumatism. The *Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel* is admirably adapted for a sanatorium, the cooking and attendance are first rate, and the table most liberal. Also the *Raven Hotel*, the *Worcestershire Hotel*, and *Richmond* and *Ayrshire Boarding-houses*. Soil, loam.

DUBLIN, the capital of Ireland, is visited by the majority of tourists to that country. CHIEF SIGHTS: Castle, cathedrals, Trinity College, Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament), National Museum and Library, Art Gallery, St. Stephen's Green, Phœnix Park. EXCURSIONS: Howth, Kingstown, Drogheda, The Boyne, Malahide, Kells. HOTELS: *Shelbourne, Gresham, North-Western, Metropole, Hibernian, Four Courts, Edinburgh Temperance.* APARTMENTS: 25, Clarenda-place, Kingstown. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 117, Grafton-street.

DUMFRIES is the most important town (pop. 18,000) in the south-west of Scotland; it is a desirable residential centre, and during the winter months a large number of tourists stop there on their way to places further north. Its chief attractions for the visitor include the tomb of Burns, a Burns monument, an observatory (at Maxwelltown), and a Carnegie library, while in the vicinity are Lincluden Abbey, Caerlaverock Castle, Sweetheart Abbey, Lochmaben Castle, Ecclefechan, Drumlanrig Castle, and other places of interest. The hotels are the *Station, Queensbury, King's Arms*, and *Woodbank Mansions.*

DUNBAR, on the Firth of Forth, thirty miles from Edinburgh, is an ideal resort, with bracing climate and fine golf links; good train service with Edinburgh. HOTELS: *George, Royal, Roxburgh*, and *Bellevue.*

DUNBLANE (*Dunblane Hydro*), a fishing centre in Perthshire, with a cathedral and beautiful scenery around.

DUNKELD, in Perthshire, on the north bank of the river Tay, fifteen miles from Perth, is a city by virtue of its fine cathedral, now partly in ruins, and nestles in a wide curve formed by a southward bend of the river. The Craigie Barns Hills shelter it from the northerly and easterly winds, and outlying spurs of the Grampians protect it towards the west, while classic Birnam Hill rears its head on the south. There are three first-rate hotels: the *Birnam*, the *Royal*, and the *Duke of Atholl.*

DUNOON is one of the most popular Clyde watering-places; it is thirty miles from Glasgow, to which there is an excellent

service of trains and steamers (Caledonian Railway Company). It is a delightful place of residence. The town is built on the shores of two small bays (east and west), and extending for two miles in both directions are ranges of residences for those who resort hither for sea bathing. It is largely patronised, not only by the merchant princes and professional men of Glasgow, but by visitors from all over the British Isles. The villas on the one hand extend by Kirn and Hunter's Quay to Holy Loch, at the head of which are some fine mountains. The Royal Clyde Yacht Club have here their headquarters. HOTEL: *Argyll.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Silver Hill* (Mrs Macdonald), on the slopes overlooking the west bay; and *Aisla Tower* (Mrs Fergusson Scott), on the promenade of the west bay.

DURHAM.—The climate is considered relaxing, and not at all suited for people with rheumatic tendencies. Rents are not, as a rule, high, varying according to situation. The house agents are Mr J. Shadforth and Mr N. T. Bowden. The city, which has a fine cathedral and a university, is almost surrounded by the Wear. The scenery is pretty, and the excursions of the neighbourhood include Finchale Priory, Brancepeth Castle, the Moated Grange of Butterby, Barnard Castle, Raby Castle, Bishop Auckland, and Chester-le-Street. Other attractions are fishing, boating, and golf. HOTELS: *County, Three Tuns, Rose and Crown,* and *Temperance* (1, Sadler-street). ROOMS: Mrs Haswell's 38, Old Elvet; Mrs Dean's, 42, South-street.

EASTBOURNE (pop. 46,000) is one of the most bracing and healthy South Coast towns; one of the best built; more select than Brighton, and more picturesque than St. Leonard's. Its water is good; its drainage satisfactory; its choice of houses considerable, yet it is not overbuilt. The class of resident is distinctly good, and the recreative character of the place makes one independent of varied social life. The mean monthly temperature is 39·3° Fahr. in January, 40·7 in February, 42·7 in March, 48 in April, 53·4 in May, 59·2 in June, 61·7 in July, 61·7 in August, 58·7 in September, 51·6 in October, 45·6 in November, and 41·2 in December. Sunshine, 1761 hours in 1904. Soil, chalk and sandstone; beach, shingle. HOTELS: *Burlington, Hydro, Queen's, Grand, Anchor, Cavendish,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Sea View,* Grand Parade; *Burleigh,* Howard-square; *Trinity Mansion,* 32, Grand Parade; *Spencer House,* Spencer-road; *Bellavista,* Grand Parade; and *Grampian,* Wilmington-square. HOUSE AGENTS: *Bray and Proctor,* 93, Terminus-road. NEWSPAPERS: *Express, Gazette.*

EAST GRINSTEAD (population 6500) is in an elevated situation, some 400 feet above sea level, the soil is sandy, and the climate bracing. The distance from London (Victoria and London Bridge stations) is thirty miles. Houses can be rented at from £30 to £300 a year. The district is pretty. HOUSE AGENTS: Elles and Palmer, 46, London-road. The *Dorset Arms* and the *Crown* are the chief hotels.

EDINBURGH.—The principal sights of Edinburgh are the Scott Monument, the Castle, Holyrood, Calton Hill, and the streets. Neighbouring excursions: Pentland Hills (train to

London: Horace Cox, Breams Buildings, E.C.

Colinton), Dalkeith (the seat of the Duke of Buccleuch), the Forth Bridge; also within a day you can visit the Trossachs (via Callander), Stirling, Lanark, and the Falls of the Clyde, and on your way south again (from Princes-street station), via the West Coast route, you should visit the English lakes. HOTELS: *Princes-street Station* (Caledonian Railway), *North British*, *Carlton*, *Balmoral*, *Royal Roxburghe*, *Cockburn* (temperance), and the *Windsor Private Hotel*, 73, George-street, the home of Sir Walter Scott's mother; it is a very nice boarding-house, and can be highly recommended as a quiet house for ladies travelling alone. For rooms with board: Miss Grant, 17, Hatton-place; and Miss Knox, 12, Great King-street. NEWSPAPER: *Scotsman*. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 120, Princes-street.

EDWINSTOWE (*Dukeries Hotel*) is an excellent centre for excursions in Sherwood Forest and the Dukeries.

EDZELL (Forfar).—This salubrious village, which is reached by a short branch line from Brechin, lies in the heart of a country of great interest to tourists. The scenery of the North Esk is picturesque and mountainous. Edzell Castle, now in ruins, was once the seat of the powerful family of Lindsay. Gannochy Bridge and "The Burn," about a mile north-east of the village, are among the most romantic spots of the neighbourhood. There is a golf course of eighteen holes in close proximity to the village, and during the summer two four-in-hand coaches leave the station on arrival of the second train for Tarfside and Invarmark—the scenery up Glenesk being unrivalled. The public roads in the vicinity are splendid for cycling. HOTELS: *Glenesk*, *Panmure Arms*.

ELGIN, in Morayshire, has splendid scenery in the vicinity, as well as good fishing and a first-class golf course (Moray Golf Club). HOTELS: *Station* and *Gordon Arms*. NEWSPAPER: *Courant* and *Courier*.

ELIE (*Marine Hotel*) is a golfing seaside resort in Fife.

EXETER, like most towns on the southern side of Devon, has a mild, soft and rather moist climate, and, as such, is perhaps to be avoided by rheumatic subjects. It is for that reason more enjoyable in winter than in summer. Living is, for a cathedral town, not expensive. Shops are good and varied. For education Exeter stands high. HOTELS: *New London*, *Rougemont*, *Clarence*. HOUSE AGENT: S. R. Force, 15, Sidwell-street. NEWSPAPERS: *Western Times*, *Gazette*.

EXMOUTH is not a bracing place, though it lies fairly open. It is much better in early spring and late autumn than in any summer month except to persons who require gentle, soft air, when it may be recommended all the year round. Exmouth is essentially a lively place, sociable and friendly, with good society, without being fashionable. The rainfall is not excessive. Drainage efficient, sewage being discharged into the sea some distance from town. Good drinking water from hills some miles away. The sandy beach is very agreeable, and the bathing satisfactory. There is a golf club; good fishing, cricket, tennis and other amusements. The house agents are Messrs. Crews and Son, Rolle-street. HOTEL: *Imperial*. BOARDING-

HOUSES: *Summers'* (from £2), and Mrs White's, 3, Morton-crescent. NEWSPAPER: *Chronicle.*

FALMOUTH is a particularly agreeable English winter resort. It is not suited to all constitutions, but it often forms a very good reintroduction to the English climate after India. The winter is generally mild, even relaxing in some parts. Flushing, especially, is mild. The mean temperature is 43·7 Fahr. in January, 44 in February, 44.4 in March, 48.1 in April, 52.3 in May, 57.8 in June, 60.5 in July, 60.6 in August, 57.6 in September, 52.5 in October, 47.7 in November, and 46.6 in December, giving a mean annual temperature of 51.2 Fahr. The rainfall for the year is 44.41 inches, as compared with Brighton's 28.33, Eastbourne's 30, Leamington's 24.51, and Ventnor's 28.13. The principal house agents at Falmouth are Messrs. Rowe and Corlyon, Strand. HOTELS: *Falmouth, Greenbank, Albion, Three Kings,* and *Pendennis.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Penwenack* (Mrs Mackenzie). ROOMS: Mrs Lord, Lamorna, Cliff-road. NEWSPAPER: *Packet.*

FARNHAM is an old market town on the river Wey, some thirty-seven miles from Waterloo, on the London and South-Western Railway; in Surrey, but close to the borders of Hampshire. The town itself lies in a basin, but the hills around rise to an altitude of some 600 to 700 feet. Farnham Castle, a fine old Norman structure, with a beautiful park, stands on the side of the hill immediately dominating the town, and is the home of the Bishop of Winchester. Moor Park and Stella Cottage are connected with Dean Swift, whilst William Cobbett lived in this locality. Waverley Abbey, dating back to the twelfth century, has been immortalised by Sir Walter Scott. There are a number of pretty drives and walks, Frensham Lakes, about three miles distant, being greatly resorted to by artists. Pine trees and heather grow in some parts. It is a rising residential district, with moderate prices. The chief hotel is the *Bush,* a fine old inn, with delightful gardens. HOUSE AGENT: Reginald C. S. Evennett.

FELIXSTOWE.—The sands from Bent Hill to Landguard Point, about two miles, are fine and firm. The tide comes in gently. Under the high crag cliffs the sands are replaced by shingle, and, singularly enough, this part is the more popular of the two. On it you can pitch your bathing tent, and use it in place of a hideous machine. The climate is bracing. Mean temperature for 1904, 49·4° Fahr., the lowest being 22·2° on January 23, and the highest 79·4° on July 13 and 15. Rainfall, 17·62 inches; 147 rainy days. Bright sunshine, 1770·4 hours, as compared with 1796·3 at Hastings, 1761·6 at Eastbourne, 1757 at Torquay, 1713·2 at Brighton, 1711·1 at Ventnor, and 1616 at Falmouth. Bright sunshine at Felixstowe in 1901 was 2047·2 hours, 1796·7 in 1902, and 1723·3 in 1903. The rainfall at Felixstowe in July, 1904, was 1·54 inches, and there were eight rainy days there in that month, and the same number in August. HOTELS: *Bath, Felix, Orwell,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Roseberry* and *Melrose.* HOUSE AGENTS: W. G. Archer and Co., Hamilton-road.

FILEY, a favourite Yorkshire coast resort, with an invigorating climate all the year round. Hard sands are a feature of

the place. Excursions to the Brig (a natural breakwater), Specton Cliffs, Bridlington, Scarborough, and places on the Wolds. Golf and good fishing. The favourite part of the town itself is not one of old standing, and at present Filey is not troubled much with excursionists, so that it finds favour with those who prefer quiet by the sea. HOTEL: *Royal Crescent.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Waverley* and *Wave Crest.* HOUSE AGENT: R. M. Robson, Bellevue-street. NEWSPAPER: *Post.*

FLEETWOOD, in Lancashire, has a steamer service with Ireland and the Isle of Man. There is exceptionally good bathing and golf. HOTEL: *North-Eastern.* HOUSE AGENTS: Sutcliffe and Marshall, 35, Adelaide-street. NEWSPAPER: *Chronicle.*

FOLKESTONE is on one of the most popular routes from England to the Continent, and two hours from London. It is frequented by visitors chiefly between June and September, but is also a good residential town. The cost of living is about the same as at other English good-class watering-places, and the hotel prices do not differ from those at similar resorts. The attractions consist of bracing air, dry soil, good water supply, bathing (shingle beach), winter garden, theatre, museum and free library, pier, and other concerts, pretty inland and coast excursions, steamer trips to Boulogne, cricket, polo (at Shorncliffe), golf, tennis, sea fishing, and boating. Sunshine, 1685 hours in 1903; soil, green sand. HOTELS: *Metropole, Royal Pavilion, Wampach's, Leas, West Cliff,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Richmond,* West Leas; *Tressilian,* Clifton-crescent. INFORMATION BUREAU: Chamber of Commerce. HOUSE AGENTS: J. A. Harrison, 62, Sandgate-road; and Gifford and Co. NEWSPAPERS: *Chronicle, Express.*

FORRES is said to be the healthiest town in Scotland. Other towns claim the same distinction. The rainfall is low, the soil is gravel, and so it is generally free from excessive humidity. It has a population of some 4300. In winter it is mild, in summer not too hot. Golf (18 holes) and fishing. HOTELS: *Station, Victoria,* and *Cluny Hill Hydro.*

FOWEY, at the mouth of the Fowey, and between Falmouth and Devonport, has a fine harbour and picturesque scenery, an agreeable summer and winter climate, good yachting, bathing (one mile away), fishing (sea and river), and golf (near Par). HOTEL: *Fowey.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *St. Catherine's* and *Cotswold.*

FRINTON-ON-SEA, a small, but rising, seaside place in Essex, near Walton-on-Naze and Clacton, has good bathing and is much frequented in summer, when the climate is bracing. It is two hours from Liverpool-street station (London), and six miles from Clacton. The golf course (18 holes) is a very sporting one; tennis courts and croquet grounds adjoin the links. HOTELS: *Grand, Queen's.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Beach, Airthrie,* and *Ocean View.* HOUSE AGENTS: Harrington, Lee, and Tompkins.

GAIRLOCH (*Gairloch Hotel*), a bracing seaside place in Ross, and reached by coach from Achnasheen station, on the Highland Railway. Grand scenery, good bathing, and boating.

GIANT'S CAUSEWAY, a wonderful basaltic promontory in Antrim, visited by thousands of tourists to the north of Ireland; seven miles from Portrush (*q.v.*). HOTEL: *Causeway* (£2. 12s. 6d. a week).

GILSLAND, a bracing inland watering-place (chalybeate and sulphur) in Cumberland, frequented in summer. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Orchard House.*

GLASGOW, the second city of the Empire, is visited by tourists *en route* to the numerous resorts in the western Highlands. SIGHTS: Cathedral, Observatory, Art Galleries, Botanic Gardens, Queen's Park, Andersonian Museum, Kelvingrove Park, Municipal Buildings, Corporation Galleries, Cross Steeple, Royal Exchange, Mitchell Library. EXCURSIONS: The Trossachs, Loch Lomond, Bothwell Castle, Dunbarton Castle, Loch Katrine, Loch Long, Dunoon, Rothesay, Kyles of Bute, Falls of the Clyde. HOTELS: *Central Station, Windsor, St. Enoch, North British, Alexandra.* NEWSPAPER: *Herald.*

GLASTONBURY (*George Hotel*) in Somerset, is famous for the remains of an abbey founded by Canute. NEWSPAPER: *Central Somerset Gazette.*

GLENGARIFF is prettily situated on Bantry Bay, and on the picturesque route between Cork and Killarney. The attractions of the place are its lovely scenery and mild climate; good fishing can be had. HOTELS: *Eccles* and *Roche's.*

GLYN VALLEY, THE, which extends from Chirk to Llanarmon, is one of the prettiest districts for a quiet holiday. Change at Chirk for the Glyn Valley tramway line. Glyn-ceiriog is the centre for the district. It is 600 feet above sea level, and is surrounded by ideal Welsh scenery. There is good trout fishing in the Ceiriog, part of which is preserved for the use of visitors to the *Glyn Valley Hotel.*

GOATHLAND, near Whitby, is a country village, about ten miles from the sea. It is on the moors, at the edge of the tableland overlooking the Valley of the Esk. It is dry and bracing, and the glens and ravines are very pretty. The moors extend inland for some fifteen miles. There is a large hotel, and many of the farm houses take boarders. Goathland is usually quite full in summer, has good golf links and trout streams. HOTELS: *Goathland, Mallyan Spout,* and *Goathland Hydro.*

GODALMING is four miles south of Guildford, and is situated on the Wey at the junction of four or five valleys, in a very sheltered situation. The quaint old town, with its ancient, half-timbered buildings and picturesque market-house, is a good centre for excursions to Hindhead; the Hog's Back; Eashing, with its ancient bridge; Compton, the charming village, close to which is Limnersleasè, the residence of the late Mr. G. F. Watts, R.A., and the famous mortuary chapel built by the great artist. The roads are excellent for motoring or cycling, and the surrounding country is of remarkable beauty. In Godalming itself comfortable quarters are to be found at the *Angel Inn* and *Deanery House,* the boarding establishment attached to it, and at the *King's Arms;* while Mrs Revill's Private Hotel, Sunnyside, Peperharow-road, is much patronised

FALLS OF CLYDE, LANARK (ON THE CALEDONIAN RAILWAY).

by the friends and relations of the scholars at the Charterhouse School, which is situated on one of the heights above the town. Near by excellent accommodation is to be had at *Frensham Pond Inn*, where a week-end may be enjoyably spent in the heart of a lovely stretch of heather-clad commons; and at the *Pride of the Valley*, near Churt. Godalming is reached by two main routes from Waterloo—one via Surbiton, Woking, and Guildford; the other, or "new line," via Oxshott, Bookham, and Guildford. The motor roads are either via Ripley, via Epsom and Leatherhead, through Guildford, or by Reigate to Dorking, Shere, and Guildford, all three routes passing through charming scenery. HOUSE AGENTS are Messrs Mellersh and Messrs Collier, Son, and Sparkes.

GORLESTON-ON-SEA is about two miles from Great Yarmouth (South Town) station. There is still an old-world air of simplicity about it and its people, which is refreshing to find. A nice front has been laid out, with four very comfortable glazed tile shelters. The sea is open, with a walk along the cliff planted with roses and shrubs. The sands are very good, and afford safe bathing for children, while a free pier forms the south side of the entrance to the harbour, supported all round with timber, which make charming nooks to sit in; these are called the cosies, and are in great request in summer all day, and especially when the band plays on the pier. A good hotel, *The Cliff*, is situated directly over the sea, and at present many furnished houses are to be had. The air is most invigorating. A tram runs into Yarmouth. There are good cycling roads and many places of interest to visit, both for the lover of Dickens and the Broads. The parish church is a beautiful one, with reverent services, where the well-known vicar, the Rev. Forbes Philips, preaches his lively sermons. Gorleston is quite clear of the Yarmouth crowds and niggers. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Highfield* and *Elchies*.

GRANGE is a sheltered resort on Morecambe Bay, with more sands than sea, pretty, quiet, relaxing somewhat, with charming surroundings of woods and fells, but not provided with much recreation besides golf and outdoor enjoyments of a mild kind. HOTEL: *Grange*. HYDRO: *Hazelwood*.

GRANTOWN-ON-SPEY, a bracing summer resort in Moray, at an altitude of 700 feet. ATTRACTIONS: Golf, fishing, excursions. HOTEL: *Grant Arms*. List of houses to let and lodgings can be obtained from Macpherson Brothers.

GRASMERE, an ideal centre in English lakeland, and the residence of Wordsworth from 1799 to 1808. The excursions include Helvellyn (3118 feet), Patterdale, and Borrowdale. Coach connection with Windermere and Derwentwater. HOTELS: *Prince of Wales, Rothay, Moss Grove* (temperance).

GRASSINGTON (650 feet) is a bracing summer haunt in upper Wharfedale, with delightful moorland excursions and excellent fishing. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Grassington*.

GREYSTONES, a seaside place in co. Wicklow, forty minutes' rail from Dublin. It is quite a delightful little place. The climate is good and very dry, the scenery lovely, and within easy drives of some of the most beautiful parts of co.

Wicklow. On the Burnaby estate (the new part of Greystones) beautiful houses can be had all through the summer from £15 to £40 a month, and, if taken for three months, include a free railway ticket to Dublin, first or second class, according to the rating of the house. All the houses on the Burnaby are new, and have up-to-date comforts and conveniences, with perfect sanitation. There are splendid golf links, public tennis courts, churches, railway station, all near. Carriages can be hired. There are good bathing, strand for children, excellent shops of all kinds, and first-rate doctors. HOUSE AGENT: C. B. Vance. HOTELS: *Grand* and *Seapatrick*.

GUERNSEY has a finer coast than Jersey, but is not so attractive otherwise. The climate is not enervating at Easter, though September is the best month. The busy season does not begin before May. Bathing, boating, sea-fishing, tennis, golf (18 holes at L'Ancresse), and excursions, are the principal amusements. *Old Government House* is one of the best hotels, and has terms from 8s. 6d. a day. The *Royal* has similar prices. BOARDING-HOUSES: Miss Giraud's, La Retraite, St. Peter Port; *Bel Air*, Esplanade; *Richmond* (5s. 6d.). CONVENT: *Dames Françaises*. Guernsey is more expensive than Jersey, and more select. Houses are hard to obtain in the former. Jersey, on the other hand, has plenty of small properties, and house rent is not dear. HOUSE AGENT: J. C. Fuzzey, Mill-street.

HARROGATE (altitude, 340 feet) is the most stately of British spas. It has a name to-day—not equal to, but on the way to, that of Bath a century back. But no British spa of to-day can bring back Bath's past, for we are unpatriotic enough to go abroad for baths and enrich the coffers of thankless Germans, Austrians, and French. Harrogate maintains its own by prices which keep it select, and because its sulphur waters are the most important in England, and the most prolific. Not only this, but the bath installation is excellent. The season lasts from May to September, during which the climate is bracing. Mean temperature: January, 36° Fahr.; February, 38; March, 39; April, 44; May, 49; June, 56; July, 58; August, 58; September, 54; October, 47; November, 41; December, 37. Soil, gravel and shale; sunshine, 1362 hours in 1903. Golf (18 holes); one of the best inland courses in England. EXCURSIONS: Knaresborough, Harewood, Plumpton Rocks, Fountains Abbey, Bolton Abbey, Studley Royal, Brimham Rocks, Ripon, Wharfedale, and Nidderdale. HOTELS: *Grand, Majestic, Queen, Prospect, Prince of Wales, Royal, Crown, White Hart, North Eastern*, &c. HYDROS: *Harrogate, Harlow Manor, Cairn*, &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Pension Victoria, Beech, Cecil, Dirlton*. HOUSE AGENTS: Wood and Mason, 21, Station-square. NEWSPAPERS: *Advertiser, Herald*.

HARWICH, the Essex departure port for Holland, is frequented for bathing, boating (sea and river), yachting, and wildfowl shooting. HOTELS: *Great Eastern, Parkeston Quay*. HOUSE AGENT: F. Rose, 48, Church-street.

HASLEMERE is on the London and South-Western Railway, forty-two miles from Waterloo, from which there is an excellent train service. Among the hotels are the *Moorlands*,

mouths of the Mersey and Dee. Reached from Liverpool (nine miles) by the Mersey tunnel. HOTELS: *Royal, Green Lodge.*

HUNSTANTON, a dry and bracing Norfolk coast resort, with good bathing, golf (eighteen holes), tennis, and delightful excursions (Sandringham being eight miles away). HOTELS: *Sandringham, Le Strange Arms, Glebe, Golden Lion.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *The Priory* (Mrs Bellairs), *Shelbrooke, Connaught Private Hotel,* and *Victoria.* HOUSE AGENTS: Ingram and Watson (illustrated brochure free).

ILFRACOMBE is North Devon's fashionable seaside resort, and is chiefly frequented by visitors from June to the middle of October. The attractions consist of an agreeable climate (fairly mild in winter, January's mean temperature being 43° Fahr.), pier, promenade, bathing, boating, golf, and excursions by steamer, coach, and on foot. Mean temperature: 50·5 Fahr. Annual rainfall, 30·5 inches; soil, shale. HOTELS: *Ilfracombe, Royal Clarence, Grand, Belgrave, Runnacleave, Cliffe Hydro,* and *Queen's.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Granville, Collingwood, Imperial.* NEWSPAPER: *Gazette.*

ILKLEY, in Wharfedale, has bracing air, and the country is delightfully picturesque. It is a town of about 7000 inhabitants, and has a fairly busy summer season. The golf course, of 18 holes, varying from 125 to 464 yards, is on the north side of the River Wharfe, and extends from near Ilkley Bridge about half-way to Bolton Woods. The soil is sandy. Among its hydros are the *Ben Rhydding,* one and a half miles from the town, and with terms from about 52s. 6d. early in the season; the *Ilkley Wells,* from 45s.; *Rockwood,* from 35s.; the *Crescent Hotel* charges from 8s. 6d. a day. Others are the *Middleton* and *Wells House Hydro.* NEWSPAPER: *Gazette.*

INVERNESS is the capital of the Highlands, and stands on the river Ness, at the head of the Caledonian Canal. It is frequented by a large number of visitors in summer and autumn. It is remarkably healthy, and by no means cold, considering its northern situation. Its attractions include golf (several clubs near), fishing, boating, and coaching. HOTELS: *Station, Palace, Caledonian.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Glenmoriston* (Mrs Mann). HOUSE AGENT: J. G. Boden, The Grove. NEWSPAPERS: *Courier, Chronicle.*

JERSEY is the best substitute we have in the United Kingdom for the climate of Corsica, Algiers, Tangier, Corfu, and, perhaps, Abazzia. It is much less warm than any of these, but it has more sunshine than any British watering-place. It is humid, but not too humid; throat sufferers, and also rheumatic, should try the effects before settling down for the entire winter. Beyond these, there is nothing against its climate. It is non-exciting, and not in the least the same climate as Nice or the French Riviera. The same kind of vegetation will grow in Jersey as we see in the South of France; but, once in twenty or thirty years, a hard frost suddenly appears and cuts off the semi-tropical growth, proving that it is not possible to plant a Promenade des Anglais and keep it luxurious for ever. Yet hard frosts are rare, and only once in the last hundred years has anything like 20 degrees of frost been known. Generally

speaking, 3 to 5 degrees is the lowest recorded in winter. Fuchsias, eucalyptus, yuccas, and certain agaves, live out of doors, and thrive all through the year. House rent is moderate to cheap in Jersey. Taxes are light. Provisions are the same price as in any English town, vegetables and fruit abundant all the year through; but meat is rather more costly than in London. The golf course, of 18 holes, about three miles in circuit, is one of the prettiest in the kingdom, and full of variety. It is three miles from St. Helier, or twenty minutes by rail, trains running every hour. The Club-house is close to the station. Visitors, 2s. a day, 7s. 6d. a week, or £1 a month. HOTELS: *Grand, Royal,* &c., at St. Helier's; *Somerville,* at St. Aubin's. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Oakleigh,* St. Brelade's; and *Marine,* Pierson-road, West Park; *Brompton Villa* (4s. 6d.), Gt. Union-road; *Pension Victor Hugo.* HOUSE AGENT: Mr Le Gallais, Bath-street.

KENILWORTH, in Warwickshire, is visited for the ruins of its famous castle, and should be taken in conjunction with Warwick and Stratford, the best headquarters for the district being Leamington (*q.v.*). HOTEL: *Abbey.*

KENMARE, on Kenmare Bay, is an excellent centre for driving tours (Killarney, Valencia, &c.), and fishing. HOTEL: *Southern.*

KESWICK (altitude, 270 feet), the principal tourist centre of Cumberland lakeland. HOTELS: *Keswick,* connected with the railway station by a covered way; *Derwentwater Hotel,* at Portinscale, a mile from the town; *Queen's.* Boating, fishing, and excursions (to Borrowdale, Grasmere, Buttermere, Ambleside, and Windermere by coach). APARTMENTS: Mrs Fletcher, Skilgill House, Newlands (three miles from Keswick). Rainfall: 60 inches (7·4 inches in November, 2·5 in June, 5·2 in July, 4·4 in August, and 5·6 in September). NEWSPAPER: *English Lakes Visitor.*

KILKEE, in Clare County, has a wild, rocky coast, open sea, mild climate, is stormy at times, but well suited as an Atlantic refresher. There are both lodgings, hotel, boarding-house, and Home of Rest. HOTEL: *Moore's.* Good plain living and plenty of the freshest of fish, golf, good bathing; country round wild, and almost grand.

KILLARNEY, in co. Kerry, is a tourist centre for Irish lakeland. Good salmon and trout fishing. HOTELS: *Great Southern, Royal Victoria, Graham's Glebe, Muckross, Lake, Imperial.*

KILLYBEGS, a pretty tourist centre on the Donegal coast, is frequented for scenery and fishing. HOTEL: *Bay View.*

KILMARNOCK is 21 miles from Glasgow and 91 miles from Carlisle. It is an important southern Scotch town of 34,000 people, full of living and literary associations of Robert Burns, with a monument to him; is in interesting country, with fine excursions round. It is 300 feet above the sea, with a rather heavy rainfall, like most of the western country towns of Scotland. The best thing about Kilmarnock for a summer resort is its comparatively near proximity to the sea, a line conducting to Troon along the coast to many nice bathing

stations. Golf links (18 holes) at Barassie, seven miles away. HOTEL: *George.* NEWSPAPER: *Standard.*

KINGUSSIE is a picturesque village, set like a bright little gem amidst surrounding heather-clad mountains belonging to the Mouadhliah, the Grampian, and Cairngorm ranges, which rise in some parts to the height of 3000 or 4000 feet. Its normal population reaches about 700 souls, but this is considerably augmented during the months of August and September by visitors from Dundee, Glasgow, and various localities in England, who frequent the place for the sake of its exceptionally fine air. It is approached by the Highland Railway through some very wild scenery, and lies about halfway between Perth and Inverness. The golf course, of 9 holes, varying from 160 to 350 yards, is in Glen Gynack, about three-quarters of a mile from Kingussie station, and fine views may be obtained from it of the Grampians and the Spey valley below Kingussie. The river Gynack flows through the glen, and at the upper end is a fine mountain tarn, named Loch Gynack, about three-quarters of a mile in circumference. HOTEL: *Wolfenden's.*

KNARESBOROUGH is within an easy walk of Harrogate; it has several hotels (*Elephant and Castle, Green Dragon*, &c.), and lodgings can easily be obtained (Mrs Tattersfield, Victoria Villa, Forest Moor; and Mrs Lee, Kirkgate; the former three-quarters of a mile away), though in July and August excursionists are very numerous, as Knaresborough is one of Harrogate's show places. The attractions are the ruins of the castle, the Dropping Well, Mother Shipton's Cave, picturesque river scenery, and good boating and fishing (on the Nidd).

LAHINCH.—The *Golf Links Hotel* is clean and comfortable. The entrance fee to the golf club is £1, the annual subscription the same, and the number of members between 200 and 300. The course, of eighteen holes, varying in length from 109 to 450 yards, is about half a mile from Lahinch. The links are said to be the best in Ireland, and extend over three miles. The hazards are bunkers, sandhills, and long grass, and the lies are good throughout. The chief attractions besides golf are bathing and excursions to the cliffs of Moher and Lisdoonvarna, the most frequented Irish spa.

LEAMINGTON (altitude, 195 feet), in Warwickshire, is a healthy town; few more so in the west midlands. Its death rate is normal, not extremely low, but satisfactory. The best street is the Parade; Bath-street, Regent-street, and Warwick-street are all good shopping streets in the centre. The nicest open parts of Leamington are the Royal Pump Room Gardens, Holly Walk, Jephson Gardens, and the Beauchamp-square. Annual mean temperature, 49·5° Fahr.; in July, 61·6; in January, 38·3. Rainfall: annual, 24·5 inches (1·59 in March and April, 2·6 in July, and 2·68 in November). Soil, new red sandstone. WATERS: Saline, chalybeate, and sulphur. EXCURSION-CENTRE for Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, and Stratford-on-Avon. HOTELS: *Manor House, Regent, Clarendon.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *La Plaisance*, Manor Villas; and *Langton*, 31, Leam-terrace. HOUSE AGENT: W. R. Holmes, Spencer-street. NEWSPAPERS: *Advertiser, Chronicle.*

LEATHERHEAD is one of the sweetest of Surrey towns. It lies on the summit of a hill, but so sheltered by trees and the heights of the North Downs as not to be a very bracing place. It is a paradise for amateur gardeners, for the soil is admirably adapted for flower-growing. The class of resident is very nice, and enthusiastically rural in tastes, for the place is too far removed from London, and the station from the town proper, to be ever a mere distant suburban residence. HOTELS: *Bull, Swan.* The subsoil is chalk, gravel, and clay. HOUSE AGENT: Osenton, North-street.

LELANT, in Cornwall.—The golf course, of 18 holes, varying from 137 to 437 yards, is on Lelant Towans, within a quarter of a mile of Lelant Station, on the St. Ives branch (G.W.R.), twenty minutes by rail from Penzance, and ten minutes from St. Ives. The round extends to over two and a half miles, and contains almost every kind of hazard. Visitors (introduced) 2s. 6d. a day, 10s. a week, or £1. 10s. a month. Lodgings can be obtained in Lelant, at Hendra's Boarding House; and in the *Headland Private Pension*, Carbis Bay; and there is excellent hotel accommodation at *Tregenna Castle, Carbis Bay Hotel*, and in Penzance. Also at the *Lelant Hotel*, close to the station.

LICHFIELD, in Staffordshire, is visited chiefly on account of its beautiful three-spired cathedral, founded in 667 A.D. In the vicinity is the battlefield of Bosworth. HOTEL: *George.* NEWSPAPER: *Mercury.*

LINCOLN, one of Britain's oldest cities, has a fine cathedral (1074 A.D.) and castle. HOTELS: *Great Northern, Saracen's Head, White Hart.* NEWSPAPER: *Lincs. Chronicle.*

LISDOONVARNA, in co. Clare, is Ireland's spa, the springs being cold sulphur and chalybeate. Gout and rheumatism are treated from June to October, when the climate is fairly bracing. The inland scenery is bare, but there are several beautiful glens, and the cliffs are very fine. Nearest station, Ennistymon (eight and a half miles). HOTELS: *Queen's, Eagle, Imperial.*

LITTLEHAMPTON (pop., 7500), a Sussex summer resort suitable for families with children. ATTRACTIONS: Pier, golf (18 holes), bathing (mixed), boating, and fishing (sea and river). The climate is mild and dry, soil sandy loam on gravel, and the beach sand. EXCURSIONS: Arundel, Goodwood, Petworth, Chichester, Brighton, &c. APARTMENTS: Misses Richardson, 130, Victoria-place. BOARDING-HOUSE: 82, Empress Maud-road. HOUSE AGENTS: Sparks and Son, 21, High-street. NEWSPAPER: News.

LIVERPOOL.—Climatically, Liverpool cannot be placed very high. It is a good city for healthy people, and a very bad one for those suffering from lung or allied affections. Liverpool's death rate is one of the highest in England. The climate is cold, without being very bracing, and not even so tonic as on the high ground round London. Liverpool is a commercial city rather than a residential. Yet its educational and other intellectual advantages are enormous, but meant rather for those who reside and must reside there than to attract strangers.

Annual mean temperature, 49·8 Fahr. (39·8 in January, and 61·5 in July). Rainfall, 30 inches (1·6 in February, and 3·5 in July (highest). HOTELS: *Adelphi, North Western, Exchange Station, Angel, Alexandra, Compton, Shaftesbury* (temperance). BOARDING-HOUSE: *Aisla Crag*, 28, Prince's-avenue. NEWSPAPER: *Post*. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 51, Lord-street.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS, the spa of Wales, is at an altitude of 700 feet, and has sulphur, chalybeate, and saline springs and bracing air. The soil is clayey; there is good fishing and golf, and interesting excursions are numerous. HOTELS: *Pump House, Rock House, Gwalia, Brynawel, Ye Wells*. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Hazledene, Hill Crest*, and *Park House*. HOUSE AGENTS: Bufton and Son, Victoria-buildings.

LLANDUDNO, a bathing resort in North Wales, is an agreeable place, with moderately bracing air. Temperature: April, 47°; May, 52;, June, 58; July, 60; August, 60; September, 56. Rainfall, 28 inches. Sunshine, 1508 hours in 1903; soil, gravel; beach, shingle and sand. It is very healthy, and is convenient for day excursions by steamer or coach. Crowded in July and August. Golf at Conway. HOTELS: *Imperial, St. George's, Queen's*, &c. HYDRO: *Craigside*. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Lockyer's, Craig-y-don, Ferndale, Ormescliffe*. HOUSE AGENT: J. H. Jones, Lloyd-street. NEWSPAPER: *Advertiser*.

LLANFAIRFECHAN, in Carnarvonshire.—Few people seem to be aware of what a lovely spot Llanfairfechan is. The sea front is unpretentious, but the bathing is very safe and good. The charm of the place lies in the countless mountain walks, added to which is the perfect combination of sea and mountain air, considered by doctors unique to anyone suffering from nerve troubles. Numerous beautiful spots are easily accessible by rail, and there is a good service of trains. For anyone desiring freedom from the usual annoyances by which most of our watering-places are now spoilt, I can imagine nowhere more suitable. The climate in winter is also very pleasant and dry. Apartments are good and plentiful. HOTEL: *Queen's*.

LLANGAMMARCH WELLS is a very good place for a change of air. Its baths are refreshing and beneficial, under careful medical supervision, in cases of strumous affections and of heart complaints. These latter, however, need something more than mere baths, and the treatment known as Schott's, introduced largely into this country by Dr. Bezly Thorne, is a thing of itself, with the adjunct of baths strongly impregnated with chloride of barium, as are those of Llangammarch. So soon as this Welsh spa is patronised proportionately as freely as Nauheim, then, doubtless, we shall hear of many more cases of relief and cure. But so far, except for strumous or scrofulous affections, in which relief is obtained as much from drinking the waters as immersion in them, neither the treatment of cardiac affections, nor its reputation for the relief of rheumatism, has made Llangammarch as famous as its pretty situation and its fine air. HOTELS: *Lake* and *Gammarch*.

LLANGOLLEN, prettily situated on the Dee, in Denbighshire, is largely frequented by anglers, and among the attractions are the church, the bridge over the Dee, Plas Newydd,

the residence of the celebrated "Ladies of Llangollen," Valle Crucis Abbey (1200 A.D.), the ruins of Dinas Bryn Castle, and the Eglwyseg Rocks. HOTELS: *Hand, Royal.*

LLANWRTYD WELLS is on the banks of the Irvon, a tributary of the Wye, and enjoys a remarkably good climatic situation. Waters, sulphur and chalybeate; good trout fishing and golf. HOTEL: *Dolycoed.*

LOCHMABEN, in Dumfries-shire.—Fishing is really good; a great deal of it free, and preserved water is cheap. The wild duck and snipe shooting, which is free, opens in August, and any amount of rough shooting is to be had in the district at a merely nominal sum. For accommodation apply to Miss Rutherford, Cartrefle, Lochmaben.

LONDON.—Annual mean temperature, 50·4 Fahr. (January, 37·9; August, 63·3). Rainfall, 24·5 inches. The HOTELS are:

Near Charing Cross: **Metropole*, **Grand*, *Victoria, Charing Cross, Golden Cross, Brown's Private,* Craven-street, and *Morley's.*

Near Victoria Station: **Grosvenor, Windsor, Wilton, St. Ermin's, Buckingham Palace,* and *Westminster Palace.*

Near Paddington and in Kensington district: *Great Western, Hyde Park,* Albert-gate; *South Kensington,* Queen's Gate-terrace; *Alexandra,* St. George's-place; *Royal Palace,* Kensington High-street; *Bailey's,* near Gloucester-road Station; *De Vere, Broad Walk,* and *Prince of Wales,* in De Vere-gardens; *Bolton Mansions* (from 7s.), *Hope's H.,* Brompton-square, &c.

Near Marylebone Station: **Great Central, Langham.*

Near Euston, St. Pancras, or King's Cross: **Midland Grand,* at St. Pancras; *Euston,* at Euston; *Great Northern,* at King's Cross; *Russell,* in Russell-square, *Woburn House,* Upper Woburn-place.

In Holborn: *First Avenue, Holborn Viaduct, Inns of Court.*

Near Piccadilly: **Carlton, *Claridge's, Albemarle, Berkeley, Dieudonné.*

In or near the Strand: **Savoy, *Cecil, Haxell's, Horrex's,* the hotels mentioned under "Charing Cross"; *Temple* and *Arundel,* in Arundel-street; *Bedford,* Southampton-row; *Howard,* in Norfolk-street; *Anderton's, Salisbury,* in Fleet-street; *Great Eastern,* at Liverpool-street Station.

BOARDING-HOUSES: Miss Marshall, 19, Dover-street; *Marlborough Private Hotel,* 12, De Vere-gardens, W.; Mrs Finlay, 20, Bedford-place, Russell-square; Mrs. Vigne, 54, Prince's-square, Bayswater, W.; Miss Ravencroft, 17, Leinster-square, Bayswater; Mr English, 38, Lexham-gardens; 27, Lexham-gardens; Art Students' Home, 4 and 5, Brunswick-square, W.C. (ladies); Mrs Swan, 34, Bedford-place, Russell-square; Mrs Stebbing, 163, Cromwell-road, S.W.; White Heather Residential Club, 69-71, Longridge-road, Earl's Court, S.W.; Miss Poole, 32, Craven Hill-gardens, W.; Mrs Hargreaves, 35, Dorset-square, N.W. (for lady students); Mrs Whistler, 43, Bessborough-street, S.W.; Mrs May, 13, Lupus-street, St. George's-square, S.W.; Miss McCormick, 6, Lancaster-place, Belsize Park, Hampstead; *Clements Private H.,* Anerley-road, Upper Norwood, S.E.

AGENTS FOR FLATS: Robins, Snell, and Terry, Wright's-lane,

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Scotch Salmon.
Fine Stiltons.
Prize Cheddars.
Old Ports and Burgundies.

Kensington High street, W. FOR LODGINGS: Mrs Spargo, Douglas-mansions, Cromwell-road, S.W.

RESTAURANTS: At Hotels marked with a star; also, *Prince's*, Piccadilly; *Trocadero*, Shaftesbury-avenue; *Criterion*, Piccadilly-circus; *Verrey*, and *Grand Café*, Regent-street; *Simpson's*, *Adelphi*, *Romano*, *Gatti*, in the Strand; *Frascati*, in Oxford-street; *Scott's*, Coventry-street (oysters).

TRUNKS: Asprey, 166, New Bond-street; Allen, 37, Strand: John Pound, 67, Piccadilly, and 211, Regent-street.

MAPS, PLANS, AND GUIDE-BOOKS can be obtained at Stanford's, 12, Long Acre, W.C.; and Philip and Sons, 32, Fleet-street.

MONEY-CHANGERS: Cook's, Ludgate-circus; 33, Piccadilly; 13, Cockspur-street; 82, Oxford-street; and Davison, 264, Strand.

TOURIST AGENTS: Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus; and Dr. H. S. Lunn, 5, Endsleigh-gardens, N.W.

COMMUNICATIONS: By tram, omnibus, train, and Thames steam-boat. Cabs charge 1s. for under two miles, and 6d. for each additional mile (or part). For each article of luggage, 2d. By time, the fare is 2s. 6d. per hour for hansoms, and 8d. each additional quarter of an hour.

CHIEF ROUTES TO THE CONTINENT: Dover-Calais, Folkestone-Boulogne, Newhaven-Dieppe, Southampton-Havre, Dover-Ostend, Queenborough-Flushing, Harwich-Hook, Harwich-Antwerp, Southampton-Cherbourg, Southampton-St. Malo. See *Routes and Fares from London* (p. 366).

LONDONDERRY, a good headquarters for tourists to the north of Ireland, most of the attractions of which are easily accessible. HOTELS: *Imperial*, *Northern Counties*, *City*, *Roddy's*. NEWSPAPERS: *Derry Journal*, *Standard*.

LOOE is a picturesquely-situated little seaside place in South Cornwall, with a mild climate, good bathing, boating, and fishing. Near is the famous Well of St. Keyne. HOTELS: *Looe*, *Ship*. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Headland*, *Commonwood*.

LOWESTOFT is one of the most bracing east-coast resorts in England, of which it is the most easterly point. The attractions for visitors are bathing (the sands being extensive and firm), pier concerts, golf, fishing (sea and river), and excursions on the Broads. Sunshine, 1534 hours in 1904. Soil, gravel and sand. Beach, pebbly and sand. HOTELS: *Grand*, *Royal*, *Empire*, *Suffolk*, &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Clyffe*, 1, Kirkley Cliff; *Norfolk*, 14, Kirkley Cliff; *Victoria Mansions*, South Cliff. APARTMENTS: Mrs Money, 169, London-road. HOUSE AGENT: Notley, Royal Thoroughfare. NEWSPAPERS: *News* and *Observer*.

LULWORTH COVE, in Dorset, is well sheltered from all N.E. and E. winds by high hills. It is curiously free from gloomy, dull weather, bright sunshine being far more usual. The chalk soil keeps the place very dry, and walking and exercise of all kinds is very possible throughout the year. HOTEL: *Cove*. ROOMS: West Lulworth House. HOUSE AGENT: J. E. Randall.

LYME REGIS is a delightful little place in Dorset, with good bathing, beautiful walks, mild air, fine sea, golf, and fishing. HOTELS: *Royal Lion*, *Alexandra*, &c. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Argyll*. Radford and Radford are house agents.

LYNDHURST is a good centre for excursions in the New Forest, has a golf course, and two packs of hounds in the neighbourhood. HOTEL: *Crown.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Tytherley* and *Knightwood.*

LYNTON.—Rents are not low. It is a most fascinating place, but warm in summer, though not relaxing. Fish is good and cheap. Other provisions moderately abundant, and not high priced. Lynton and Lynmouth possess peculiar charms of natural beauty. The one, for instance, is embowered in thick foliage near the summit of the cliff, and the other nestles in seclusion at the mouth of the two mountain streams—the East and the West Lyn—which here unite in the picturesque glen called Watersmeet. Southey, as is well known, wrote ecstatically of this delightful spot, declaring it to be the finest, except Cintra and Arrabida, that ever he saw. Since that great writer and poet's time, however, a lift has been constructed in the cliff to facilitate communication between Lynton and Lynmouth, the two places being now also linked with the London and South-Western Railway system at Barnstaple. They can likewise be reached by coach from Ilfracombe. HOUSE AGENTS: Jones Brothers. HOTELS: *Valley of Rocks, Castle, Lynton Cottage;* at Lynmouth, *Tors* and *Lyn Valley.* NEWSPAPER: *Recorder.*

LYTHAM is exceedingly nice for nearly all months, especially April, May, and June, September, October, and November. The soil is sand, and the climate mild enough for Lytham to call itself a winter resort. The golf course, of eighteen holes, varying from 130 to 530 yards, is 6161 yards in circuit. The nearest station is St. Annes-on-the-Sea, situated between Lytham and Blackpool, about half a mile from the links. Conveyances run to and from the Club-house to meet trains. Visitors (introduced), one day free, then 2s. 6d. a day, or 10s. a week. HOUSE AGENTS: Messrs. E. Wilson and Son, Pleasant-street. HOTEL: *Clifton Arms.*

MAIDENHEAD, a boating headquarters on the Thames, with charming scenery and a good golf course of 18 holes, varying from 168 to 465 yards, within three minutes' walk of the station. The subsoil is chalk and gravel. House rents from £30 to £250. HOTELS: *Bear, Thames, Skindle's.* HOUSE AGENTS: H. Oldacres and Co. NEWSPAPER: *Advertiser.*

MALLAIG, the terminus of the West Highland Railway, is frequented for trout and salmon fishing. HOTEL: *Station.*

MALVERN.—The air of Malvern (altitude 524 feet) is gently bracing at all times (48·6° Fahr. yearly temperature; annual rainfall, 29 inches). It is in parts very exposed, but the west, or prevalent winds, are tempered by an Atlantic influence, while the eastern section is much the sunniest. The Malvern Hills are a single chain, and therefore are especially dry. But the hills on the north-west of the Malvern inhabited district protect it from the biting N.W. winds, the worst winter gales of that country. Therefore, with an air charged with a large proportion of ozone, dry and stimulating; with—if so selected—plenty of unimpeded direct sun's rays, you have in Malvern, perhaps, the nearest satisfactory approach to a Swiss mountain valley,

but without its severity. Malvern is, for healthy persons, extremely good at all seasons of the year, and for certain weak and anæmic constitutions far more beneficial than most other inland climatic stations of England. The golf course, of eighteen holes, varying from 150 to 404 yards, is on Malvern Common, and the Club-house is 200 yards from the Malvern Wells Station (G.W.R.), and about one mile from Malvern. HOTELS: *Imperial, Tudor, Abbey, Bellevue, Foley Arms,* &c. HYDRO: *Dr. Fergusson's.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Mt. Pleasant* (Gt. Malvern), *Malvern House, South Lodge, Hardwicke,* and *High Lea.* HOUSE AGENTS: Harper and Sons, Gt. Malvern. NEWSPAPER: *Advertiser.*

MAN, THE ISLE OF.—Mr Hall Caine, in "The Little Man Island," says:—"Spring is bright and beautiful. In the months of April, May, and June the early gorse is at its best, and the face of the island is golden. July and August are hot, but never so hot as in the midland counties of England, and the island is beyond comparison, cooler at the height of summer than any part of the English coast known to me. September is perhaps the loveliest of all months in the Isle of Man. . . . The heather is purple on the mountains, and the red drops of the fuchsia are not gone from the valleys. If you are a fisherman, come here in May; if a pedestrian, in June or the first half of July; if a cyclist, in September; if a swimmer, in any month whose name is without an 'r' in it, and you will find water as blue as the Mediterranean. . . . If you are a supersensitive soul, I beg you to give August, only, a wide berth." Isle of Man lodgings are of all kinds. Those in Douglas can rarely be kept "select." In more distant spots, like Port Erin, matters mend; as also at Port St. Mary. The best centres from which to work excursions and live quietly are Sulby, and in the prettiest part of the island, inland. From it roads radiate N., S., E., and W. The next finest centre is probably St. John's, with roads in all directions. Both Ramsey and Peel, on the east and west coasts respectively, are good centres in their way. For cycling, the island is but moderately good, though the surfaces of the high roads leave nothing to be desired. Of course the inland centres are more hilly, but always interesting. In every town lists of lodgings are provided. The Isle of Man in August is generally crowded with Yorkshire and Lancashire holiday-makers, who form the majority of the *clientèle* of Manxland. Douglas is the holiday haunt of thousands in August, and for those who do not want a noisy place Ramsey or Port Erin is better. The best months on the island are June and September. At Port Erin the *Falcon's Nest* hotel is in a bracing position; at Ramsey the *Mitre* is the best hotel; at Douglas the *Douglas Bay* hotel has a high situation on the cliffs to the north of Douglas Bay. Other good hotels are: *Peveril*, at Douglas; and *Albert*, at Ramsey. See also *Country and Seaside Quarters* (p. 74).

MARGATE, one of the first of England's popular holiday places, and frequented mainly by Londoners. Its best quarter is Cliftonville. Temperature in January, 38·5° Fahr.; in August, 62. Rainfall, 23·3 inches (1·4 in February, and 3·1 in October). Soil, chalk; sunshine, 1471 hours in 1903. HOTELS:

Cliftonville (and near it the *Cliftonville Hydro*), *Queen's, Windsor, Nayland Rock, White Hart.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Bidston, Headington.* HOUSE AGENT: J. Holmes, 120, High-street.

MATLOCK.—The climate is bracing, and the scenery is exquisite. There are a good number of visitors, and, naturally, at a place where there are so many hydropathic establishments, invalids are fairly numerous, but it is not a place for trippers, like some of the larger seaside resorts. Soil, largely limestone. HOTELS: *Royal* and *Baths*, at Matlock Bath; *Matlock House* and *Smedley's* (both hydros), at Matlock Bridge.

MELROSE is visited on account of the ruins of Melrose Abbey; Abbotsford, the home of Sir Walter Scott; and Dryburgh Abbey, where he is buried. It is situated on the main line between Carlisle and Edinburgh, thirty-seven miles from the latter. HOTELS: *Abbey, Anderson's Temperance*, and *Waverley Hydro.*

MINCHINHAMPTON, in Gloucestershire, is frequented for golf. The course, of eighteen holes, varying from 124 to 443 yards is on a level common of one thousand acres, on a spur of the Cotswold Hills, overlooking the Severn Vale. The turf is of the finest, the air of the purest, and the hazards many and dangerous. The nearest stations are Nailsworth (Midland), one mile, and Stroud (G.W.R.), two and a half miles distant. Accommodation may be had at *Ye Old Lodge Inn*, adjoining the Club-house, and at numerous lodging houses in the neighbourhood. Visitors: 5s. a week, or 10s. a month.

MINEHEAD (*Hotel Metropole*) is a bracing seaside place on the Somerset coast, and within easy reach of Exmoor. Soil, sandstone; beach, shingle and sand. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Avenue.* HOUSE AGENT: J. F. Dewick.

MOFFAT is 350 feet above sea-level, and has a delightful summer climate. The surroundings are extremely pleasant, and the highest hills in the south of Scotland are close at hand. Gout and rheumatism are the principal cures. The waters are sulphur and chalybeate. HYDRO: *Moffat.* A good boarding-house is *Dundanion* (Miss Stewart), where board and residence cost from £2 15s. a week.

MONMOUTH, the best centre for excursions in the picturesque valley of the Wye. HOTELS: *Beaufort Arms, King's Head.* HOUSE AGENTS: Nelmes, Poole, and Atkins. NEWSPAPER: *Beacon.*

MORECAMBE, in Lancashire, on Morecambe Bay, has an agreeable summer and winter climate, a good water supply, and numerous other attractions for visitors, including golf, fishing, boating, winter gardens, concerts, and excursions (to the English Lakes, &c.). HOTELS: *Midland, Clarendon, Elms.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Atlantic.* HOUSE AGENT: A. Coulthurst, Victoria-street. NEWSPAPER: *Visitor.*

MORTHOE (in North Devon) is well set on a hill or rock, catches the breeze, and may therefore, be considered bracing. It is a little place where, providing you can get rooms, you will find everything cheap in the way

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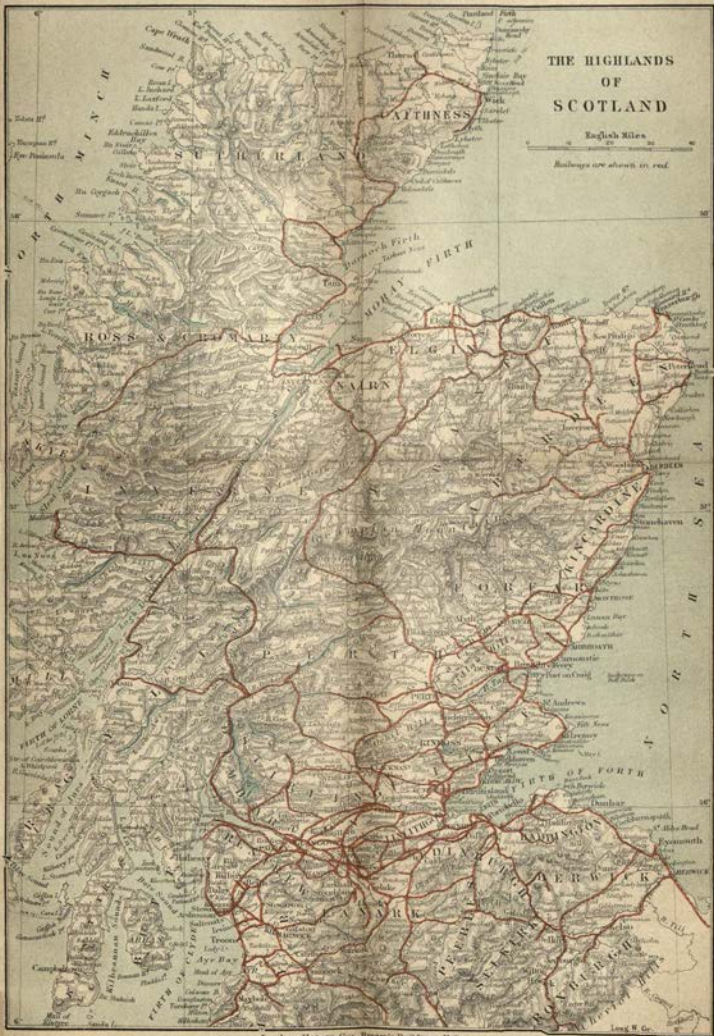

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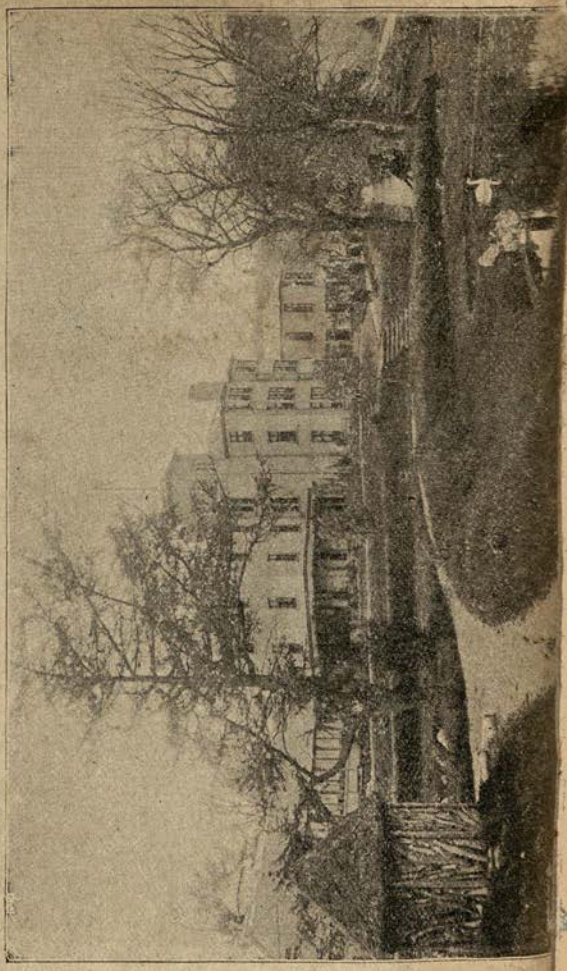

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of living. There is very little "society" beyond what the season brings in the shape of visitors; but the whole country round has a large summer population. It is about six miles from Ilfracombe; is particularly an artists' haunt, and, as such, is primitive. One must not expect to get more out of it than is already in it. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Castle Rock.*

MULLION, on the east side of Mount's Bay, is ideal for convalescents. Mean winter temperature, 46·89 Fahr; summer, 59·92 Fahr. Golf, boating, bathing, fishing, and excursions. HOTELS: *Polkurian, Poldhu, Mullion Cove.*

MUNDESLEY-ON-SEA, on the Norfolk coast, a few miles to the south-east of Cromer, has a very bracing climate, and is frequented for that and its bathing during July and August. HOTELS: *Clarence, Grand.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Cliftonville.* HOUSE AGENTS: Wakelin and Son.

NAIRN, a bracing coast resort overlooking Moray Firth. Near are Culloden and Cawdor Castle (where Macbeth murdered King Duncan). ATTRACTIONS: Bathing, fishing, golf. The golf course, of eighteen holes, lying along the shore of the Moray Firth, is three miles and a quarter in length, and ranks as one of the finest in Scotland. The hazards consist of sand bunkers, whins, and natural undulations, and the putting greens are very good. Important alterations have recently been made on the course. The station is about a mile from the course, and conveyances meet all trains. The rainfall is the lowest in Scotland. HOTELS: *Golf View, Royal Marine.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Clifton* (Miss McIntosh). HOUSE AGENT: T. R. Ramage. NEWSPAPER: *Telegraph.*

NEVIN is on Carnarvon Bay, six miles from Pwllheli. The climate is bracing for a west coast resort, and few places can equal it for a quiet holiday, good bathing, fishing, and boating, and very fine scenery. For rooms apply for the lodgings list, issued *gratis* by the Cambrian Railways (Mr. C. S. Denniss), Oswestry.

NEWBIGGIN is about twenty miles from Newcastle and nine miles from Morpeth. It is a favourite resort for Newcastle and Morpeth visitors, and contains admirable accommodation. For bathing purposes, it has the finest of sands in all states of the tide. The golf course, of nine holes, is on the moor, on the north side of the village. There is plenty of room for a full eighteen-hole course should that ever be determined on. The hazards are sandy ravines and sandpits. The scenery all the way round is very fine. There is an excellent Clubroom in the *Old Ship Hotel.*

NEW FOREST, THE, is not bracing; it is rather damp, in fact. But in a dry summer this is all the nicer, and keeps the grass green. Lyndhurst (*Crown Hotel*) is the best centre, and then perhaps Brockenhurst (*New Forest Hotel*), with Ringwood third, and Romsey fourth.

NEWQUAY, on a grand part of the Cornish coast, and at the terminus of a branch railway. ATTRACTIONS: Fine coast scenery, equable climate, excellent bathing on hard sands, fishing (sea and river), golf, and excursions. On one side of

Newquay is Towan Head, joined to the mainland by a narrow neck of rock. The views from here are grand in the extreme. The coast is broken by projecting rocky cliffs and sheltered bays, with fine sands lying between, and in these cliffs are caverns, some of great height and extent. They were used in the old days extensively for smuggling purposes; now they afford robing rooms for bathers when the tide serves. A very beautiful walk is to the quaint old-world village of Porth, about two miles from Newquay on the coast. There is a little hotel here with nine bedrooms, which seems an ideal place for an artist of seascapes or a jaded author. Trevelque Island is joined to the mainland close to Porth by a picturesque bridge, over which the spray falls in a grand, hissing, white cascade in a storm when the tide is at its height. Near here is the magnificent Banqueting Hall, a cavern 200 feet long and 60 feet wide, the entrance to which is, however, somewhat difficult. Seven miles to the north of Newquay are the famous Bedruthan Steps, where the cliffs are finer than anywhere else on this coast, the rocks being piled up one upon another to the height of several hundred feet. One isolated rock is called the Queen Bess, from a supposed resemblance it bears to an inspired imagination to the popular monarch of western chivalry. Other points of great interest are Fistral Bay, Mawgan village (with its beautiful, picturesquely situated church); Crantock, across Gannel stream; Holywell, with its magnificent cliff scenery; and Perranforth, which is also grandly beautiful. HOTELS: *Atlantic, Headland, Victoria, Great Western,* and *Watergate Bay* (near Newquay). BOARDING-HOUSES: *Trevanion, Beachcroft, Fistral, Moirah, Cliffdene.* HOUSE AGENTS: Knight and Westlake.

NORDRACH-ON-DEE, THE SANATORIUM AT, was specially built for the purpose of carrying out the Open Air Treatment of consumption. The soil (red gravel prevailing) is very absorbent, so that the surface becomes dry after heavy falls of rain. Open-air shelters (revolving) are placed in suitable parts of the grounds. The terms are 5 guineas a week. The station is Banchory, for which change at Aberdeen.

NORWICH is one of the very nicest of East Anglian towns —its city, in fact. In society Norwich is much like other cathedral cities. Climatically, it is dry, and rather east-windish in spring. Mean temperature, 48·5° Fahr. Rainfall, 27·5 inches. Economically, Norwich is reasonable in all things but rent, which is rather high. HOTELS: *Maid's Head, Royal, Castle.* HOUSE AGENTS: Fitt and Co., 67, Ber-street; and Sewell and Brereton, 17, Prince of Wales's-road. NEWSPAPER: *Eastern Daily Press.*

OBAN, the tourist metropolis of the Western Highlands, has excellent bathing, boating, fishing, golf, and is a most convenient starting-point for several excursions, including Staffa, Iona, Syke, Stornoway, Loch Awe, Loch Lomond, the Caledonian Canal, &c. HOTELS: *Great Western, Alexandra, Caledonian, Station, Craig-Ard, Royal.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Glencampa, Columba, Victoria.* Official guide published annually gratis by the Town Council. VISITORS' LIST: *Oban Times.*

OXFORD, the seat of one of the most famous universities in the world, should be visited during term, the best of which is the summer one. ATTRACTIONS: Colleges, Sheldonian Theatre, University Museum, Ashmolean Museum, Bodleian and Radcliffe Libraries, and excursions. HOTELS: *Mitre, Randolph, Clarendon, Roebuck, Golden Cross, King's Arms.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Isis,* Iffley-road; and *Wolsey,* Brewers-street. HOUSE AGENTS: Hamlet and Dulake, 11, Cornmarket. Altitude, 210 feet. Temperature in January, 38° Fahr.; July, 61·5. Rainfall, 23 inches. NEWSPAPERS: *Chronicle, Times.* Boats for excursions can be hired from Salter Bros., Folly Bridge.

PADSTOW.—The climate is mild, and Padstow is as popular as a winter resort as a summer one. Spring flowers are often in bloom when many other parts of the country are frostbound. The town, which has a population of 1,500, is prettily situated in a sheltered position at the mouth of the Camel. There is a happy combination of coast and inland attractions, which adds greatly to the charm of the district during the summer months. The golfer can cross the Camel by ferry and spend the afternoon on the links at St. Enodoc; tennis and croquet enthusiasts can enjoy their favourite games at Padstow itself, and the fine rocky scenery of Trevose Head and Trevone Bay is the delight of pedestrians, who have also at no great distance the majestic Gorge at Tregudda, the prehistoric settlement at Harlyn Bay, and many other interesting spots. The *South Western* is the principal hotel. Furnished apartments, a list of which can be obtained from Mr. James Nicholls, cost from 12s. 6d. a week.

PAIGNTON.—Very healthy; good beach (sandy) for bathing; not exactly bracing, but better for continued residence than for visitors seeking strong air. Nevertheless, it faces east, and is more open than Torquay, of which it is almost a suburb. It is well-appointed socially, and suggestive of future prosperity, which is something for property owners. The soil is sandstone. The attractions include a pier, with pavilion for music, fishing, and golf (on the Churston course, of eighteen holes, on Galmpton Warborough, visitors pay 1s. a day or 15s. a month). HOTELS: *Redcliffe, Esplanade, Gerston,* &c. BOARDING-HOUSE: 2, Marina-villas, Adelphi-road.

PARKNASILLA, a charming resort on Kenmare river, and reached by coach from Kenmare. The climate is exceedingly mild, and the vegetation, in consequence, of the richest. HOTEL: *Southern.*

PARKSTONE, near Bournemouth, is surrounded by pine and other woods. The position is sheltered, the climate so mild that it likes to call itself the "Menton of England." It is also dry. The subsoil is sand. Parkstone is quiet; for amusements one goes to Bournemouth. Nice walks and drives can be taken in the vicinity. HOUSE AGENTS: A. Kelly and C. E. Tabor. HOTEL: *Central.*

PEEBLES, a bracing place twenty-six miles south of Edinburgh. The surrounding country is pretty, and good golf and fishing can be obtained. HOTELS: *Peebles Hydro* (burnt down in 1905), *Tontine.*

PENMAENMAWR, a bathing resort in Carnarvon, has a mild winter climate. Soil, gravel; beach, sandy. HOTEL: *Penmaenmawr*. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Mona*. HOUSE AGENT: Owen Thomas.

PENSARN (Abergele), twelve miles east of Conway, and thirty-four west of Chester, is one of the quietest places on the North Welsh coast, has excellent bathing on extensive sands, and is in every way ideal for children. Ten minutes inland is the small town of Abergele. The hotels are the *Bee*, *Hesketh*, and the *Cambrian*. Rooms can be had at Mrs Ellis's, Plas Hyfryd.

PENZANCE, on Mount's Bay, has a mild winter climate, but a heavy rainfall. Sunshine, 1750 hours. It is frequented both in summer and winter, and is an excellent centre for excursions on the Land's End. Steamer service to the Scilly Isles. HOTELS: *Queen's*, *Union*, *Western*, *Mount's Bay*, and *Land's End* (near Penzance). BOARDING-HOUSES: *Beachfield*, *Marine*, and *Wardour*. HOUSE AGENTS: G. P. Robinson and Son. NEWSPAPER: *Cornish Telegraph*.

PERRANPORTH is a delightful little bathing station on the north coast of Cornwall, eight miles from Truro. HOTELS: *Perranporth* and *Tywarnhale*.

PITLOCHRY, a delightful summer resort near the pass of Killiecrankie. Coaches ply in the season to various parts of the Highlands. HOTELS: *Atholl Hydro*, *Pitlochry Hydro*, *Fisher's*. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Llanover* (Miss Reed).

PLYMOUTH.—The climate, especially in the town, is relaxing, but not so on the surrounding slopes. The mean temperature is 51° Fahr., and the yearly rainfall 34 inches, as compared with Falmouth's 44 inches. Heavy rains are unusual, the fall generally being a drizzle. HOTELS: The *Grand*, on the Hoe, the *Duke of Cornwall*, near the G.W. Ry. station, and the *River Yealm* (at Newton Ferrers). BOARDING-HOUSES: *Hoe Mansion*, *Carlisle Lodge*, *The Hoe*, *Roslyn House* (30s.), Leigham-street; *Selwyn* (31s.), 10, Leigham-street. HOUSE AGENTS: Messrs. Skardon and Son, Commercial Sale Rooms. NEWSPAPERS: Western Mercury, Western Morning News.

PORLOCK, in Somerset (six miles from Minehead) is a good centre for staghunting and trout fishing. HOTELS: *Ship*, *Anchor* (at Porlock Weir), *Castle*, *Lorna Doone*.

PORTHCAWL.—With the exception of Tenby, none of the S. Wales resorts can be said to be very bracing, and most of them are somewhat rainy. That they are healthy there is no manner of doubt. Certain large towns, as Cardiff, are among the healthiest in Europe; though Swansea is rather an unhealthy place by comparison. Porthcawl is very near to Cardiff, and the longevity of its people is constantly remarked. Its aspect is southern; soil is sand over limestone; good water; adequate drainage. In itself not interesting, but surroundings full of interest. RECREATIONS: Boating, fishing, golf, tennis, hunting. *Esplanade Hotel*. For quiet repose, I should recommend Porthcawl for June, July, and August.

PORTPATRICK, in Galloway.—A complete new drainage and water supply has been provided at the cost of nearly

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"Picturesque Wales," "A Souvenir of Wild Wales" (price 6d.), "
Cambria" (price 1s.), List of Farmhouses and Seaside Lodgings" (

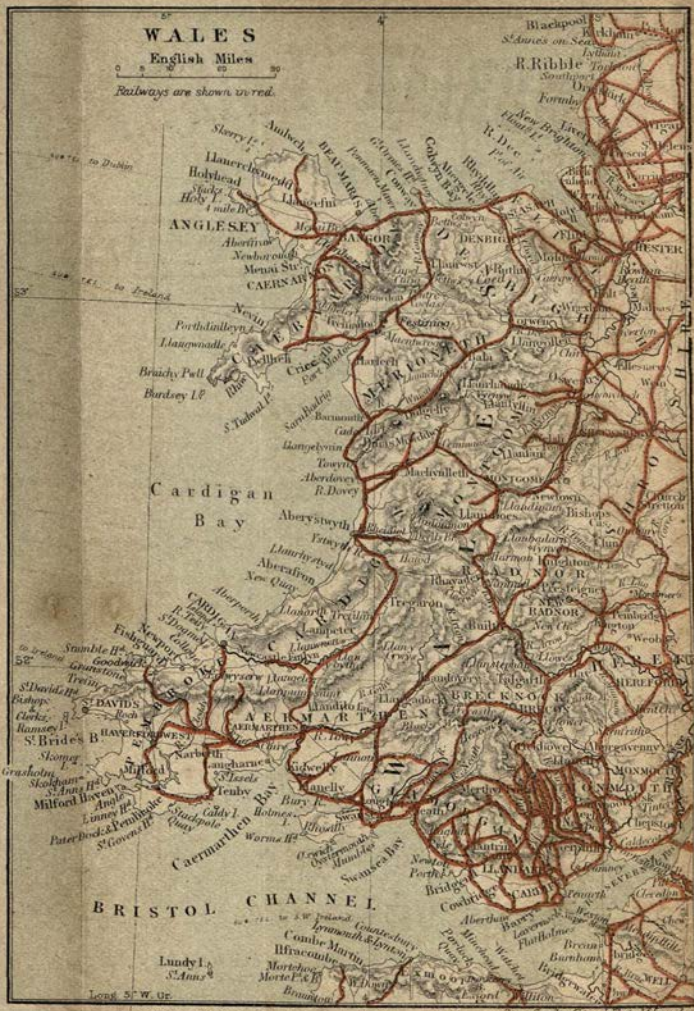
The above, together with Tourist Programmes, Time Tables, etc., and all in
can be obtained at the undermentioned District Offices of the Company, or from
GOUGH, Traffic Superintendent, Oswestry.

BIRMINGHAM: 137, Corporation Street.
SHEFFIELD: Messrs. Dean & Dawson, 7, Haymarket.
BRADFORD: Messrs. Dean & Dawson, 83, Market Street.
OLDHAM: Mr. L. R. Stanton, 112, Union Street.
LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT: 108, Vi
New Brighton, Birk
CARDIFF: The Exchange.
MANCHESTER: 45, Piccadilly.

C. S. DENNISS.

OSWESTRY, March, 1906.

SECRETARY AND GENERAL MA



London: Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Stanford's Geog.l Estab.t London

£10,000. Electric light has been introduced into the village and adjacent land. The village itself, which was in a dilapidated and insanitary state, has been to a great extent acquired by the proprietors of Dunskey, rebuilt, and provided with every sanitary improvement. An excellent burn has been stocked with trout, and will shortly afford good fishing. A large hotel, to accommodate fifty to sixty guests, was open to visitors from June, 1905. This hotel is really first-class (situated on the cliffs on the north side of the port, commanding the most lovely view of the Irish Channel from the Isle of Man to the Firth of Clyde), with every modern convenience and luxury. The manager is Mr. J. Mair, from Mena House, Cairo (well known to all Cairo visitors for the last seven or eight years). The golf course is one of the most beautiful in Scotland, eighteen holes, about two and three-quarter miles round, with a most excellent clubhouse, and with very moderate terms for visitors. Golf, sea fishing, and rock pigeon shooting give plenty of sport, and the scenery is magnificent. Portpatrick is bracing.

PORTREE, on the east coast of Skye, is a centre for excursions, and has good fishing and bracing air. HOTEL: *Royal.*

PORTRUSH, a fashionable bathing-place in the north of Ireland. ATTRACTIONS: The best golf links in Ireland, fine coast scenery (an electric tram running to the Giant's Causeway, six miles off), and invigorating air. The golf course, of eighteen holes, varrying from 150 to 550 yards, extends over three miles, with fine natural bunkers and excellent turf. It is the leasehold property of the club, but visitors are allowed to play and have the use of the Club-house on payment of the following charges: Visitors staying at *Northern Counties Hotel*, two days, 2s. 6d., week, 5s., month, 15s. during June, July, August, and September; during other months, 2s. 6d. a week, or 7s. 6d. a month. Other visitors during June, July, August, and September, two days, 5s., week, 10s., month, 30s.; other months, 2s. 6d., 5s., and 15s. HOTELS: *Northern Counties, Windsor, York.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Osborne.*

PRESTWICK is three miles south of Troon (*q.v.*), and has an excellent golf course. The club has nearly 500 members; the entrance fee is £15, and annual subscription £3. The Prestwick St. Nicholas Club have their course to the south of the above; entrance fee, 7 guineas; annual subscription £1. 10s. Properly introduced, a stranger may become a member at the rate of £1 a week, with the privilege of using one of the best clubhouses in Scotland. Should he not wish to use the club-house, he can pay 10s. a week for the links only. These weekly members can only play on Saturdays if they have a regular member as a partner. The hotels frequented by golfers are the *Station* and *Dalblair*, at Ayr, only seven minutes by train from Prestwick Club House; nice rooms can also be obtained through Mrs Baird, house agent, Prestwick. The golf course, being private, is never crowded, and the golf is considered luxurious.

PWLLHELI, on Cardigan Bay, is frequented in summer for bathing and excursions. The golf links, of nine holes, are on the sea front, some five minutes' walk from the *West End*

Hotel and about a mile from Pwllheli Station. The hazards are sandbanks, hedges, roads, &c. Visitors: 1s. a day and 7s. 6d. a month; ladies, 6d. a day and 5s. a month. The *West End Hotel* offers special terms to golfers. The Cambrian Railway touches all the places of interest around. Afon Wen, the junction for the Carnarvon line, is less than four miles distant. HOTELS: *West End, South Beach.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Locksley,* West End Esplanade; *The Cedars,* West End.

RAMSGATE, a healthy and bracing Kent coast resort, seventy-nine miles from London (Victoria Station). The air is dry and not cold, and the soil, well up from the shore, chalk. Amusements include a band on the Victoria-promenade, concerts, theatres, sea fishing, golf (at Sandwich), and excursions. Mean temperature, 49·9 (38·3 in January, and 62 in July). HOTELS: *Granville, St. Cloud, Royal.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Paragon,* West Cliff; *Madeira,* 12, Albion-place. HOUSE AGENTS: Vinten and Sons, 72, High-street. NEWSPAPERS: *Argus, Kent Coast Times.*

READING is one of those towns which enlightened local authority has made equal to others with far greater natural advantages. Reading largely owes its fortune to the Quaker firm of Huntley and Palmer, and some extensive Quaker engineering works. The main point that these employers of thousands of hands insist on is good sanitation, and all the efforts put forward by those in power have been to make Reading healthy. It is, in fact, one of the model English towns where all questions affecting residence for rich or poor have received consideration and attention of an unusual kind. A great deal of Reading is built on sand and gravel, part on clay. The death rate is particularly low. Country round, very pleasing, inclusive of the Thames, which, of course, is so. Society is above the average of provincial towns—that is to say, there is sufficient of all classes to make each class independent of the others. Living is not costly, and market prices everywhere. The residential parts of the town are high, dry, and yet well sheltered. Educational facilities include the Reading School, of ancient foundation, a girls' high school, and several private institutions. Messrs. Alexander Turner and Co. are the house agents, and their address is 18, Blagrave-street. HOTELS: *Great Western Private* (station) and *Queen's.* NEWSPAPERS: *Berkshire Chronicle, Mercury, Observer, Standard.*

RECESS, a charming summer resort in Connemara, frequented largely by anglers. Near it are the Pass and Lough of Kylemore, and Clifden. HOTEL: *Recess.*

REDCAR, a Yorkshire bathing resort, with extensive sands, river, and sea fishing, pier, golf links, bracing climate, dry sandy soil, and pretty inland country. The golf course, of eighteen holes, extending to fully three miles, and embracing every variety of hazard, is within five minutes' walk of Redcar Station. Visitors 2s. a day, 7s. 6d. a week, or £1 a month (ladies half-price). HOTEL: *Coatham.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Westbourne,* Esplanade. HOUSE AGENT: G. Hood.

REIGATE is in Surrey, twenty-four miles from Charing Cross. The population (including Redhill) is 26,000. Reigate

is on sand rock, and Redhill on greensand. The country (sand, loam, and clay) is undulating and prettily wooded, the climate fairly bracing, the water supply and drainage good. HOTELS: *White Hart* and *Swan* at Reigate. HOUSE and ESTATE AGENTS for Surrey: Messrs. Cronk, 12, Pall Mall, London, S.W. House rents from £30. NEWSPAPER: *Surrey Mirror.*

RHYL is one of the healthiest of all the North Welsh coast resorts. Though it often happens that a strong wind blows on the coast, a seabreeze tempered by the genial warmth of the waters thereabout is never really cold, while a land wind of half the strength will send down the temperature to an uncomfortable level. Winds are always deceptive. The resident society of Rhyl is not strong. Seeing that the place had no church until 1835, one can well imagine that it has had little time to solidify. Then summer excursions from Lancashire towns have not improved it socially—much the reverse. It is, however, a somewhat maligned place, for education, well laid out streets, and "improvements" generally make Rhyl a very passable town, indeed, out of July, August, and September. There are plenty of houses to be obtained furnished, and some unfurnished. HOTELS: *Westminster, Belvoir, Queen's.* HYDRO: *Claremont.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Clifton,* West Parade. HOUSE AGENT: H. R. Holbeche, Town Hall. NEWSPAPER: *Record and Advertiser.*

RICHMOND is on the right bank of the Thames (Surrey). The population is 32,000, and good houses can be rented at from £60 to £360 a year. The subsoil is gravel and, in parts, clay. A list of houses can be obtained from Messrs. Chanceller and Sons, 1, King-street. There are several schools, including the County School (A. E. Buckhurst, M.A.) and Burlington House (A. E. Row, M.A.) for boys, and the Ferns, Onslow-road (Miss Bailey), for girls. Richmond is eight miles from London, with which it has communication by several different railway lines (Waterloo Station, the London terminus of the L. and S.W.Ry., can be reached in twenty miutes). HOTELS: *Star and Garter, Talbot.*

RICHMOND, Yorkshire, is at an altitude of 600 feet above sea level, has a bracing atmosphere, and is situated in the midst of lovely scenery. The best hotel is the *King's Head,* which is really comfortable, and "not just the usual miserable English country inn." There is also the *Grove Boarding-house.* Mr Samuel Wells, honorary secretary of the Town Improvement Association, will send gratis an illustrated brochure about the district. NEWSPAPER: *Chronicle.*

RIEVAULX ABBEY, in Yorkshire, near Helmsley. HOTEL: *Black Swan.* Duncombe Park, the seat of the Earl of Feversham, is at Helmsley, and from its terrace a superb view of the wolds and the abbey is obtained.

RINGWOOD, in the New Forest.—All parts of the forest are within easy cycling distance, and it is the centre by rail or cycle for Salisbury, Bournemouth, Christchurch, Wimborne, and Winchester. Rooms are reasonable in price. HOTELS: *Crown* and *White Hart.* HOUSE AGENT: W. A. Ghrimes.

RIPON, a cathedral city in Yorkshire, with a population of 8,200, has several interesting places in the neighbourhood, including Fountains Abbey, Studley Royal, and Brimham Rocks. Soil, gravel and red sand. HOTEL: *Unicorn.*

ROBIN HOOD'S BAY, on a rocky part of the Yorkshire coast, south of Whitby, visited in summer for sea and fresh-water fishing, golf, bracing air, and fine scenery. It has not been too much spoiled by modern innovations, but possesses both the attractions and drawbacks (in the ancient part) of old fashion. The varied red roofs of the houses in the Bay, rising one above another in a curious jumble in the steep streets, make a very pretty picture; but the hotel and the villa are not wanting, though this little Yorkshire township has still sufficient of the old time about it to make it a happy hunting ground for the artist and the photographer. How long it will remain in its present restful state is, however, a matter of doubt; for already the builder is making his presence felt, and it may be that in the future Robin Hood's Bay will be reckoned amongst the fashionable Yorkshire watering-places. The golf course, of nine holes, varying from 140 to 350 yards, is laid out along the cliffs between the railway and the sea, and is within three minutes' walk of Robin Hood's Bay Station. HOTELS: *Victoria, Bay.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Grosvenor.*

ROSAPENNA, a fashionable seaside place in Donegal. ATTRACTIONS: Bathing, lake and river fishing, golf, scenery, and climate. HOTEL: *Rosapenna.*

ROSS-ON-WYE is a good centre for numerous excursions, including Goodrich Court and Castle, Symond's Yat, the Forest of Dean, Monmouth, Tintern Abbey, Raglan Castle, Chepstow Castle, Buckstone Rock, and Gloucester and Hereford Cathedrals. The attractions comprise boating, fishing, golf, hunting, beautiful scenery, and bracing air. Mean temperature, 49·4 (38·5 in January, and 62 in July). Rainfall, 29·8 inches (over 2 inches each month). HOTELS: *Royal, Swan, King's Head* (at Wilton), and *George.* APARTMENTS: Miss Gwillam, Holland House, Wye-street. For illustrated gratis brochure apply to the Clerk, Urban Council. HOUSE AGENTS: Rootes and Wintle, Bank Offices.

ROSTREVOR, on Carlingford Lough, in co. Down, has an agreeable winter climate, as it is well sheltered on the north-east. HOTELS: *Rostrevor, Mourne, Woodside.*

ROTHESAY (via Gourock and via Wemyss Bay). a popular seaside place on the Island of Bute, and a convenient centre for excursions for that district. ATTRACTIONS: Bathing, yachting, golf, and boating. The golf course, of nine holes, varying from 130 to 520 yards, is a little over a mile from Rothesay Pier. The hazards are whins, bunkers, dykes, ditches, and a line of shrubs. There is a comfortable Club-house. Visitors: 1s. a day, or 2s. 6d. a month. HOTELS: *Royal, Bute Arms, Alexandra* (private).

RYE is on the Rother, in Sussex, and is reached from Charing Cross or Cannon-street in about two hours; it is seventy-two miles from London and eleven from Hastings. The death rate for 1904 was 11·13 per 1000. The air is pure and bracing;

Robin Hood's Bay.

there is plenty of sun, and an abundant water supply. The sea, which once washed ancient Rye, is now two miles distant. ATTRACTIONS: Picturesque scenery, golf links (eighteen holes), cricket, boating, fishing, and hunting (East Sussex Foxhounds, Mid-Kent Stag, Romney Marsh, and Ashford Valley Harriers). Three miles away is old-world Winchelsea, and within easy reach are Canterbury, Battle, Bodiam, Pevensey, Hurstmonceaux, Hastings, St. Leonards, and Tenterden. HOTELS: *George* and *Mermaid* (private). APARTMENTS: Lansdown House, Winchelsea-road; Fair View, Watchbell-street; and Playden Cottage, Military-road. HOUSE AGENTS: W. T. Smith and Son, High-street; also at Tenterden.

ST. ALBANS is a well-situated town on high ground, chalk and gravel subsoil. It is healthy, bracing to cold, and the surroundings are fairly pretty. Rents and taxes are not above the average. The worst of St. Albans is that it is neither a private residential nor a wholly manufacturing town. HOTEL: *Peahen.* NEWSPAPER: *Herts Advertiser.*

ST. ANDREWS, N.B.—Golf, bracing air, and rest amid peaceful scenes and interesting historic surroundings form the chief attractions. The old golf course consists of eighteen holes, and the hazards are bunkers, the railway, the Swilcan burn, &c. The circuit is about three miles 1040 yards. The new course, of eighteen holes, is a little longer than the old one, the par being 78. It lies beyond the burn, between the old course and the sea. The hazards are bunkers and bents. The new course is open free of charge to visitors except during the months of July, August, and September. During these months the charges are 2s. 6d. a day, 8s. 6d. a week, or £1 a month. The third, or Jubilee, course has been extended to sixteen holes by the taking in of the ground to the north of the last hole out, lying between the sandhills and the beach. HOTELS: *Marine, Grand, Royal, Alexandra* (from 7s. 6d.), *Golf.* NEWSPAPER: *Citizen.*

ST. ANNE'S-ON-SEA hopes in time to rival Southport. It is healthy and fairly bracing, not strongly tonic. The only objection is the proximity of Blackpool, one of the busiest trippers' headquarters during summer in the British Isles. HOTELS: *Grand* and *St. Anne's.* HOUSE AGENT: J. H. Taylor, The Square.

ST. AUSTELL, a pretty little inland town of Cornwall, nine miles from Fowey. HOTEL: *White Hart.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Oakleigh* (Miss Hart).

ST. BEES, a seaside place on the finest part of the Cumberland coast. Its chief attraction now is its school, which has accommodation for about a couple of hundred boarders, and several exhibitions and scholarships for boys who decide on a University career. The village is about twelve minutes from the shore, where there is good bathing. When the tide is out, there is a large extent of hard sand, though the beach itself is shingle. The *Seacote Hotel* and some lodging-houses are situated close to the beach, and to the north are the cliffs, which extend about four miles towards Whitehaven. Visitors can become members of the Recreation Club, which has cricket

and tennis grounds between the village and the shore. Golf can be obtained at Seascale, eight miles to the south and also on the coast; it is, however, rather crowded during the summer, and the great majority of residents are to no small extent dependent on visitors, which is not the case at St. Bees, essentially an educational place. St. Bees Head affords many interesting excursions, all within an afternoon's walk, while more distant places of interest are Calder Abbey and Ennerdalewater (*Angler's Inn*). Good trout and salmon fishing can be had in the district, especially in the Seascale neighbourhood. A list of apartments will be sent (on application) by Mr. Aslett, Furness Railway Company, Barrow-in-Furness.

ST. DAVID'S is in Pembroke, about a mile from the north side of St. Bride's Bay, and is reached by carriage or coach from Haverfordwest (*Castle Hotel*), the distance being sixteen miles; the fare by coach is 2s. 6d. (outside 2s.). The climate is delightfully bracing (annual temperature, 49·8° Fahr.; rainfall 36·1 inches), and the district is full of charming walks. It is an interesting centre for the archæologist, geologist, ornithologist, and botanist. For a few days the *City Hotel* offers satisfactory accommodation for a dozen visitors; for a longer stay lodgings are advisable, and may be obtained at Miss Phillips's, 2, Bankside, or Mrs Morgan's, 5, Royal-terrace. Places of interest include the Cathedral, the ruins of St. Mary's College, and the Episcopal Palace, St. David's Head (for cliff scenery), Solva, Porthgain, Ramsey Island, and Abercastle. In addition to excursions the attractions consist of golf, sea fishing, shooting, bathing, boating, and tennis.

ST. IVES, Cornwall, is frequented all the year round—in summer for bathing, and in winter for its agreeable climate. Mean temperature in 1903 was 52·22°. St. Ives ranks with Clovelly, on the Devon coast, for quaintness, only it is on a much larger scale than its picturesque northern neighbour. The streets are so narrow they will barely accommodate wheeled traffic. The houses, of great antiquity, frequently jut out into the air space over the streets, many of them faced with slate to protect them from the stress of weather. Between February and June is the best time to visit St. Ives if the intention is to see the town in its characteristic habit, to touch the intimate life of the place, to witness unsurpassed seascapes, and to enjoy its invigorating air. In August and September it is obscured under the veneer of conventionality, and the smacks have ceased to run home with the harvest of the sea. HOTELS: *Tregenna Castle*, *Porthminster*, and *Queen's*. APARTMENTS: *Glencoe*, Penolver-terrace. HOUSE AGENT: J. Lanham, High-street.

ST. LEONARDS.—See "Hastings."

ST. NEOTS, a pretty country village in Huntingdon, with river and nice walks. Fifty miles from London by the Great Northern Railway. APARTMENTS: Mrs Stephenson, The White House, Eaton Socon, from 35s.

SALCOMBE is very warm in August. It is probably the most sheltered spot in all England, and has the nearest approach to a Corsican climate of any, and not unlike Ajaccio; even in temperature, and best enjoyed in early spring, winter, and

SCARBOROUGH.

whenever east winds blow on the mainlands. HOTELS: *Marine, York House,* and *Bolt Head.* HOUSE AGENT: A. S. Stumbles, 75, Fore-street.

SALTBURN, a Yorkshire seaside place with dry and bracing climate, excellent bathing, pretty excursions inland, golf, fishing. Soil, clay and sand. HOTELS: *Zetland* and *Alexandra.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Britannia.* HOUSE AGENTS: W. Rapp and Sons.

SCARBOROUGH, a fashionable summer resort on the Yorkshire coast. HOTELS: *Grand, Pavilion, Crown, Prince of Wales, Queen, Alexandra,* etc. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Gainsborough, Avenue, Crescent, St. Nicolas,* etc. Population, 39,000. Good bathing, excellent excursions in the neighbourhood. Numerous attractions in the height of the season, which lasts from May to October. Mean temperature: April, 45° Fahr.; May, 49; June 55; July, 59; August, 58; September, 55. Annual rainfall, 27 inches. The Queen of the Northern Watering Places, as Scarborough has been well termed, is not only a town with a "season," but is surrounded by romantic scenery. For people fond of pleasure this is a favourite rendezvous, its promenades, gardens, aquarium, piers, theatres, museum, and shops being all favourite centres, but it should always be remembered that the visitor can be as quiet or as gay as his inclination leads him. This is one of those Yorkshire towns where sport is attended to, angling, boating, lawn tennis, golf, and cricket all being indulged in, while many of the drives can scarcely be surpassed for beauty. The air is dry and bracing, and Scarborough is not unknown to those who favour a winter resort, while the place also possesses two medicinal springs. HOUSE AGENTS: W. Rowntree and Sons. NEWSPAPERS: *Gazette, Post, Mercury.*

SCILLY ISLES, THE.—The climate is soft, soothing, and marine; on the whole, perhaps the most equable off the south coast, if not off the whole of Great Britain. HOTELS: *Tregarthen's* and *Holgate's.* A boarding-house which is cheaper than either, is *Lyonesse House,* St. Mary's (Mrs. Tiddy). Excursion tickets are issued from Paddington to St. Mary's (during the summer) for 31s. for the return journey. The usual fare to Penzance from Paddington is 25s. 3d. third single; the steamer fare from Penzance to St. Mary's is 7s. 6d. return (fore cabin) and 10s. 6d. return saloon. Return tickets are available for a month, and during April there are three steamers a week. For exact times of sailing apply to the West Cornwall Steamship Company, The Parade, Penzance.

SEAFORD (pop. 5100), between Brighton and Eastbourne. The golf links are specially good. The course, of eighteen holes, is about three miles in length. The hazards consist of sand bunkers, gorse, a pond, roads, &c. The turf is excellent, whilst the putting greens are large, varied, and exceptionally true. HOTELS: *Bay, Esplanade.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Eversley.* HOUSE AGENTS: Messrs. Blackman and Sons, 2, Gloster-place. The soil is chalk; beach, pebbly.

SEASCALE has an extensive expanse of sand, and is in close proximity to some of the wildest parts of the Lake District.

The neighbourhood abounds in flowers and ferns. The *Scawfell* is the only hotel, but there are several houses where good apartments can be obtained. For children, there is no better summer place in England. Good trout fishing at numerous places near, Holmrook being a great centre for anglers. The sands extend south to Ravenglass, where the Irt, Mite, and Esk enter the sea, and near which thousands of sea-birds breed. The golf course, of eighteen holes, varying from 112 to 500 yards (par, 72), is about five minutes' walk from Seascale Station (Furness Railway). The view from the links embraces the whole range of the Cumberland Mountains, the Isle of Man, and the South of Scotland. The links adjoin the sea. Splendid bathing.

SEATON, on the South Devon coast, near the mouth of the Axe, is a small place (1300 inhabitants), with good bathing (pebbly beach), boating, fishing (sea and river), and golf. The Axe Cliff golf course, of eighteen holes, is a quarter of a mile from Seaton station (L. and S.W.R.), and visitors pay 1s. a day, 5s. a week, or £1 a month. Places of interest in the vicinity are Axmouth (one and a half miles), Hawksdown (with a Roman camp), Lyme Regis (eight miles), Beer Head, and Sidmouth. The accommodation at Seaton include the *Beach H.* (facing the sea), *Royal Clarence H.*, *Pole Arms*, and *Gould's Temperance*. A list of apartments appear in the L. and S.W.R. lodgings list, which can be obtained gratis from the Superintendent of the Line, Waterloo Station, London, S.E.

SELSEA, between Bognor and Southsea, is so little known and so primitive that it is an ideal place for those wanting quiet, and also for children. There are beautiful sands, and on one side of the Bill a good beach; and there is excellent fishing and boating. The *Selsea Station Hotel* is comfortable, and the food excellent. Prawns, crabs, and lobsters are the speciality of Selsea, and anyone who enjoys these will find plenty at the hotel.

SETTLE (in Yorkshire) is a suitable centre for the summer holidays. There are good excursions in the neighbourhood. Addresses of rooms: Mrs Haygarth, Belle Hill, Giggleswick; Mrs Barker, 1, Halsteads; and Mrs Close, Cravendale, Craven-terrace.

SEVENOAKS (pop. 8000) is one of the prettiest places within easy reach (twenty-three miles) of London. Its altitude is from 500 feet to 700 feet above the sea, and the soil is gravel. Among interesting places in the neighbourhood are Knole House, Penshurst Castle, Ightham Mote, Chevening House, and Hever Castle. HOTELS: *Crown* and *Royal Oak*. HOUSE AGENT: Cronk, High-street.

SHAP, in Westmoreland.—The district is one of the bleakest in England. The best hotel in the neighbourhood is the *Shap Wells*, four miles to the south, and fairly well sheltered, considering the nature of the country. EXCURSIONS: Lowther Castle, Brougham Castle, Knife Scar, and Naddle Forest. HOUSE AGENTS: Carter and Co.

SHERINGHAM, Norfolk, is a favourite summer resort, with fine scenery, good golf, bathing, sea fishing, and walks (rich

SHERINGHAM.

flora in the district). HOTELS: *Grand, Sheringham.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Burlington* and *Sea View.* HOUSE AGENT: H. J. Limmer.

SIDMOUTH has come to the front the last few years with a rush, especially since the baths added to their efficiency by copying the methods employed in Nauheim, Aix-les-Bains, and Russia, with simple massage, electro-massage, and needle baths. It is 167 miles from London (through carriages on some trains from Waterloo). There is a well-managed bathing establishment containing various kinds of baths, while the sea bathing is good. The July temperature averages 61° Fahr. Pretty excursions in the vicinity, good golf links, and the usual other attractions of a seaside place of its size (population 4000). HOTELS: *Victoria, Fortfield, Knowle, Bedford, York, Glen* (private). BOARDING-HOUSES: *Beach, Kingswood,* and *Ulverstone.* HOUSE AGENT: Potbury, High-street.

SILLOTH.—The climate is bracing, and seldom very cold in winter, though the season for visitors is from May to the end of September. In July and August it is not quiet, though it is not by any means a noisy resort at any time. In winter there is almost as much sunshine as in the Isle of Wight, and fogs are rare. The bathing is good. The beach in front of the town is shingle, but at low water mud is too much in evidence. On the south side of the harbour this is not the case, and for some miles there is nothing but sand. The sand dunes along the coast are used for golf, the links being one of the best in Britain At Skinburness (*Skinburness Hotel*) a mile and a half away, there is good fishing, and fair trouting can be had in the rivers Waver and Wampool, which empty themselves in the sea to the north of Skinburness. HOTEL: *Queen's* and *Solway Golf.* Lodgings plentiful (list from D. Dixon, house agent).

SLOUGH (pop. 12,600) is very healthy, on gravel sub-soil, and well drained. The house agents for all this district are Messrs. Alex. Turner and Co., 69, South Audley-street, London, W. House rents from £40 to £350. ATTRACTIONS: Hunting, golf, boating.

SOUTHAMPTON is an ancient place, crammed with interest. The climate, however, is very apt to upset those who want dry, bracing air. It is relaxing generally; and not only so, but very changeable and trying. At the same time it is a healthy town, and, considering the size of the foreign element in its midst, remarkably free from epidemics. On the very highest part of the town you have magnificent air, often strongly impregnated with saline particles, blown off the salt water bed at low tide. Mean annual temperature: 50° Fahr. Rainfall, 29 inches. HOTELS: *South-Western, Dolphin,* and *Radley's.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Highfield Mansions* and *Polygon.* HOUSE AGENTS: Perkins and Sons, the Auction Mart. NEWSPAPERS: *Hants Advertiser, Observer.* TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 32, Oxford-street.

SOUTHPORT is a sea-coast town of Lancashire, with 50,000 people. It has grown from a mere village within the memory of many of us, and now holds its own for the north-west of

England as firmly as Scarborough for the north-east coast. It has two advantages over Scarborough, inasmuch as it has a far more genial climate in winter; and, through the instrumentality of the shrewd Lancashire engineers, architects and property owners, has been laid out to the best advantage with all modern improvements, having older seaside resorts to improve upon. There are a fine promenade, extensive sands, a very long pier, tramways all over the place, steamers to Blackpool and Lytham; boating on the sea and sea-lakes, and fishing; a winter garden, theatre, pavilion, botanical and zoological gardens, public library and museum of art; a marine park, including a lake of twenty-seven acres, with pleasure boats that can be used in the stormiest of weather. It has a disadvantage by the side of Scarborough owing to its want of bold cliffs and headlands and wild neighbouring shore, and, moreover, its summer season is a very democratic one. Southport and Blackpool being the lungs of Lancashire. The climate is very dry and equable, and there is plenty of sunshine. The town is entirely built on sand—in many places twelve feet deep. The surrounding country is flat and uninteresting, but ten miles away there are hills, reached by rail, and Liverpool is only eighteen miles distant. Southport is a thoroughly residential town, and is said to be the healthiest in England for its size. There are no slums and very few really poor people. The sea is generally a long way out, though in sight, but the sands are firm for walking and riding. The sea-water lakes are much used for boating, and are quite safe. There is a beautiful opera house and theatre, with all the best touring companies; while first-class concerts are given at the Cambridge Hall and at the pier pavilion. Golf links close to the town. The streets and roads are always dry and clean in winter, which is the best season here, there being very few trippers, and those of the best sort. HOTELS: *Victoria, Prince of Wales, Royal, Scarisbrick, Queen's, Palace, Bold Arms,* &c. HYDROS: *Smedley's, Sunnyside.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Wheldon's Private Hotel,* Lord-street; *Rockley House* (hydro), Hesketh Park; *Mornington Private Hotel; Gables,* 75, Hoghton-street; *Somerset,* 5, Latham-road. NEWSPAPER: *Visitor.*

SOUTHSEA, adjoining Portsmouth, is a busy seaside place from July to October. The climate is invigorating; soil, gravel, and in parts clay; beach, shingle. ATTRACTIONS: Yachting, pier concerts, theatres, golf (at Haslar and Hayling Island), bathing. HOTELS: *Royal Pier, Grosvenor, Esplanade, Royal Beach Mansions.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Sandringham, Carlton, Monona,* and *Glenlyon* (38A, Clarence-parade). HOUSE AGENTS: Love and Cooper, 14, Osborne-road. EXCURSIONS: Chichester, Hayling Island, Porchester, Isle of Wight.

SOUTHWOLD is one of the most agreeable East Anglian bathing stations on the Suffolk coast. The country at the rear is well wooded and picturesque, and the soil, gravel. The beach is good, rather shingly, but otherwise pleasant. AMUSEMENTS: Golf (eighteen holes), mixed bathing, model yacht regattas for children, sea fishing (in October) from the pier, boating, sailing, and excursions (Walberswick for sketching, Dunwich, Blythburgh, Cove-

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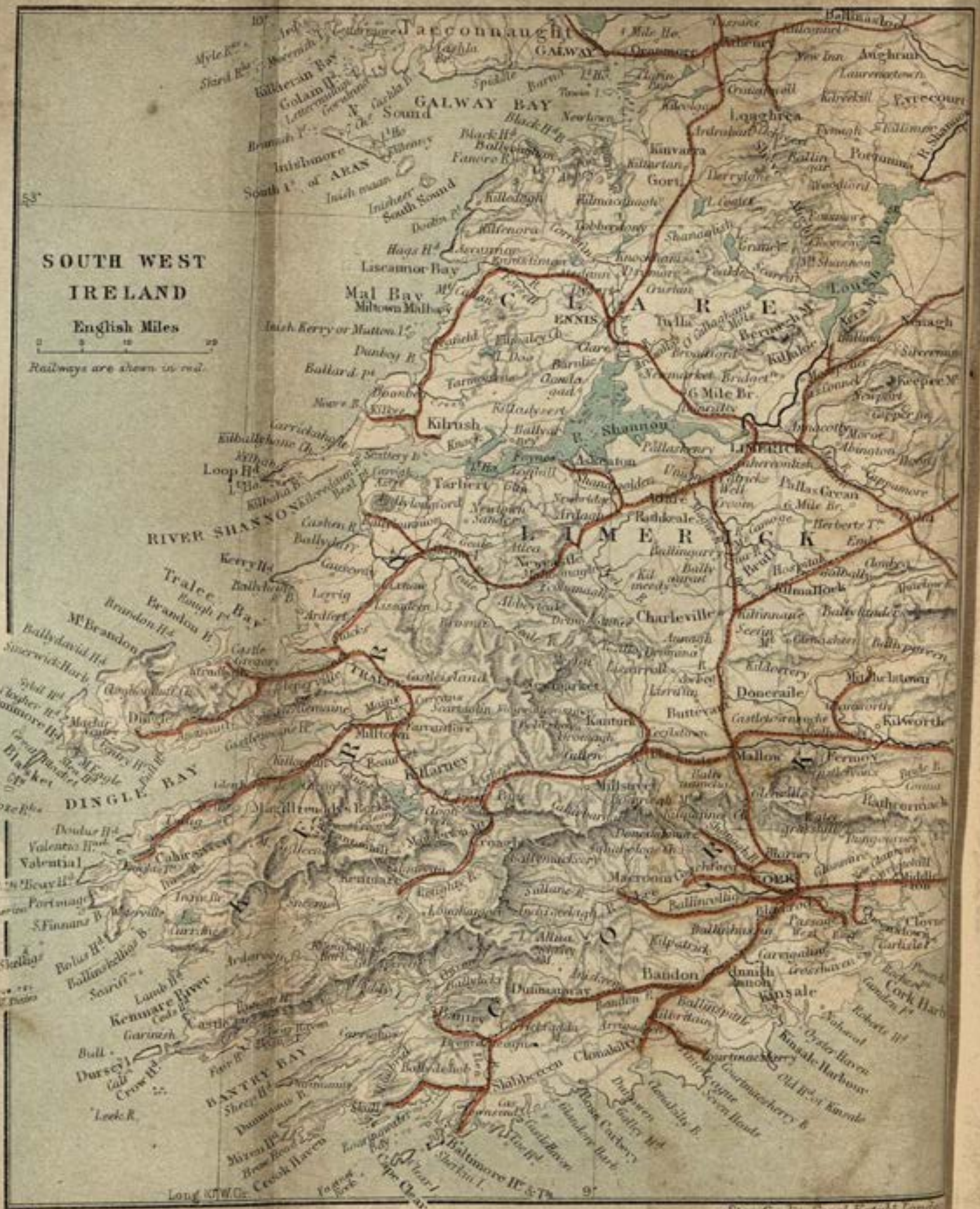
SOUTH WEST
IRELAND
English Miles
Railways are shown in red.
Connaught
GALWAY
GALWAY BAY
Sound
Inishmore
South I. of ARAN
Lascannor Bay
Mal Bay
Milltown Malbay
Irish Kerry or Mutton I.
CLARE
ENNIS
Kilrush
Shannon
LIMERICK
Loop Hd
RIVER SHANNON
Tarbert
Adare
Rathkeale
Pallas Green
Tralee Bay
Brandon Hd
Mt Brandon
Ballydavid Hd
Smerwick Harb.
DINGLE BAY
Blasket I.
Valentia I.
Portmagee
Kenmare River
Castletownsend
BANTRY BAY
Dursey I.
Crow Hd
Mizen Hd
Crookhaven
Baltimore H.
Cape Clear
Long. W. Gr.
Kerry Hds
Tralee
Castleisland
Killarney
Milltown
Millstreet
Charleville
Doneraile
Mallow
Fermoy
Kilworth
Kathermack
Cork
Bandon
Kinsale
Innishannon
Clonakilty
Skibbereen
Dunmanway
Macroom
Ballincollig
Carrigaline
Cork Harbour
Kinsale Harbour
Oyster Haven
Old Hd of Kinsale
Courtmacsherry
Courtmacsherry B.
Glandore Harb.
Castle Haven
Roaring Water B.
Sherkin I.
Loo Hd
Kilbaha B.
Kilbaha Ch.
Carrigaholt
Kilbaha
Kilkee B.
Kilkee
Doonaha
Moore R.
Danbeg R.
Ballard pt
Liscannor
Doolin pt
Hags Hd
Killenora
Inisheer
South Sound
Black Hd
Ballyvaughan
Fanore R.
Aran
Irish mans
Kilfenora
Corrofin
Gort
Kinvarra
Kiltartan
Ardrahan
Craughwell
Kilreekill
Athenry
Tuam
Loughrea
Ardenaha
Dunkellin R.
Portumna
Derrydonnell
Woodford
Lough Derg
R. Shannon
Ballinasloe
Aughrim
Ahascragh
Eyrecourt
Newtown
Black Hd
Killeaden
Killaloe
Ballina
Killaloe Br.
Tuamgraney
Scariff
Mountshannon
Inishcaltra
Tomgraney
Tulla
Bunratty
Quin
Corofin
Ennis
Clare
Barnlie
Gowlaun
Tarmonbarry
Ballyea
Knock
Fergus R.
Ballycasey
Shanaglish
Gort
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Kilcolgan
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Gurtan
Gurtymore
Ballyvaughan
Kilmacrehy
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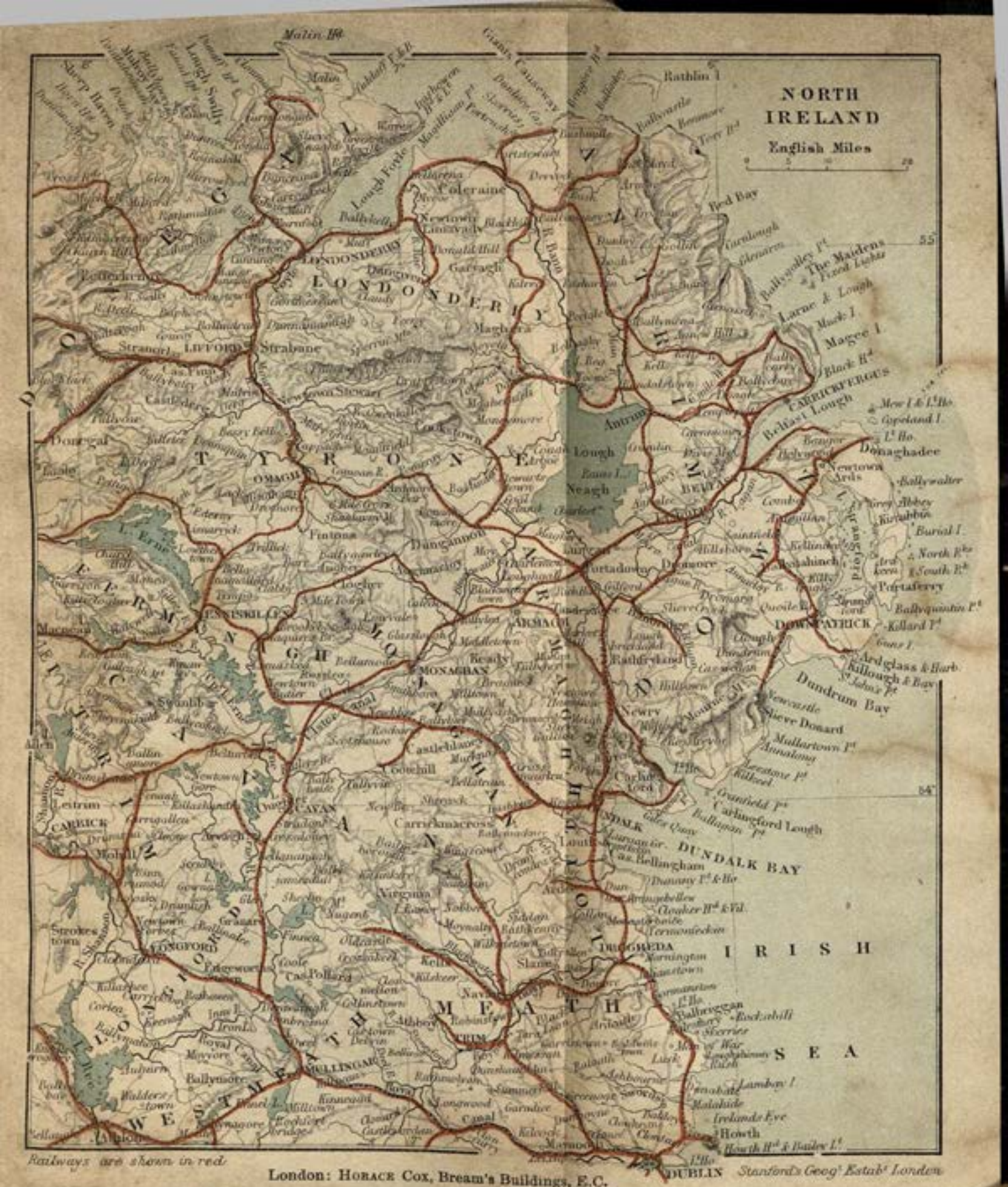

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hithe, Henham Park, Yoxford, Beccles, Aldeburgh). HOTELS: *Centre Cliff, Grand, Marlborough,* and *Swan.* HOUSE AGENTS: Debney and Sons.

SPEY VALLEY, THE, is bracing and the scenery beautiful. Suitable places to stay at are Grantown, with good accommodation both as to hotels and apartments; Aviemore, good hotels; Kingussie, and Kincraig. A list of lodgings in the whole district can be had by applying to Macpherson Bros., Grantown-on-Spey. September, "when the moorlands of Strathspey are ablaze with heather bloom," is generally a pleasant month as regards the weather. Plenty of excursions, including cycling and driving.

STONEHAVEN.—The county town of Kincardineshire has deservedly a high repute as a summer resort. In the neighbourhood are the picturesque ruins of Dunnottar Castle, on the flat summit of perpendicular rocks, rising 160 feet above the level of the sea, forming a peninsula fully 4 acres in extent, connected with the mainland by a narrow neck of land. A golf course of 18 holes; beautifully situated on the top of the cliffs near the sea; good cricket ground, with large pavilion, and a large and well-kept bowling-green; sea and river fishing; excellent boating and bathing facilities, and ideal cycling roads. Splendid train service to and from Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh (Princes-street), Glasgow (Buchanan-street), and all parts of England, via Caledonian Railway. HOTELS: *Royal, Station.*

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, in Warwickshire, in the centre of the Shakespeare country, and is generally visited with Kenilworth and Warwick from Leamington. HOTELS: *Red Horse, Shakespeare.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Lansdowne.* NEWSPAPER: *Herald.*

STRATHPEFFER is quite as gay as Eastbourne. There is a good promenade before breakfast and lunch to the strains of a fair band. The season lasts four months (summer). Add to this an advance season in May and an aftermath sort of season in October and you have a long spell. It is a thoroughly bracing place, but not so cold as so far north would lead one to suppose, owing to its position in a sheltered valley of Ross-shire. The waters are the strongest sulphur in Scotland used for the relief of gout, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and skin diseases. The establishment is very complete, but drinking is more the means of cure than baths. Nevertheless, Nauheim, Aix, etc., sulphur, brine, and peat baths are in continuous use. An effervescing chalybeate spring is largely in favour. Excellent fishing, golf, beautiful drives, &c. A carriage runs through from London (Euston) three nights a week during the summer season; on other nights passengers change at Inverness. HOTELS: *Ben Wyvis, Spa,* &c.

SWANAGE, a quiet seaside place on the Isle of Purbeck, in Dorset, has safe bathing, golf, and fishing. It is also frequented in winter for its delightful climate. HOTELS: *Grand, Royal Victoria.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Highcliffe, Avenue, Craigside.* HOUSE AGENT: J. Woodford White.

TARBET, on Loch Lomond, has grand scenery and excellent fishing. HOTEL: *Tarbet.*

TAUNTON is one of the very nicest towns in the West of England, and in, perhaps, the healthiest west county, Somerset. It is not expensive, has a capital train service, excellent educational advantages, nice society, and a mild climate. Fishing and hunting centre. HOTELS: *Castle, Clarke's.* NEWSPAPERS: *Courier, County Gazette.*

TEIGNMOUTH, on the South Devon coast, has a mean temperature of 50° Fahr. ATTRACTIONS: Bathing boating, yachting, fishing, and excursions to Dartmouth, Dawlish, Dartmoor, &c. The soil is red sandstone; the beach, sand and shingle. HOTEL: *Royal.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Barnpark, West Lawn.* HOUSE AGENTS: R. Frost and Son. NEWSPAPER: *Gazette.*

TENBY is frequented by visitors both in summer and winter. Its climate is comparatively mild, as it has the sea on three sides of it. The soil is limestone; the beach, sandy; sunshine, 1556 hours in 1903. There are two packs of hounds, the South Pembrokeshire and the North Pembrokeshire. The golf links are good. HOTELS: *Royal Gate House* and *Imperial.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Ethelstone.* HOUSE AGENT: Mosley, South-parade. NEWSPAPER: *Observer.*

THAMES VALLEY, THE.—The beautiful Thames is the most picturesque river in England, and undoubtedly the richest for boating and fishing. The Great Western Railway provide the best means of access to the upper reaches, and during the season circular tickets (rail and steamer) are issued, boat trips having now become quite a popular institution. The prettiest scenery is between Oxford and Chertsey, about eighty miles of typically English waterway, with an enchanting panorama of hills, dales, meadows, and fairyland gardens. It is impossible to adequately describe the innumerable places of interest, so these remarks are confined to a few of the principal along the route. Starting with a glimpse of the domes and spires of Oxford, which is surrounded by an amphitheatre of hills, we arrive at the ancient town of Wallingford, with its delightful scenery and ancient demolished fortress; thence passing through Goring and Pangbourne, the commercial town of Reading is reached, and with never-ending variety of rural beauty we approach the mecca of boating, Henley, where the world's greatest aquatic festival is annually held. Leaving Henley we pass such well-known places as Shiplake, Marlow, and Maidenhead, and arrive at Windsor, famous for its Royal castle, the ancestral residence of English sovereigns (on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the apartments may be viewed when the Court is not in residence). From Windsor we glide over the rippling waters, passing the prettily situated Eton College, on to Staines, the nearest resort by rail from London (about fifteen miles) with pretensions to beautiful surroundings; and about two miles further down is Penton Hook Lock, much frequented by anglers. Beyond this is Laleham, one of the most fascinating spots on the river, a favourite place with City men, who spend their week-ends "Far from the madding crowd"; prettily decorated bungalows and quaint camps with mystic signs, dotted along the river bank, remind one of original settlers in a newly discovered Fairyland. With

Chertsey we conclude the tour, for which, to thoroughly enjoy, quite a week should be allowed. Among the numerous places between Oxford (*q.v.*) and London frequented by boating men are: Sandford (*King's Arms*), Abingdon (*Queen's Hotel*), Clifton Hampden (*Barley Mow*), Day's Lock for Dorchester (*George Hotel*), Wallingford (*Lamb, Feathers, George*), Goring (*Miller of Mansfield*), Streatley (*Bull* and *Swan*), Pangbourne (*Elephant and Castle, George*), Caversham Bridge (*White Hart*) for Reading, Sonning (*White Hart*), Wargrave (*George and Dragon, White Hart*), Henley (q.v.), Great Marlow (*Complete Angler, Crown, Railway*), Cookham (*Ferry, King's Arms*), Maidenhead (*Bear, Ray Mead, New Thames*), Windsor (*White Hart, Castle, Bridge House, Star and Garter*), Staines (*Angel, Park House*), Laleham (*Three Horse Shoes*), Chertsey (*Bridge, Crown*), Weybridge (*Hand and Spear, Oatland's Park*), *Halliford* (*Ship*), Walton (*Angler*), Sunbury (*Magpie*), Hampton (*Lion, Tagg's*), Molesley Lock (*Lock Rest*), Thames Ditton (*Swan*), Surbiton, Kingston (*Sun*), Teddington, Twickenham, Richmond (*Star and Garter*).

TINTAGEL, one of the grandest parts of the North Cornish coast, and reached from Boscastle, Wadebridge, and Bude. HOTEL: *King Arthur's Castle.*

TOMINTOUL, the highest (1150 feet) village in Britain, is fifteen miles from Grantown-on-Spey, and can be easily reached from Ballindalloch, Dufftown, Ballater, and Braemar. There is good free fishing within ten minutes' walk of the *Gordon Arms Hotel.*

TORQUAY.—Close on the seashore, the climate is rather relaxing; a little higher up is a fairly bracing climate, plenty of air, but not too cold; while the highest parts of all, open to the east, are as bracing as anyone could wish, and the east wind *does* blow there sometimes with no uncertain force. Yet there are parts of Torquay where the east wind never seems to be felt. ATTRACTIONS: Climate, scenery, bathing, boating, yachting, fishing, golf, excursions by coach and steamer, theatre, and concerts. Soil, limestone; sunshine, 1698 hours in 1903; beach, sand and shingle. HOTELS: *Victoria and Albert, Torbay, Imperial, Osborne, Grand, Royal, Queen's.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Kistor,* Belgrave-road; *Petworth, Richmond Lodge,* and *The Boltons.* HOUSE AGENTS: Cox and Sons, 8, Strand. NEWSPAPERS: *Times* and *Directory.*

TREFRIW, in the Conway Valley, has a bracing climate, and the neighbourhood is pretty. The golf course is about a mile from Llanwrst Station, in the Vale of Conway, between Llandudno and Bettws-y-coed. The clubhouse commands lovely views. There is excellent fishing to be had in the lakes in the vicinity and in the River Conway. It is strictly preserved, but tickets are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary of the Golf Club. The *Bellevue Hotel* there is good and comfortable. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Glanrafon.*

TROON is an Ayrshire coast resort, with a population of about 5000, greatly increased by visitors in summer. The climate is dry, and more invigorating than the majority of places on the west coast of Britain. The attractions consist of golf, boating, tennis, and excursions to the Lady Isle (three

miles from the coast), Dundonald Castle, Auchan's Castle, and Ayr. Glasgow is within an hour by rail, and twenty minutes from Kilmarnock Junction for passengers from the south. The Troon Golf Club has 700 members, the entrance fee being 15 guineas, and the annual subscription £2. Visitors (introduced) pay 10s. a week, and 25s. a month (club-house and links), 5s. a week, and 15s. a month (links only); they are not allowed to play on Saturdays, holidays, or summer evenings, except with members. There is good accommodation at the *South Beach Hotel* (three minutes from the links) and the *Marine Hotel* (near the club-house).

TUNBRIDGE WELLS (pop. 35,000).—The climate is bracing, and fogs are rare. As regards the health of Tunbridge Wells, the report of the medical officer of health says the death rate was (1904) only 12·5, one of the lowest ever recorded in the history of the town. Deducting the deaths of visitors, the death rate was 11.2. In the same year the infant mortality was 102 per thousand born, or half the normal rate for England. The sanitation and water supply are good. Winter amusements include golf (three links), hunting (the Eridge and the West Kent Foxhounds and the Fordcombe Harriers); there are two musical societies, a dramatic society, and several social clubs. The roads are good for cycling. Altitude, 425 feet. Mean temperature: January, 39° Fahr.; July, 63. The soil is sandstone (porous). HOTELS: *Wellington, Calverley Park, Mount Ephraim, Spa, Earl's Court.* BOARDING-HOUSE: 1, Mt. Ephraim-mansions. HOUSE AGENTS: Brackett and Sons, High-street. Soil, sandstone. NEWSPAPERS: *Gazette, Express, Standard.*

WENSLEYDALE, from Hawes Junction on the Midland Railway to Leyburn, is a very picturesque and interesting valley. A railway between Hawes and Northallerton runs its whole length, and the train service is convenient. Leyburn is a good centre, especially as the hotel there, the *Bolton Arms*, is a comfortable one. The air is fairly bracing. Hawes, Aysgarth, and Wensley are equally good centres, but the hotel accommodation hardly equal to Leyburn.

WESTERHAM is a market town, twenty-one miles from London, and near the boundary of Surrey. The parish has an area of 5787 acres, and a population (in 1901) of 2905. As a residential district it is good from a social point of view. The situation is sheltered, but there is high ground adjoining, and somewhat exposed in winter. The soil is friable loam and various; sub-soil, gravelly Kentish rag. The scenery is picturesque; the cost of living, average. Westerham is a good deal frequented by those who require a country house within easy reach of London. It is at the foot of the North Downs on the main road from Maidstone to Dorking. Reliable information about houses can be obtained from Messrs Brackett and Sons, High-street, Tunbridge Wells; or Hampton and Sons, Oxted. HOTELS: *Crown* and *King's Arms.*

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, a fashionable bathing-place in Kent. HOTELS: *St. Mildred's* and *St. Clement's.* BOARDING-HOUSE: *Sea Grange.* HOUSE AGENT: R. Temple. Two miles away is Birchington (*Bay Hotel*), a rising seaside resort.

WEST KIRBY has, for Cheshire, the most precocious climate of any town. Well sheltered, and inclined to be humid at times, little frost is felt. It lies about eight miles from Birkenhead, and nearly double that from Chester. A real fog is seldom known at West Kirby, the humidity arising from sea-mists, which, however, are not thick, and are soon dispelled. The rainfall is small, and the water supply is good. The soil is sandy. Hoylake, adjoining, has excellent golf links. HOTEL: *New Hydro.*

WESTON-SUPER-MARE, the most frequented bathing-place on the Bristol Channel, has a delightful summer and autumn climate, and the usual attractions of a coast resort. Mean annual temperature, 51·9 (in January 41, and in July 62·5). The golf course, of eighteen holes, varying from 140 to 490 yards, runs along the shore for a mile, and is about one and a quarter miles from the station (G.W.R.). The hazards are natural and artificial bunkers, ditches, &c. Visitors, 1s. 6d. a day, 5s. a week, 15s. a month; ladies, 1s., 3s. 6d., and 10s. for same periods. Soil, sandy; sunshine, 1538 hours in 1903. HOTELS: *Atlantic, Royal.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Sandringham, Beaumont,* and *Crescent.* HOUSE AGENTS: Masters and Moon, 3, South-parade. NEWSPAPER: *Mercury.*

WEST RUNTON, mid-way between Cromer and Sheringham, is a really countrified spot, counting not more than half a dozen specimens of the jerry-builder's art. The great advantage of West Runton over Cromer and Sheringham is that it is not separated from the lovely woods and common by a stretch of dull and dusty road. It is, however, superfluous to enlarge on the delights of such a well-known neighbourhood or its bracing air. Suffice it to say that Cromer or Sheringham can be reached from West Runton in five minutes for 2d. HOTEL: *West Runton.* BOARDING-HOUSE: Miss Freeman's, St. Margaret's.

WESTWARD HO! is nearly three miles by rail from Bideford, which is six hours from London, by the L. and S.W. Railway system. The summer climate is bracing, and the winters are never very cold. There is a two-mile stretch of hard sand on the beach, and a feature of the place is the Pebble Ridge. In the district are many excursions, including Clovelly, Appledore, Hartland, Buck's Mill, Tintagel, Lynton, South Molton (for fishing), and the valleys of the Torridge and Taw. The hotels are the *Royal* and the *Pebble Ridge;* boarding-houses, the *Torridge* (Mrs Rowe), *Rowena,* and *Villa* (Mrs Mitchell). The links of the Royal North Devon Golf Club, about a mile away, are the Northam Burrows (upwards of 1000 acres), commanding exquisite views of the Bristol Channel, Atlantic, Exmoor, Lundy Isle, Hartland Point, and the estuaries of the Torridge and Taw. There is a first-class club—the Union—about a mile from the clubhouse, containing reading-room, card-room and billiard-room; the members are chiefly golfers. Visitors may be admitted to the golf club for eight weeks on payment of 2s. 6d. a day, or 10s. a week, except during the week preceding and the week of a meeting, when there is an additional charge of 2s. 6d. a day, or 10s. a week. The entrance fee for membership is £10, and the annual subscription 10s. 6d.

The North Devon Ladies' Golf Club have their nine-hole course close to the above. Entrance fee, £1; annual subscription, 10s. 6d. Visitors, three days free, and 5s. a week afterwards.

WEYMOUTH possesses a fine climate, has good bathing facilities, a very good train service, is convenient for the Channel Islands, and, therefore, for Britain, is not a dull town, though not the fashionable resort it once was. It is one of the sunniest towns on the south coast. The mean temperature is 52° Fahr. in October, 46° in November, 43° in December, 41° in January, 42° in February, 43° in March. The golf course, of nine holes, is at East Chickerell, about two miles from Weymouth Station. The hazards are roads, walls, rushes, a limekiln, gravel pits, hedges, ditches, ponds, trees, whins, and artificial bunkers. As the course lies high it commands a splendid view of Weymouth Bay, &c. Visitors, 1s. a day, or 5s. a week. HOUSE *Agents*: Messrs Milledge and Son. HOTELS: *Burdon, Royal, Gloucester.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Winterslow*, Trinity-road; and *Clarence.* NEWSPAPER: *Southern Times.*

WHITBY, at the mouth of the Esk, in Yorkshire, has a bracing climate, while there is every facility for sea and river fishing and boating, golf, bathing, and inland coast excursions. This watering-place is famous, among other things, for its colony of jet workers and its fishing fleet. Like many towns of its class it consists of an old and a new part, the former being exceedingly steep and picturesque, while fine shops, pleasant walks, tennis and cricket clubs, saloon, gardens, and theatres attract those who prefer the joys of to-day to reviewing the scenes of the past. Viewed from the sea, Whitby presents a very striking appearance, its two fine cliffs, separated by the river, being respectively crowned with an old church and some handsome houses. The geologist and the curio hunter will find plenty to interest them, and the angling is not to be despised, while the fishing fleet and the inland beauties always furnish plenty of attractive charm. HOTELS: *Royal, Metropole, White House.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Crescent*, West Cliff; *Trent*, Crescent-avenue. ROOMS: Miss Wilman's, Queen's Villa; and Miss Stockdale, 17, Abbey-terrace. HOUSE AGENTS: R. Gray and Sons. NEWSPAPER: *Gazette.*

WIGHT, ISLE OF.—Situated off the Hampshire coast, this island, which is twenty-three miles long and thirteen broad, is famous for its charming scenery (especially on the south and west) and mild and salubrious climate. Regular steamboat services from Portsmouth, Southsea, Southampton, and Stokes Bay to Ryde; from Southampton, Southsea, and Portsmouth to Cowes; from Southsea to Bembridge and Sea View; and from Lymington to Yarmouth.

COWES, the headquarters of yachting, has its season between May and October, its famous regatta being in August. Osborne House and Carisbrooke Castle (*Eight Bells Hotel*) are in the vicinity. HOTELS: *Royal Marine, Gloster, Fountain, Pier, Globe.*

FRESHWATER.—One of the most delightful of all our British bathing stations (shingle beach). Golf course on the Needles Downs, 400 feet over sea level. The climate is excel-

lent, with occasional sea mists, which, however, do not affect materially the high ground. HOTELS: *Freshwater Bay, Albion.* HOUSE AGENT: G. C. Trevanion.

RYDE, the principal town (11,000 inhabitants), is frequented by visitors in August and September, when yachting is the chief attraction. HOTELS: *Royal Pier, Royal Esplanade, Eagle, Marine, Star, York.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Turtle, Soliris,* at Binstead (from 3 to 6 guineas); and *Riviera.* Coaches in summer to various parts of the island. HOUSE AGENTS: Watson Bros., Sea View.

SANDOWN has excellent bathing and delightful walks. There is a large amount of sunshine, and the climate is not cold in winter or too warm in summer. HOTELS: *Ocean, Sandown, Pier, York.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Chatsworth* and *Balconies.* The soil is sand, gravel, and chalk. HOUSE AGENTS: Higgs and Soward, Station-road.

SHANKLIN (season, June to September) has a bracing climate and lovely scenery. HOTELS: *Hinton's, Royal Spa, Hollier's, Madeira,* and *Marine.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Beachfield* (Miss Blew), and *Stoney Croft* (Miss Gibson). The soil is chalk. HOUSE AGENT: A. Cave.

VENTNOR, being protected on the north and east, has an exceptionally mild winter climate. Mean temperature: January, 40; February, 41; March, 42; April, 48; May, 53; June, 59; July, 61; August, 61; September, 58; October, 52; November, 46; December, 42. Annual rainfall, 28 inches. The soil is chalk and the beach shingle. Sunshine, 1711 hours in 1904. It has two seasons, November to May, and June to October. HOTELS: *Royal, Marine, Queen's, Esplanade, Crab and Lobster.* BOARDING-HOUSES: *Undercliff* and *Wellington.* HOUSE AGENTS: C. Mitchell and Sons.

Other resorts in the island are: Seaview (*Pier Hotel*), a quiet seaside place two miles from Ryde; Bembridge (*Royal Spithead Hotel*); Bonchurch (*Bonchurch Hotel*), close to Ventnor; Freshwater (*Freshwater Bay Hotel*); Totland Bay (*Totland Bay Hotel*); Yarmouth, and Newport (*Swan Hotel*). The golf links include those at Sandown, Shanklin, Ventnor, Ryde, Bembridge and St. Helens, Newport, Freshwater, and the Needles. Full particulars of railways, coaches, and golfing facilities can be obtained on application to the General Manager of the Isle of Wight Central Railway, Newport, I.W.

WINDERMERE, in Westmorland, on Lake Windermere, is an excellent centre for excursions amidst fine scenery. HOTEL: *Rigg's Windermere.* HOUSE AGENTS: Mason and Freeman. Altitude, 370 feet. Hottest month, July (58° Fahr).

WOBURN SANDS is one of a group of sweet little villages on the borders of Beds and Bucks, in a country deep in sand and thickly pine wooded. Houses let freely for the summer. In whichever direction you go the country is beautiful, for Millbrook, Ampthill, Ridgemount in Beds, and nearly the whole of Bucks are well timbered. It is warm in winter, and, except on the high ground, of which there is plenty, not cool in summer.

WOKING is twenty-four miles from London (Waterloo Station), with which the train service (forty minutes) is excel-

lent, Woking being the first stop of many of the expresses to the south coast towns. The population of the district, which is a favourite residential one with City men, is 19,000. The soil is Bagshot sand and gravel; the drainage and water supply (from chalk wells) in every way satisfactory; rates, about 6s. in the pound; rents, from £60 to £300. Attractions include golf (two links), hunting (West Surrey Staghounds, Surrey Union Foxhounds, and Ripley Harriers), boating and fishing (in the Wey and Thames), hockey, cricket, &c. HOUSE AGENTS: Dowsett and Mann, Guildford-road; Smallpeice, Allen, and Co., Railway-approach. A reliable book on the district is published at 1s. by the Homeland Association Limited, 22, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

WOODHALL SPA is among sylvan country in the hilly part of Lincolnshire. The surroundings are gentle English villages, described more or less vaguely in Tennyson's "Northern Farmer," "The Grandmother," "The Brook," and other minor poems. The poet himself was born not very far from Woodhall, at Somersby. HOTEL: *Victoria*, from 10s. 6d. a day; *Eagle Lodge;* and *Northcote Hydro*. BOARDING-HOUSE: *Alverstone*.

WORTHING (pop. 25,000) has a mild winter climate, the chalk downs sheltering the town from the north and north-east winds. Sunshine, 1748 hours in 1904; soil, loam and marl; beach, shingle, with sand as tide ebbs. It is two hours from London (Victoria Station), and the train service is good. ATTRACTIONS: Pebbly beach, and firm sands, promenade, pier, band, bathing, boating, fishing, and excursions (to Lewes, Brighton, Bramber Castle, Chichester, Goodwood, Arundel Castle, Cowdray, Petworth House, Amberley, Cissbury, Chanctonbury, &c. HOTELS: *Marine* and *Burlington*. BOARDING-HOUSES: *South View* and *Westward Ho!* HOUSE AGENTS: Jordan and Gray, 35, South-street. SCHOOL OF COOKERY: *Thurlow House* (£90 a year). NEWSPAPER: *Intelligence*.

GREAT YARMOUTH is, apart from the summer and the fact that it is exposed to the east, a very good residential town in many ways. There is, at the south end of the town, a very nice residential community, and the Beach Gardens are most delightful. The autumn is particularly agreeable in Yarmouth, and, again, the early summer. It is best to keep away from the north end of the town during the excursion season. It is very sunny, which does much to counteract the effects of east aspect, and, taken all the year round, is the best coast *residential* town in Norfolk. Temperature, July and August, 61° Fahr. Rainfall, 25 inches. Soil, sand. There is always something going on, concerts, theatre; there is a School of Science, a High School, and good general educational advantages. Fair number of military and naval residents, and a line regiment quartered. Capital golf links, and, of course, boating. HOTELS: *Victoria, Queen's Royal*, &c. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Trinity, Wellesley-road; Sandringham*, Marine-parade. HOUSE AGENT: T. W. Warren, 38, Regent-street. NEWSPAPERS: *Independent, Gazette*.

YELVERTON, in South Devon, just on the fringe of Dartmoor, is an excellent and very inexpensive winter resort, for those who are at their very best in the absolutely pure air of hill

climate. The air possesses an exhilarating, invigorating quality; especially good for those with any tendency (either inherited or acquired) towards chest or lung troubles. Several medical men of front rank now send patients there for a cure instead of to far-off and expensive resorts. Out-of-door life, especially, appeals to one at Yelverton; glorious downs, with fine, level roads for walking or cycling, stretch away for several miles in one direction, whilst in another rise the great hills intersected by the high road leading on to Exeter. November days, crisp, dry, and delicious, are by no means rare, and quite early in the year, when winter reigns elsewhere, the hedges begin to show a tender mist of green, and wild flowers peer hopefully out again. Of course, one cannot say, truthfully, that Yelverton is immune in the matter of rains and mists, but the subsoil is of gravel and granite, largely granite, so all the moisture drains rapidly away, and goes to swell the volume of those turbulent little streamlets which help to make Dartmoor vocal, picturesque, and healthful. There are good golf links near, and good fishing down in the sheltered reaches of the Walkham river. Several good packs of hounds meet in the near neighbourhood, the famous Dartmoors, among others. There is an excellent old-fashioned inn and posting house, good boarding-houses, and "apartments," whilst the nicely-appointed little furnished houses, which are at a premium in the summer, when everybody who can goes to the moors, are to be had out of season for the proverbial song. One contrasts these light, airy, cheery little habitations with the dingy town rooms of doubtful cleanliness and sanitation; the streets of our towns, with the mossy, winding lanes, where flowers will linger on till Christmas, and where clean, sweet airs coax one to take much healthy exercise, and—well, one marvels greatly at the perversion of taste which leads the average person of moderate means to cling to those stuffy rooms, to endure that vitiated air, when all this graciousness of sight, scent, and sound can be had at such moderate outlay. BOARDING-HOUSES: *Dousland Grange* (from 30s. 6d.), at Dousland, near Yelverton; and *The Tors* (Mrs Sara). APARTMENTS: Mrs Shepherd, Beachfield House.

YORK is built on a sandy plain and is rather, in consequence, relaxing. The sanitation of the city has been thoroughly overhauled, and the sewerage is good. Bootham is a fashionable part of York, with Clifton, but not so healthy as the Mount, being nearer to the river and subject to mists in the autumn. Rents for the most part are reasonable, and food at "store prices." York is a great educational resort. Altitude, 57 feet. Mean annual temperature, 48° Fahr.; July, 60·5°; rainfall, yearly, 25 inches. HOTELS: *Station, Harker's York.* BOARDING-HOUSE: 37, St. Mary's, Bootham. HOUSE AGENTS: Richardson and Trotter, 4, Lendal. NEWSPAPER: *Yorkshire Herald.*

TOURS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WELSH TOUR.—Begin at Chester (*Grosvenor*); and continue as follows:—Wrexham, Ruabon, Llangollen (*Hand Hotel*); Corwen, Bala, Dolgelly (*Golden Lion*); Barmouth (*Orielton Hall*); Harlech (*Castle*); Bettws-y-Coed (*Royal Oak*); coach excursions from Bettws embracing Llanberis Pass, Capel Curig, Beddgelert; to Llanberis; coach and rail to Carnarvon (*Royal*); Bangor, Conway (*Castle*); visit if you like Llandudno (*Craigside Hydro*), or go on to Colwyn (*Queen's*), Rhyl (*Westminster*), and Chester. The most time may be spent in Dolgelly, Bettws, and Capel Curig for inland scenery.

IRISH TOUR.—For cycling may be recommended Antrim and environing counties. Say:—Dublin to Drogheda and Dundalk (*Imperial*); to Carlingford, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor (*Great Northern Hotel* at Warrenpoint); thence to Kilkeel; then along the coast to Newcastle (*Annesley Arms*); to Downpatrick, Strangford, and Portaferry to Newtownards (*Londonderry Arms*); to Belfast, Carrickfergus to Red Bay and Cushendall (*Glens of Antrim Hotel*); to Cushendun and along coast, under Fair Head inland to Ballycastle (*Marine Hotel*); so to Ballintoy and the Giant's Causeway to Portrush (*Portrush Hotel*, comfortable, not expensive); then follow the road due south to Coleraine and Limavady (*Alexander Arms*); Londonderry and Strabane (*Abercorn Arms*); thence to Ballybofey (*McGees*) and Donegal (*Arran Arms*); then work through Killybegs to Ardara (*Nesbitt Arms*); to Glenties (*O'Donnell's*) and Lettermacanvan; then to Gweedore (*Gweedore Hotel*) through the Rosses; and on to Sheephaven and Carrigart (*Rosapenna Hotel*); thence via Mulroy Bay to Rathmullen and across to Buncrana (*Lough Swilly Hotel*). Thence rail or road to Lifford and Omagh (*White Hart*) and train to Dublin. June is the best month for this tour, and then September. Information on touring can be obtained from Mr F. W. Crossley, Irish Tourist Development, 118, Grafton-street, London.

ENGLISH TOUR FOR SPRING (arranged for an American landing at Liverpool).—Leaving Liverpool (*Adelphi Hotel*) go south to Chester (*Grosvenor Hotel*), whence visit both Eaton Hall and Hawarden. The former is only three miles away, and may be reached by boat or carriage; the latter (six miles distant) by train. From Chester train to Leamington (*Manor House Hotel*), as the best centre from which to reach Warwick Castle, Kenilworth, and Stratford-on-Avon. Thence to Oxford (*Randolph Hotel*) and Windsor (*White Hart Hotel*) on your way to London (*Carlton Hotel*). Part or all of the distance from Oxford to London may be done by Thames steamer or electric or steam launch.

EASTERN COUNTIES' CATHEDRAL TOUR.—London to Durham by G.N. Ry. and N.E. Ry. (*Three Tuns*); third day York (*Station Hotel*), a very great contrast to the quaint Durham hostelry, but contrasts are the more interesting when both are good. Thence early on the fourth day, via Market Weighton to Beverley, a most interesting Cathedral or Minster town (*Beverley Arms*). Next morning (5th day) via Hull to Lincoln (*White Hart*). Sixth day to Peterborough (*Great Northern Hotel*) and Ely (*Lamb*); seventh day to Cambridge (*University Arms*); and eighth day to Norwich (*Maid's Head*).

YORKS. CATHEDRAL CYCLE TOUR.—Commencing at Beverley (*Beverley Arms*) continue to York (*Harker's Hotel*); thence to Ripon (*Unicorn*), via Green Hammerton and Boroughbridge; thence to Ripley and Harrogate (*Queen Hotel*); and lastly to Bolton Abbey and Skipton (*Black Horse*). You visit Fountains Abbey from Ripon, and return, via Studley Royal. If you would like a further extension to embrace two other ruins, then from York visit Byland Abbey and Rievaulx Abbey, taking, on the way, Kirkham Abbey and Castle Howard. In this case stay a night at Helmsley (*Feversham Arms*); or at Malton (*Talbot Hotel*). Malton itself has some interesting Priory remains. There is one other excursion worth consideration, that from Ripon via Masham to Leyburn and Jervaulx Abbey and return, staying a night, perhaps, at the *Bolton Arms* at Leyburn.

DARTMOOR.—The best way to see Dartmoor is by entering at Ashburton. You have the road before you to Two Bridges and Prince Town, the centre of Dartmoor, from which radiate the roads south-west to Ivybridge; north-east to Moreton Hampstead; due west to Tavistock; and no end of bye paths to the various "Tors." There is no better centre than Prince Town or Two Bridges, and when you have exhausted their surroundings and want to return, continue south-west through to the cross roads just before reaching Roborough Down, when turn south-west to Ivybridge, another sweet spot, whence take the train to South Brent, Totnes, and Exmouth. Dartmoor Forest is but twenty-two miles from north to south; and nineteen miles from east to west. It can be walked or driven through without fatigue or great cost. The best accommodation in farms or farm boarding-houses, a speciality for Devon, is found on the outskirts, Chagford, Buckfastleigh, Drewsteignton, Okehampton, Bovey, Moreton Hampstead, and Ashburton. But if you want to see Dartmoor in a short time you must go to the interior and not rest on the fringe. The following accommodation: Ashburton, *London Hotel;* Two Bridges, *Saracen's Head;* Prince Town, *Duchy Hotel;* Ivybridge, *London Hotel;* Chagford, *Moor Park.*

BETWEEN CARLISLE AND STRANRAER.—The district of Galloway is much better for residence than it is generally reputed to be, and it is only neglected by tourists because no one takes the trouble or goes to the expense of advertising its attractions. The coast scenery is in places very fine, and the inland part is extremely interesting. The main line of express trains from London in connection with the Larne and Stranraer

steamers, the shortest crossing to Ireland, is through this district, and is a great recommendation, both from the tourist's and the resident's point of view. From Gretna Green to Dumfries, Annan is the only place of importance, but the district between Dumfries and Stranraer is better socially. Dumfries is a town of about 20,000 inhabitants, and the best residential part is Maxwelltown, on the opposite side of the Nith. In the neighbourhood the principal places to visit are Glencaple, a bathing resort for Dumfries; Caerlaverock Castle, Sweetheart Abbey whence Criffel (1856 feet) may be reached. Beyond Dumfries is Castle Douglass (*Douglas Arms*), whence there is a branch line to Kirkcudbright (*Selkirk Arms*), at the mouth of the Dee. Carriages run to various points of the coast, the best place being Gatehouse of Fleet (*Murray Arms*). From Newton Stewart also a branch line runs, through Wigtown, to Whithorn, and across the promontory is Glenluce, near which the Wigtownshire Golf Club have links. Stranraer is a good centre for excursions in the Rhinns of Galloway, and is a busy little seaport, with a mild climate and good bathing and boating. The whole coast from the mouth of the Eden to the Mull of Galloway has a relatively mild climate, especially Gatehouse, Creetown, Glenluce, and Stranraer.

A CYCLE TOUR THROUGH WALES.—Start from Conway (*Oakwood Park Hotel*) up the Conway Valley to Bettws-y-Coed (*Gwyder Hotel*). Either bank of the river may be taken, that through Trefriw being shorter. From Bettws, continue through Dolwyddelan, Blaenau Festiniog, Festiniog, Trawsfynydd to Dolgelly (*Royal Ship Hotel*). Thence via Machynlleth to Aberystwyth (*Lion Royal Hotel*). Next day, through Aberaeron to Lampeter (*Lion Hotel*). Continue via Llandovery to Builth (*Lion*), Brecon, Abergavenny (*Angel*), Raglan, Usk, Chepstow (*Beaufort Arms*), Tintern, Monmouth, Symond's Yat (*Rocklea*), via Whitchurch to Ross and Gloucester (*Bell Hotel*).

THROUGH SOUTH WALES.—Begin with Portskewett for the first day, in order to see Caldicott Castle, a mile and a half from the station. Train to Chepstow (*Beaufort Hotel*) for the night. Next day by train, via Cardiff, to Caerphilly Castle, and by carriage thence (eight miles) to Llandaff; lunch at the *Black Lion*, and return to Cardiff, and train to Barry; thence by carriage to Llantwit Major (*White Lion*). There are good posting stables, where driving tours through Wales can be arranged at a very moderate price. Next day drive past St. Donat's Castle (not now open to the public) to Ewenny Priory (quaint pottery made in the cottages) and Coity Castle; and back to Bridgend (*Wyndham Arms*), and on by train to Carmarthen (*Ivy Bush Hotel*), and next day to St. David's (*City Hotel*); lodgings at St. David's may be obtained at Miss Phillips's, 2, Bank-side, or at Mrs. Morgan's, 5, Royal-terrace. From Carmarthen train to Haverfordwest, and drive the rest of the distance to St. David's (the coach takes nearly three hours for the sixteen miles, so it is advisable to have a private carriage). If you stay a week, go into lodgings; if less, to the *City Hotel*. No one should miss the coast walks and scenery at St. David's Head. Wild flowers grow in profusion on the cliffs. St. David's is one of the most attractive places on this tour, as it has such

a wealth and variety of interest. From St. David's to Narberth (*De Rutzen Arms*), for the drive to Llawhaden Castle, and thence by train to Llandovery (*North Western Hotel*). The following day drive to Pumpsaint (the *Dolau-Cothie Inn*), which is situated in a lovely valley at the confluence of the Dolau and Cothie. The inn there is excellently managed, and Great Britain would be more enjoyable with a few dozen similar country hostelries. Next day drive to (eight miles) Lampeter, and train thence to Strata Florida (*Red Lion Inn*); drive thence (nine miles) to Devil's Bridge (*Devil's Bridge Hotel*). Next day drive over the mountains (twenty-five miles), by Llangurig, to Rhayader (*Lion Hotel*), and on by the pretty Abbey Cwmhir Valley, through Penybont, to New Radnor (*Eagle Hotel*). Old Radnor, three and a half miles distant, can be reached by train. Thence to Presteign (*Radnorshire Arms*), a convenient headquarters for exploring North Herefordshire and Radnor. Drive thence, through Clun and Bishop's Castle, to (thirty miles) Montgomery (*Green Dragon*); and on to Shrewsbury (*Raven Hotel*).

Supplementary to the above.—By going from Carmarthen to Tenby or Pembroke, the Castles of Manorbier, Carew, and Pembroke, also the ruins of Lamphey—once a palace of the bishops of St. David's—might all be included in one day. There is a station at Manorbier Castle and village (one mile), or drive five miles from Tenby. Carew is five miles from Pembroke (nearest station). Lamphey can be included in this drive. It is an easy journey from Pembroke, across the ferry at Milford Haven, and on by train to Haverfordwest. The castle and church at Kidwelly, on the line from Bridgend to Carmarthen, and nearer the latter, are also quite worth breaking the journey for.

CYCLING IN THE WYE VALLEY.—The most interesting centre is Monmouth (*Beaufort Arms* or *Hardwick Boarding-house*). The principal runs thence and back are: Staunton, Micheldean, Littledean, Coleford (twenty-seven miles); Staunton, Christchurch, Symond's Yat, ferry across the Wye, Whitechurch, and back (seventeen miles); to Abergavenny, through Rockfield and Llansilio, and back by Llanarth (thirty miles); via Newland, Coleford, Cinderford, to Newnham, and back by Blakeney (thirty-five miles); train to Bigsweir, cycle by Tidenham Castle, to Chepstow, and return by Tintern Abbey (thirty-two miles).

A WEEK AT THE ENGLISH LAKES.—Begin with Lake Windermere. Stop the first night at Bowness (*Old England*), and next morning take the coach across the ferry, and along Esthwaite Water to Coniston (6s. return). Second day: Drive to Grasmere (*Prince of Wales Hotel*). Third day: To Keswick (*Derwentwater Hotel*). Fourth day: Drive round Derwentwater. Fifth day: Drive by Borrowdale and Honister House. Sixth day: By Troutbeck to Patterdale (*Ullswater Hotel*), or, if the weather is fine, drive to Thirlspot, and walk over Helvellyn to Patterdale. Your last day you may either go by steamer and coach to Penrith, or by coach over Kirkstone Pass to Windermere. Should you care to walk much, you might cross from Grasmere by Dungeon Gill and Rossett Gill to Wastdale Head (*Woolpack Inn*); thence by Black Sail Pass to Ennerdale

(*Angler's Inn*); and by Floutern Tarn and Buttermere to Keswick.

EASY CYCLING TOURS.—There is one splendid road through the lakes, from Keswick to Windermere. You should leave the train at Penrith and cycle thence to Keswick (eighteen miles), spending the night at the *Keswick Hotel*. Next day via Thirlspot to Windermere (*Rigg's Windermere Hotel*). Train to Coventry, cycling thence through Kenilworth (*Abbey Hotel*) to Warwick (*Warwick Arms*). Next day to Stratford-on-Avon (*Red Horse*). Train to Exeter (*New London Hotel*); thence cycle via Crediton to Okehampton (*White Hart*); Launceston, Camelford (*King's Arms*), Wadebridge (*Molesworth Arms*), St. Colomb, for Newquay, where have a day off. Stop at the *Headland Hotel*. Train to St. Colomb-road and cycle to Truro (*Red Lion*), Redruth, Camborne, Hayle, Penzance (*Queen's Hotel*); thence back via Helston, Falmouth (*Green Bank Hotel*). Cross to St. Mawes and travel via Tregony, St. Austell (*White Hart*)—for a holiday here, good quarters can be had at Miss Hart's, Oakleigh—and Fowey (*Fowey Hotel*). From here to Plymouth the roads are poor if you keep near the coast, which is pretty. So you can have your choice of the route via Pelynt and Looe, or via Lostwithiel and Liskeard. By the latter route you may take a train at any time, as the railway is to a great extent along the road. At Plymouth (the *Duke of Cornwall Hotel*) your route is via Plympton Earle, Ivybridge (*London Hotel*), Totnes (*Seven Stars*)—for Torquay if you like—Newton Abbot (*Globe*), whence train to your next district, which should begin with Frome, or, better, Heytesbury (*Angel*). Cycle via Maddington, past Stonehenge to Amesbury (*George Hotel*); thence to Salisbury (*New County Hotel*), Fordingbridge, Ringwood (*White Hart*), across the forest to Cadman for Lyndhurst (*Crown Hotel*), where you might have a day or two off for other parts of the forest. Train from Lyndhurst-road station for Southampton and London, and thence to Beccles (*King's Head*). Cycle to Lowestoft (*Royal*), and thence through Yarmouth, Acle, and South Walsham to Norwich (*Maid's Head*). Cromer and Sheringham could be visited from there, but the best plan is to train at once to York (*Harker's Hotel*). Cycle to Harrogate (*White Hart*), Ripon (*Unicorn Hotel*). Train to Durham (*Three Tuns*). Cycle to Corbridge and Hexham (*Royal Hotel*), and across to Carlisle (*County Hotel*).

A WALKING TOUR IN THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.—As a centre Keswick, Grasmere, or Ambleside is suitable. One cannot do better than enter at Windermere and finish at Ullswater. The following route is a good one: Windermere, Ambleside, Rydal, Grasmere, Dungeon Ghyll, Wastdale Head, Ennerdale (*Angler's Inn*), Scale Hill, Buttermere, Honister Pass, to Keswick, from which several excursions can be made. Thence to Patterdale, Pooley Bridge, and Penrith. A good guide-book is Baddeley's "English Lakes" (5s.), published by Dulau and Co., 37, Soho-square, W.

A WEEK IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY.—Make headquarters at Leamington (*Manor House Hotel*), and spend a day each at Warwick (*Warwick Arms* for lunch), and Kenilworth

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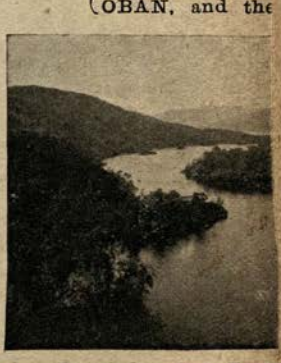

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Shap
Shap Fell
Orton
Tebay
Penrith
Eamont Bridge
Ullswater
Pooley Bridge
Dacre
Greystoke
Matterdale
Troutbeck
Threlkeld
Keswick
Bassenthwaite
Cockermouth
Lorton
Buttermere
Crummock Water
Loweswater
Ennerdale Water
Ennerdale Bridge
Whitehaven
St Bees
Egremont
Cleator Moor
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Camerton
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Allonby Bay
Maryport
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Flimby
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Aspatria
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Armathwaite
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Silecroft
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Haverigg
Millom

(*Abbey Hotel* for lunch). The rest of the time should be spent at Stratford-onAvon (*The Red Horse Hotel*),

FIVE DAYS IN THE DUKERIES. — Edwinstowe (*Dukeries Hotel*) is practically the centre of the district. Much can be seen on foot thence, including Rufford Abbey. It will, however, probably be best to begin with Mansfield (*Swan Hotel*), drive thence to Welbeck, Clumber, Thoresby, and the Parliament Oak; the best days are Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, as most of the private drives are open, but inquiries about such things should be made at the hotels.

AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER IN DEVON.—Let Ilfracombe (*Ilfracombe Hotel*) be your first headquarters for a week, after which visit Lynton (*Valley of Rocks Hotel*) for four or five days, returning by train to Bideford (*Royal Hotel*) for Clovelly, Torrington, and Hartland. Train to Okehampton (*White Hart Hotel*), and stop in turn at Lidford (*Manor Hotel*), Tavistock (*Bedford Hotel*), which is one of the principal places from which to make excursions in Dartmoor; Yelverton, for Princetown (*Duchy Hotel*); Plymouth (*Grand Hotel*), Newton Abbot, for Torquay (*Victoria and Albert Hotel*). You may also from Newton Abbot take the branch line inland to Bovey Tracey (*Union Hotel*), Lustleigh (*Cleave Hotel*), and Moreton Hampstead (*White Hart Hotel*). Continue thence to Exeter (*New London* or *Rougemont Hotels*); and places on the coast eastward worth visiting are Sidmouth, Budleigh Salterton, and Seaton (*Beach Hotel*).

SCOTCH TOUR FOR AUGUST.—Rothesay (*Alexandra Private Hotel*), Oban (*Great Western Hotel*), Callander (*Dreadnought* or the *Hydro*), Stirling (*Golden Lion*), Edinburgh (*Windsor Hotel*), Inverness (*Victoria*), Fort Augustus (*Lovat Arms*), Blair Atholl (*Atholl Arms*), Pitlochry (*Macdonald's Atholl Hydro*). Prices are at their highest at Scotch resorts during August.

MOTOR TOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN.—Starting from Edinburgh, the following route is good: Through West Linton, Biggar, Abington, Muirkirk, to Ayr (*Station Hotel*); through Dalmellington, New Galloway, Castle Douglas, Dumfries (*Station Hotel*), and Annan to Carlisle (*County Hotel*); through Penrith, Appleby (*King's Head*), Brough, to Barnard Castle (*King's Head*); through Scotch Corner, Leeming, Ripon, to Harrogate (*Hotel Majestic*); through Pannal, Harewood, Collingham. Aberford, Sherburgh, Brotherton, to Doncaster (*Angel Hotel*); through Tickhill, Worksop (*Lion Hotel*), Ollerton, Edwinstowe (*Dukeries Hotel*), to Mansfield (*Swan Hotel*); through Southwell, Newark, Grantham (*George Hotel*), Melton Mowbray, to Leicester (*Bell Hotel*); through Nuneaton, Coventry, and Kenilworth, to Leamington (*Manor House Hotel*); through Banbury, to Oxford (*Randolph Hotel*); through Faringdon, Swindon, Wroughton, Beckhampton, Chippenham, Bath (*York House Hotel*); through Wells, Glastonbury, Bridgwater, Taunton (*Castle Hotel*), to Exeter (*New London Hotel*); through Lyme Regis, Bridport, Dorchester (*King's Arms*), Wareham, to Bournemouth (*Royal Bath Hotel*); through Christchurch, Lyndhurst (*Crown Hotel*), and Romsey, to Winchester (*George Hotel*); through Alton, Farnham, Guildford

(*White Hart Hotel*), Dorking, Reigate, Sevenoaks (*Crown Hotel*), to Tunbridge Wells (*Mount Ephraim Hotel*); through Rye and Romsey, to Folkestone (*Hotel Métropole*) or Dover (*Burlington Hotel*). The best centres from which excursions can be made are Carlisle (for a round comprising Wigton, Silloth (*Queen's Hotel*), Maryport, Cockermouth, Keswick (*Keswick Hotel*), Penrith, Alston, and Brampton); Harrogate (for Bolton Abbey, Ilkley, Otley, Harewood, Wetherby, York (*Station Hotel*), and back by Knaresborough); Edwinstowe for the Dukeries and Sherwood Forest; Leamington, for Stratford-on-Avon; and Bournemouth. The above route avoids, as much as possible, the large towns.

MOTOR TOUR IN IRELAND.—Starting from Dublin (*Shelborne Hotel*), a good route is that through Dundrum, Stepaside, Enniskerry, Newton, Mt. Kennedy, Laragh, for Glendalough (*Royal Hotel*), back to Laragh, and on through Rathdrum, Wooden Bridge, Arklow, Gorey, and Wexford (*White's Hotel*); by the coast road (not so interesting) the distance is just over ninety miles. The other is very little longer. On the second day, pass through New Ross, Waterford (*Adelphi Hotel*), Kilkenny, and Cashel to Clonmel (*Hearn's Hotel*); third day, through Clogheen, Lismore, Youghal, and Middleton, to Cork (*Imperial Hotel*); fourth day, through Dripsey, Macroom, Inchigeelagh, Glengariffe (*Eccles's Hotel*), Kenmare, and Muckross, to Killarney (*Royal Victoria Hotel*); fifth day, through Killorglin, Glenbeigh, Cahiriciveen, Waterville (*Southern Hotel*), Parknasilla, Kenmare, Kilgarvan, and Loo Bridge, to Killarney; sixth day, through Abbeyfeale, Newcastle, Adare, Limerick (*Glentworth Hotel*), Lansdowne Bridge, Cratloe, Kilmorey, Tulla, Crusheen, and Gort, to Galway (*Railway Hotel*); seventh day, through Athenry, Ballinasloe, Cloghan, Tullamore, Portarlington, Kildare, Newbridge, and Naas, to Dublin; eighth day, through Mullingar (*Greville Arms*), Athlone, Tuam, Ballinrobe, to Westport (*Railway Hotel*); ninth day, through Castlebar, Ballina, Dromore, Sligo (*Victoria Hotel*), Bundoran, Pettigoe, to Strabane (*Abercorn Arms*); tenth day, through Londonderry, Ballykelly, Limavady, Coleraine, Ballycastle, Cushendun, Cushendall, Glenarm, Larne, and Carrickfergus, to Belfast (*Station Hotel*); eleventh day, through Combe, Downpatrick, Newcastle, Kilkeel, Rostrevor, Warrenpoint (*Great Northern Hotel*), Dundalk, and Drogheda, to Dublin. In many centres like Westport, Stabane, Coleraine, Limerick, Warrenpoint, and Killarney, one may spend a day or so in excursions in the district.

KERRY CENTRES.—The following tour can be arranged through the Great Southern and Western Ry. of Ireland, or through the Cork and Bandon Ry. Co. One might enter the district via Dublin and Cork at Bantry:—To Glengariff, Kenmare, Blackwater, Parkinsilla, Sneem, Derrynane, Waterville, Valencia, Kels, Glenbeigh (and Caragh Lake), Killorglin, Castlemine (and branch off to Dingle and back), to Tralee, Ballybrack, Killarney, and so to Headfort Junction, whence train to Dublin. The Kerry district is covered principally by coach. Hotels of the first Irish kind are found at many of these stations; the following are to be recommended:—*Roche's Royal*

Hotel, Glengarriff; Killarney, *Great Southern Hotel*, or much simpler *Home Farm Hotel*; *Central Hotel*, Tralee; *Southern Hotel*, or *Bay View*, Waterville; at Kenmare, the *Kenmare Hotel*; Caragh Lake, *Southern Hotel*; Glenbeigh, *Glenbeigh Hotel*; Parknasilla, *Southern Hotel*; Sneem, the *Sneem Hotel*; Killorglin, *Railway Hotel*.

SEPTEMBER IN IRELAND is a very good month. One advantage over August is that you are not tempted by the long days to overdo your walking or sightseeing powers. Now, in Ireland, if you just pick out the best hotels, you can have a very delightful time in September; but be back in Dublin for the first fortnight in October. For a circular tour, starting from Dublin, the following is a suitable itinerary:—Dublin to Dundalk, there change for Rostrevor (*Mourne Hotel*); then, perhaps, to Newcastle (*Annesley Arms*); and Belfast (*Grand Central*); Larne, and then drive up the coast to Portrush and the Giant's Causeway (*Northern Counties*); Londonderry to Bundoran (*Great Northern Hotel*); Collooney, Ballina, Manulla to Westport; car to Letterfrack for *Renvyle House Hotel*, an excellent sport for a holiday, and with the finest views on the west coast; on to Clifden and Glendalough and Galway (*Railway Hotel*); across Galway Bay to Ballyvaughan, and car to Lisdoonvarna and Ennistimon, where take the train for Kilkee (*Moore's Hotel*), to Kilrush, Listowel, Tralee, Killarney (*Great Southern Hotel*), and work the whole district by coach; Glengariff (*Eccles Hotel*); Bantry, Bandon, Cork (*Imperial*), Dublin (*Metropole* or the *Sheldon*).

THREE WEEKS IN THE NORTH IN MAY.—The climate of the Lake District is one of the wettest in the British Isles, but, as a rule, May and June are not wet or cold. One might go straight up, via Carnforth, to Furness Abbey Station (*Abbey Hotel*). Return thence, via Ulverston, to Lakeside, at the foot of Windermere, and thence to Bowness (*Crown Hotel*). You can make various excursions hence before going north by coach to Grasmere and Keswick (*Keswick Hotel*). Join the main line at Penrith, from which Ullswater may be visited before going on to Carlisle (*County Hotel*), Melrose (*Abbey Hotel*), for Melrose Abbey, Abbotsford, and Dryburgh Abbey; Edinburgh (*Windsor Hotel*); and returning by the Great Northern Railway through Durham (*County Hotel*), Barnard Castle (*King's Head*), and York (*Harker's Hotel*).

A WALKING TOUR IN YORKSHIRE.—Train to Bolton Bridge (*Devonshire Arms*); and (first day) walk to Pateley Bridge (*King's Arms*) through the grounds of Bolton Abbey, along the river to Barden Bridge, past the Grouse Inn, Stump Cross Cavern, and Greenhow Hill. The distance is about fourteen miles, and can be increased to seventeen by continuing from Barden Tower to Burnsall (*Red Lion*), and joining the Pateley Bridge road to the east of Hebden. The second day go to Ripon (*Unicorn Hotel*), taking on the way Brimham Rocks, Fountains Abbey, and Studley Royal—about sixteen miles; by road direct, thirteen miles. Third day, train to Thirsk Junction (nine miles), drive to (five miles) Sutton (*Black Horse*), at the foot of the Hambleton Hills, and walk to Helmsley (*Black Swan*). The route is past Rolston Scar, the White Horse,

through Oldstead to Byland Abbey (inn), through Wass (*Stapylton Arms*), along the Helmsley road for about a mile, where take a path on the left over Scawton Moor to Rievaulx Abbey; Helmsley is three miles further on. The distance from Thirsk to Helmsley direct is fifteen miles, and by driving to Sutton the route via Byland and Rievaulx will be about the same.

TOUR IN SCOTLAND.– Starting from Edinburgh (Princes-street Station and *Hotel*), a good route would be as follows: Callander (*Dreadnought Hotel*), the Trossachs (*Trossachs Hotel*), Inversnaid, Balloch, Glasgow (*Central Station Hotel*), thence by steamer through the Crinan Canal to Oban (*Alexandra* Hotel), thence to Ballachulish (*Ballachulish Hotel*), Banavie (*Banavie Hotel*), Inverness (*Victoria Hotel*), Aberdeen (*Imperial Hotel*), for Ballater (*Invercauld Arms*), Blairgowrie (*Queen's Hotel*), Edinburgh (Princes-street).

A MONTH'S TOUR IN IRELAND.—Take the City of Cork steamer from Bristol to Cork (*Imperial Hotel*), train to Bantry (*Vickery's Hotel*), carriage to Glengariff (*Roche's Hotel*), Kenmare (*Great Southern Hotel*), Killarney (*Great Southern Hotel*), Macroom, train to Cork. At each of the places mentioned a short stay can be made for the various excursions in their neighbourhoods.

THE PEAK is not the name given to one particular summit, but to the hilly district of north-west Derbyshire. The highest point is Kinderscout, which is a little over 2000 feet above sea-level. Approaching from the west, Buxton (*Empire Hotel*) is the best starting point for excursions to Axe Edge, the Cat and Fiddle, Poole's Cavern, Solomon's Temple (close to the town), Haddon Hall, and Chatsworth. The last two might be visited from Baslow (*Grand Hotel and Hydro*, overlooking Chatsworth) or from Rowsley (*Peacock Inn*), a pretty village near the confluence of the Derwent and Wye. Other headquarters are Matlock (*Royal Hotel*), for the High Tor and the Heights of Abraham; Bakewell (*Rutland Arms*); Castleton (*Castle Hotel*), for the Blue John Mine and the Peak and Speedwell Caverns; and Alsop-en-le-Dale (*New Inn*), for excursions in Dovedale.

TOUR IN GREAT BRITAIN.—For the four months (June to October):—Oxford (*Clarendon Hotel*), Leamington (*Regent Hotel*), for day excursions to Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, and Kenilworth; Shrewsbury (*Raven Hotel*), for excursions to Wroxeter, the Wrekin, and (if time permits) to the west coast of Wales, Aberystwyth, and Barmouth; Chester (*Grosvenor Hotel*), for places on the north coast of Wales; Liverpool (*North Western Hotel*); Carlisle (*County Hotel*); Edinburgh (*Windsor Hotel*), for excursions to Dalkeith, Corstorphine, and Melrose; the *Trossachs Hotel;* Glasgow (*St. Enoch's Hotel*); steamer to Oban (*Argyll Hotel*), for excursions to Staffa and the Isle of Skye; *Ballachulish Hotel*, for Glencoe; *Banavie Hotel*, for Mallaig; Inverness (*Royal Hotel*); Beauly (*Lovat Arms*); Inverurie (*Kintore Arms*); Aberdeen (*Imperial Hotel*); Ballater (*Invercauld Arms*); Braemar (*Fife Arms*); Blairgowrie (*Royal Hotel*); Perth (*Station Hotel*); Stirling (*Golden Lion*); Edinburgh, Durham (*County Hotel*); York (*Station Hotel*); Lincoln (*White Hart*); Cambridge (*University Arms*).

CYCLING TOUR IN THE NEW FOREST.—Make your headquarters at Lyndhurst (*Crown Hotel*). First day, visit Bournemouth by the Christchurch route, and return to Christchurch (*King's Arms*) for the night. Second day, through Milton, Lymington, and Brockenhurst, back to Lyndhurst. Third day, via Cadnam and Brickworth House to Salisbury (*White Hart Hotel*); and back on the fourth day through Fording Bridge. Fifth day, through Tatton, Southampton, and Otterbourne, to Winchester (*George Hotel*), and back, the sixth day, via Ampfield and Cadnam.

WEST MIDLANDS TOUR.—From Chester train to Whitchurch, Shrewsbury, Church Stretton, Craven Arms, Ludlow, Leominster, Hereford and Ross; then down the Wye to Chepstow; train to Gloucester, Cheltenham, Chipping Norton and Oxford; down the Thames (with one night ashore) by Salter's boats to Kingston; and thence train to London. I should not vary this route, which is constructed on the principle of fewest rail changes. No better month than June for this tour. HOTELS: Chester, *Grosvenor;* Shrewsbury, *Raven;* Church Stretton, *Longmynd; Craven Arms Hotel;* Ludlow, *Feathers;* Hereford, *Green Dragon;* Ross, *Royal;* arrange to leave at Lydbrook for *Speech House Inn*, Forest of Dean, for a day; Monmouth, *Beaufort Arms*, and Chepstow, *Beaufort Arms;* Gloucester, *Bell;* Cheltenham, *Queen's.* At Oxford, *Clarendon, Mitre,* or *Randolph.* At Henley, *Royal.*

THE WEST OF ENGLAND.—From Monmouth (*Beaufort Arms Hotel*) you can visit the Wye Valley, including Ross (*Royal Hotel*), Symond's Yat, and Chepstow (*Beaufort Arms*). From Hereford (*Green Dragon Hotel*), you can easily reach Hay (*Crown Hotel*), Builth (*Lion Hotel*), Rhyader (*Lion Hotel*), Abergavenny (*Angel Hotel*), Ludlow (*Angel Hotel*), Craven Arms, (*Craven Arms Hotel*), Church Stretton (*Longmynd Hotel*), and Shrewsbury (*Raven Hotel*). From Worcester (*Crown Hotel*), excursions can be made to Evesham (*Crown Hotel*), Broadway (*Lygon Arms*), Droitwich (*Worcestershire Brine Baths Hotel*, and Bridgnorth (*Crown Hotel*). From your last centre, Stafford (*Swan Hotel*), the places of interest within easy reach are Wellington (*Wrekin Hotel*), for the Wrekin, and Uttoxeter (*White Hart*).

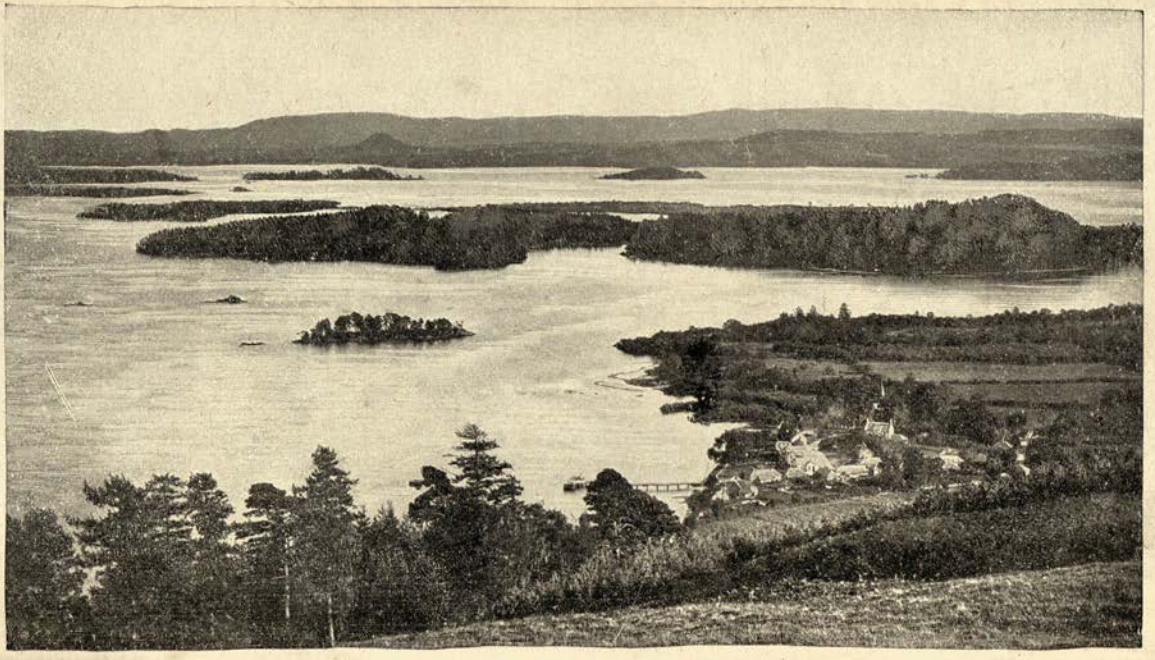
A TOUR IN CORNWALL.—May is a good month for the tour. Travel by the Great Western Railway from London to Penzance (*Queen's Hotel*), which should be headquarters for about ten days, during which a two-day excursion should be made to Helston and the Lizard. Return through Redruth to Newquay (*Headland Hotel*), whence by coach to Wadebridge for Padstow (*South-Western Hotel*); train via Wadebridge to Camelford, whence drive to Tinagel (*King Arthur's Castle Hotel*), and on to Bude (*Falcon Hotel*). If you care to continue along to North Devon, which is advisable, your route is by coach to Clovelly (*Red Lion Hotel*), and on to Bideford (*Royal Hotel*); train via Barnstaple to Lynton (*Valley of Rocks Hotel*), and drive along the coast to Minehead (*Hotel Métropole*), whence by train back. If you do not wish to take in North Devon, return from Bude by train via Okehampton to Exeter (*New London Hotel*), and by the main line to London.

A TOUR IN THE ENGLISH LAKES.—Make your first headquarters at Ulverston (*County Hotel*), for Coniston. Your second stopping place should be Seascale (*Scawfell Hotel*), for excursions to Wastwater and Ennerdalewater. Comfortable quarters within easy reach are the *Angler's Inn*, Ennerdale; the *Woolpack*, at Boot; or the *Wastwater Hotel*, at Wastdale Head. Visit Ennerdale last, and take the Floutern Tarn route (six miles) to Scale Hill or Buttermere, and thence on to Keswick (*Keswick Hotel*) instead of going round by train via Cockermouth. From Keswick, go via Troutbeck, to Ullswater (*Ullswater Hotel*), and thence by steamer to Pooley Bridge, joining the main line of the L. and N.W. Ry. at Penrith.

THREE WEEKS IN DEVON AND CORNWALL.—Exeter (*New London Hotel*), Totnes (*Seymour Hotel*), for excursions to Ashburton and district, Plymouth (*Grand Hotel*), steamer to Falmouth (*Green Bank Hotel*), by coach to Helston (*Angel Hotel*), for excursions to the Lizard; by coach to Penzance (*Queen's Hotel*), for a week's excursions in the neighbourhood; by rail to Newquay (*Great Western Hotel*), by coach to Wadebridge, rail to Camelford (*King's Arms Hotel*), by coach through Tintagel and Boscastle to Bude (*Falcon Hotel*), by coach through Clovelly to Bideford (*Royal Hotel*), train to Ilfracombe (*Collingwood Hotel*), by coach to Lynmouth (*Lyn Valley Hotel*), and by coach through Porlock to Minehead (*Feathers Hotel*), whence by train back to London.

A FORTNIGHT'S MOTOR TOUR FROM COLCHESTER.—First day, from Colchester through Chelmsford, Ongar, and Epping to London, and on to Brighton (*Norfolk H.*); second day, through Chichester, Southampton, Lyndhurst, and Christchurch to Bournemouth (*Royal Bath H.*); third, through Ringwood, Salisbury, Marlborough, Newbury, Reading, Henley, and Dorchester to Oxford (*Mitre H.*); fourth, through Faringdon, Swindon, Avebury, Chippenham, Bath, Wells, and Glastonbury to Taunton (*Castle H.*); fifth, through Exeter, Chudleigh, Ashburton, Buckfastleigh, Plymouth, Kingsbridge, Torcross, and Torquay to Exeter (*New London H.*); sixth, through Okehampton, Liskeard, Truro, Helston, to Penzance (*Queen's H.*); seventh, through Camborne, Wadebridge, Camelford, Barnstaple, Lynton, Minehead, to Bridgwater (*Clarence H.*); eighth, through Bristol, Gloucester, Hereford, and Ludlow to Church Stretton (*Hydro H.*); ninth, through Shrewsbury, Ellesmere, Wrexham, Chester, Warrington, to Preston (*Park H.*); tenth, through Lancaster, to Carlisle direct or via Kendal, Windermere Grasmere, Keswick, Bothel, and Thursby to Carlisle (*County H.*); eleventh, through Hexham, Ridingmill, Durham, and Darlington to York (*Station H.*); twelfth, through Selby, Doncaster, Chesterfield, Baslow, Rowsley, Matlock, and Alfreton to Mansfield (*Swan H.*); thirteenth, through Cuckney, Worksop, Ollerton, Newark, Grantham, Lynn, to Norwich (*Maid's Head H.*); fourteenth, through Thetford, Newmarket, Cambridge, Haverhill, and Halstead to Colchester.

A TOUR IN SCOTLAND.—We left London on August 14th for Glasgow (*Hotel Windsor*, clean, good food, and plentiful, excellent bedrooms, charges 10s. 6d. each per day, airy, and not



LOCH LOMOND: THE ISLANDS

noisy). August 15th, drove through the city, visited Cathedral, parks, and the splendid Art Gallery. Wednesday, 16th, made a trip by rail from Glasgow (Central) and steamer from Wemyss Bay to Ardrishaig; lunch and tea on board. Thursday, 17th, left Glasgow (Central) by rail for Loch Lomond, steamer to the *Inversnaid Hotel* (food excellent; many fishermen staying in the hotel); sport fair in the loch. Friday, 18th, drove to Stronachlacher, thence by steamer and coach to the *Trossachs Hotel;* lunched there, and thence to Callander by coach—a most enjoyable trip. Took train, via St. Fillans, to Crieff (*Drummond Arms Hotel*), and stayed one night there. Saturday, 19th, by early train to Loch Awe (via Loch Earn side—an enchanting journey). We then took the steamer from Loch Awe to Ford; lunch and tea on board on the way back to Loch Awe to Ford; lunch and tea on board on the way back to Lock Awe station and *Hotel;* thence a short journey by train to Oban. A delightful day. Spent Sunday (20th) in Oban. Manday, 21st, by early steamer to Fort William ("Prince Charlie's country"), and thence through the Caledonian Canal to Inverness: *Palace Hotel* (good bedrooms). Tuesday, 22nd, in Inverness, and left by train for Aberdeen. In Aberdeen the *Grand Hotel* is at the present time looked upon as the best. The Italian chef there is sought for, and occasionally lent to any who may be honoured by a visit from Royalty in the district. During the dull season the boarding-terms, which are inclusive of baths and afternoon tea, are very moderate. The situation is airy. Wednesday, 23rd, by train to Ballater (lunch), and thence by motor omnibus to Braemar (*Invercauld Arms*), where we met with every attention; good food, pleasant rooms. Thursday, 24th, by coach across Spittal of Glenshee to Blairgowrie, and on to Dunkeld. The *Birnam Hotel* is excellent. Friday, 25th, in Dunkeld. Saturday, 26th, by rail to Aberfeldy, coach to Kenmore, thence by steamer down Loch Tay to Killin, where we again took train for Callander (*Dreadnought Hotel*). Sunday, 27th, in Callander. Monday, 28th, by rail from Callander to Edinburgh (Princes-street) (*Caledonian Railway Company's Station Hotel*). Tuesday, 29th, left Edinburgh (Princes-street Station) for London by West Coast Royal Mail route. (From a *Queen* reader).

TOURS IN SCOTLAND.—Among the most interesting tours in Scotland may be mentioned the following: (1) Route, rail from Glasgow (Central Station) to Balloch, steamer to Inversnaid, coach to Stronachlachar, steamer to the Trossachs, coach to Callander, rail to Glasgow. For the round the fares are 18s. 11d. first class, and 15s. 10d. third class. From Edinburgh (Princes-street) Station to Edinburgh the same tour costs 26s. 2d. and 19s. 6d., first and third class. This tour through Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, and the Trossachs is the most popular in Scotland during the whole summer season. (2) Rail from Glasgow (Buchanan-street) or Edinburgh (Princes-street) to Oban via Callander, steamer from Oban to Inverness, via the Caledonian Canal, rail from Inverness to Aberdeen, rail from Aberdeen to Glasgow (Buchanan-street) and Edinburgh (Princes-street) respectively by the famous "Grampian Cor-

ridor" dining car trains via Perth and Dunblane. Fares for the round from Glasgow are 51s. 8d. and 27s. 7d.; from Edinburgh, 55s. 7d. and 29s. 10d. The route may be reversed. (3) Rail from Glasgow (Buchanan-street) or Edinburgh (Princes-street) via Stirling to Callander, coach to the Trossachs, steamer to Stronachlachar, coach to Inversnaid, steamer to Balloch Pier, rail to Glasgow and Edinburgh respectively. Fares, including coachman's fees, 18s. 11d. and 15s. 10d. from Glasgow, and 26s. 2d. and 19s. 6d. from Edinburgh. (4) Rail from Glasgow or Edinburgh to Lochearnhead and Balquhidder via Stirling and Crieff, Comrie, and St. Fillans; thence to Glasgow or Edinburgh via Callander, or the route may be reversed. Fares 15s. 3d. and 8s. 6d. from Glasgow, and 18s. 6d. and 9s. 6d. from Edinburgh. (5) Rail from Glasgow (Buchanan-street) or Edinburgh (Princes-street) to Loch Tay, steamer from Killin Pier to Kenmore, coach from Kenmore to Aberfeldy, rail to Glasgow (Buchanan-street) or Edinburgh (Princes-street) via Perth and Stirling respectively. Fares from Glasgow 27s. 6d. and 15s. 9d.; and from Edinburgh (Princes-street) 30s. and 18s. (6) Rail from Glasgow (Buchanan-street) or Edinburgh (Princes-street) to Loch Awe via Stirling and Callander, steamer to Ford, coach to Ardrishaig, steamer to Gourock, train to Edinburgh and Glasgow respectively. Fares from Glasgow 20s. 6d. and 15s.; from Edinburgh 27s. 6d. and 19s. These tours are described at length in *Through Scotland*, an illustrated book of 170 pages issued, post free 3d., by the Caledonian Railway Company, 302, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, who have also just published their 1906 gratis illustrated official guide to hotels and furnished lodgings in Scotland.

CHRISTMAS IN ENGLAND.

AMONG the best places in England for agreeably spending a Christmas with strangers are the south coast towns. From Hastings on the east to Penzance on the west of that stretch of the Channel sea-board warmed by all the sun that winter allows in these northern latitudes, there is hardly one popular or known resort which has not something in its favour.

Hastings is bright and sunny at times, when other towns not fifty miles away on either side are often under a cloud; its hotels are good and its boarding-houses, though not so large as at some other south coast towns, numerous and excellent for the most part, and embracing naturally those of St. Leonards. The train service is rapid, and two systems supply it with visitors from London. For a good chance of bright sun, Hastings stands pre-eminent (1730 hours a year).

Bexhill-on-Sea will provide a merry Christmas for those who wish to be near, but not actually in, Hastings; and its hotel accommodation is more than ample for its needs, and in most cases particularly good.

At Eastbourne you may find good open weather, rather less protection than at Hastings, plenty of recreation; and in Devonshire Park, a rendezvous at all seasons of the year, a unique source of enjoyment is secured.

Brighton is deservedly popular, but at Christmas, unless you are well in with the resident society there, you may find it a trifle disturbing, owing to the London contingent being very heavy. But there are always attractions in larger number and variety than at any other towns as easily accessible. Hotels and boarding-houses are of every grade.

Worthing is a quiet, retired, but well-organised town, with good hotels and two or three satisfactory boarding-houses. The attractions in winter are somewhat limited. Indeed, it is as a summer resort for visitors, and an all-the-year-round residential town, that has secured Worthing the eminent position it now deservedly occupies with the medical profession. Its climate is equable, but it lacks the shelter of some more westerly places, which are referred to below.

Littlehampton is another town of the Worthing class, and Bognor a third. Milder both than Brighton, and equable in temperature, they are summer rather than winter resorts; but yet a quiet boarding-house Christmas is possible in them both, if amusements can be dispensed with, and the weather is open.

Southsea is a very fair Christmas resort, and if the weather is clear enjoyable trips to the Isle of Wight can be made. Hotels are less a feature at Southsea than excellent boarding-houses. The local interests of Southsea have the advantage of embracing Portsmouth.

If you are old-fashioned in your tastes, and like exploring odd nooks and corners, residence in non-fashionable hotels with solid fare, then Southampton may be converted into a Christmas pilgrimage. Not otherwise.

Milford-on-Sea, with its excellent hotel, and Barton-on-Sea, with its charming hostelry, being situated on the sea, yet in near proximity to the New Forest, with a generally mild climate, for a few day's riding, driving, or walking, no better centres can be found in the county of Hants.

But of all places Bournemouth will be the most attractive. An admirably arranged town (rather conceited with its own virtues and therefore apt to be somewhat too independent with visitors who know not its ways), it offers the best possible climate for Christmas week within easy reach of London. In natural attractions it is rather better than Brighton, and on a par with Eastbourne. The hotel accommodation is of the best, and the first hotel is more beautifully situated and protected than any other on the south coast.

Parkstone is almost a part of Bournemouth; but Swanage is well removed, with a special climate of its own. Add to these West Lulworth and you have three sweet, retired, genial climatic winter havens that should never be overlooked by those who only want a real Christmas rest. In each accommodation is sufficient, and, if not luxurious, is satisfactory.

Weymouth abounds in local interests, has a good winter climate, but is not particularly lively. Golf is in full force there, and there is always some hunting.

Another quiet spot still further west is Sidmouth, with good accommodation. The climate is mild and enjoyable to Londoners, and especially to those coming from farther north.

Exmouth is a very good winter resort. A residence there in winter is a very enjoyable change. Much the same can be said of Teignmouth.

At Torquay you have the greatest Devonian winter haven, with an array of hotels and boarding-houses that bewilder any stranger in their variety of worth and range or prices. The climate of Torquay varies also with the position. In few towns of England—even more than in Hastings and St. Leonards—can greater differences of temperature, wind pressure, and humidity be found than in Torquay. But withal it is not a treacherous climate, and in most ways safer than the Riviera.

In Dartmouth you have more of a residential town, but it has a mild and somewhat humid and rainy climate.

No place in this neighbourhood has so semi-tropical a temperature as Salcombe. The country round is delightful.

Plymouth, ranking with Southampton as a great mercantile marine station, and with Portsmouth as a naval, has also some claim for visitors. It has a good climate, hotel and boarding-house accommodation limited, but in two or three instances good.

Passing Looe, Fowey, and other small Cornish summer, spring, and autumn towns and villages, more artistic than otherwise attractive, we come to Falmouth, one of the distinctly winter resorts, with good hotels, but few boarding-houses. The climate is very mild, humid rather than rainy, for though rain falls much, it falls softly, and not often heavily.

In Penzance perhaps the best climate of any south Cornish town is obtained, less relaxing than its easterly neighbours in the same county. It is not known so much as a winter resort as

Falmouth, but probably is the healthier of the two, though the average death rate is about the same, if anything, one point higher than the former. Actually the average death rate is lowest on the Sussex and Dorset coast, and higher in those towns where the greatest humidity exists, or where the population is dense. In Penzance you have a marine climate, with bright sun and clear air. Hotel accommodation, especially at the largest hotel, is of the best, and there are a few boarding-houses. Christmas may be spent in many a worse place than at the Land's End of England.

On the Bristol Channel, the places worth notice during the winter are Ilfracombe and Weston-super-Mare, and then there is a break until you come to Tenby, one of the best residential all-the-year-round towns of Great Britain, and especially for those who like an invigorating yet mild climate. Hotel and boarding accommodation fair, and not expensive; lodgings numerous.

It would be cruel to send the majority of our readers to little out-of-the-way Welsh resorts, however mild their climate, for, with the exception of Tenby, the south and south-west have nothing recreative to offer. But on the mid-west coast you have Aberystwyth and Barmouth, both with mild winters, and the latter especially, with good hotels, boarding-houses, and households receiving boarders. Rounding the coast to the north we have a new set of towns and villages with a mild, genial climate. Penmaenmawr, Llandudno, and Colwyn Bay being conspicuous among them all, Colwyn Bay passing often a really enjoyable winter.

With West Kirby, dull enough, but mild, on the Cheshire and Southport on the Lancashire coast, both having a mild climate, this mainland survey must end. Southport is one of the finest built coast towns and best officered in England. Its winter society bears no resemblance to that of the summer; and the visitors to hotels (and very good hotels it possesses) are equally at variance with those of August. Southport is plentifully supplied with attractions and recreations, and if not exactly a fashionable, is distinctly above the average north-country watering-place on the coast.

Among the inland places, where something special at Christmas is generally arranged at the best hotels, are Bath, Cheltenham, Malvern, Church Stretton, Matlock, Buxton, and Harrogate, each affording real English fare in the way of indoor and outdoor pastimes.

There is left now the most enjoyable climate of all, and belonging to the Isle of Wight, Isle of Man, and the Scilly Isles. Beyond the Isle of Wight few visitors will patronise these for Christmas. In Ventnor, Shanklin, and Sandown, you have the three best winter stations. Freshwater Bay follows. All have good hotels, and so reasonable in winter that, with the exception of Ventnor, you need not trouble to look for a boarding-house. The Scilly Isles lack good accommodation, and have one of the most equable climates in Great Britain; while the Isle of Man, especially in the south, west, and north of the island, is as mild as the Isle of Wight.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE QUARTERS FOR 1906.

The following railway companies supply a farmhouse, country, and seaside lodgings list:—

ENGLAND.

Great Eastern Ry., to be had of Superintendent of Line G.E.Ry., Liverpool-street, E.C., gratis.

North-Eastern Ry., of the Superintendent of the Line, York.

London and South-Western Ry., of Traffic Superintendent, L. and S.W.Ry., Waterloo, S.E.

North Staffordshire Ry., of Manager N.S.Ry., Stoke-on-Trent.

Furness Ry., of Sec., Furness Ry., Barrow-in-Furness.

London, Brighton, and S. Coast, Victoria Station, London, S.W.

Midland Ry., from the Superintendent of the Line, Derby—gratis.

Great Northern Ry., Superintendent of the Line, King's Cross Station, London, N.

Great Western Ry., at Paddington Station, W.

London and N.W. Ry., at Euston, N.

South Eastern and Chatham Rys., of W. Hill, 71, Southampton-row, W.C., 2d. post free.

Great Central Ry., same publisher, 2d. post free.

Lancashire and Yorkshire Ry., same publisher, 2d. post free.

WALES.

Cambrian Ry. Co., of Sec. to Co., Oswestry, 1d.

(The L. and N.W. Ry. list embraces North Wales; the Midland Ry. and also the G.W. Ry. lists cover part of South Wales.)

SCOTLAND.

Caledonian Ry., J. M. Munro, Ltd., 123, Hope-street, Glasgow, gratis.

Great North of Scotland Ry., of Sec. to G.N. of S.Ry., Aberdeen.

Highland Ry., of Sec. to Highland Ry., Inverness.

North British Ry., Edinburgh.

IRELAND.

Belfast and County Down Ry., of Fairbairn, Limited, Belfast.

Cork, Bandon, and South Coast Ry., Cork.

ISLE OF MAN.

The Midland Ry's. and the N. and N.W.Ry's. Lists contain the names of accommodation.

Free information on accommodation can be obtained from Mr W. Keig, 2, Corporation-chambers, Douglas; and 27, Imperial-buildings, Ludgate-circus, London, E.C. (bureaux established by the Manx Government).

To those who want separate lists published by Mr. Walter Hill, bound in one, they can have the same on payment of 1s. (plus postage, if in the country) on application to Mr. Walter Hill, 71, Southampton-row, London, W.C.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—*See* the *Traveller's Library* (p. 335).

COMMUNICATIONS.—For routes to and from the country, see Steamer Services. The *Railways* are all private companies, the services being excellent on the main routes, and comparatively good on branch lines. (Railway Guides: *Bradshaw*, monthly, 6d.; A.B.C.; and also each company's monthly guide.) *Luggage* must be well labelled, and the owner must see that it is put in the van of his train. The system (if such it may be called) is not so good as that on the Continent (registration), and a long way short of the American method of checking. *Steamboats* ply in summer between various places on the coast, on some of the principal rivers and lakes. *Coaches* are run chiefly in the Lake District, Wales, Devon, Cornwall, Derbyshire, South-West Ireland, North Ireland, and the Highlands. *Children* from three to twelve years travel half-price on railways.

CUSTOMS.—Dutiable articles are tobacco, tea, coffee, cocoa, wines, spirits, snuff, saccharine, and preserved fruits. Dogs require a special licence, application for which is to be made in writing to the Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall-place, S.W., accompanied by a statement containing (1) the description of the dog; (2) the country from which it is to be brought; (3) the port at which it is to be landed; and (4) the place to which it is, after landing, proposed to be moved, for the purposes of such detention and isolation as may be required by the Board, and also the route by which it is proposed to be moved to such place of detention. The Board of Agriculture now require that every imported dog shall be detained and isolated at the expense of the owner upon premises in the occupation or under the control of a veterinary surgeon for a period of six calendar months from the date of landing.

POSTAL RATES, &C., FOR ABROAD (*not Imperial*).—*Letters*, ½oz. for 2½d. *Printed Matter*, 2oz. for ½d. *Commercial Papers*, 10oz. for 2½d., and ½d. per oz. thereafter. *Parcels*, according to the country (Post Office *Guide*, 1d.). *Post Cards*, 1d. *Newspapers*, 2oz. for ½d. *Postal and Money Orders*, 4d. not over £1; 6d., £2; 9d., £4; 1s., £6; 1s. 3d., £8. *Telegrams*, 2d. per word (minimum charge 10d.) to Belgium, France, Germany, Holland; 3d. to Austria, Denmark, Norway, Gibraltar, Italy, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland; 6d. to Greece; 4½d. to Russia; 3½d. to Sweden.

SPORTS.—*Horse Racing* (centres: Newmarket, Epsom, Ascot, Doncaster, Sandown Park, Kempton Park, Goodwood, Manchester, Liverpool, Leicester, Gosforth Park.) *Hunting* (there are packs of hounds all over the country; a list of meets can be seen during the winter in the *Field*, Bream's-buildings, E.C., which paper deals with all branches of sport). *Fishing* (see the *Angler's Diary*, published by the *Field*). *Shooting* is mostly in

private hands. *Cricket*, *Golf*, *Football*, and *Tennis* are played all over the country. *Boating*, on all the principal rivers. *Cycling* (full information about the Cyclists' Touring Club from Mr. E. R. Shipton, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.). *Motoring* (information from Mr. W. Rees Jeffreys, Sec. Motor Union Club, 16, Down-street, London, W.).

TIME (Greenwich) is the same as in Belgium, Holland, and Spain; 4min. 20sec. later than France; one hour later than Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Austria, Germany, Servia; two hours later than Bulgaria, Roumania, and Eastern Europe.

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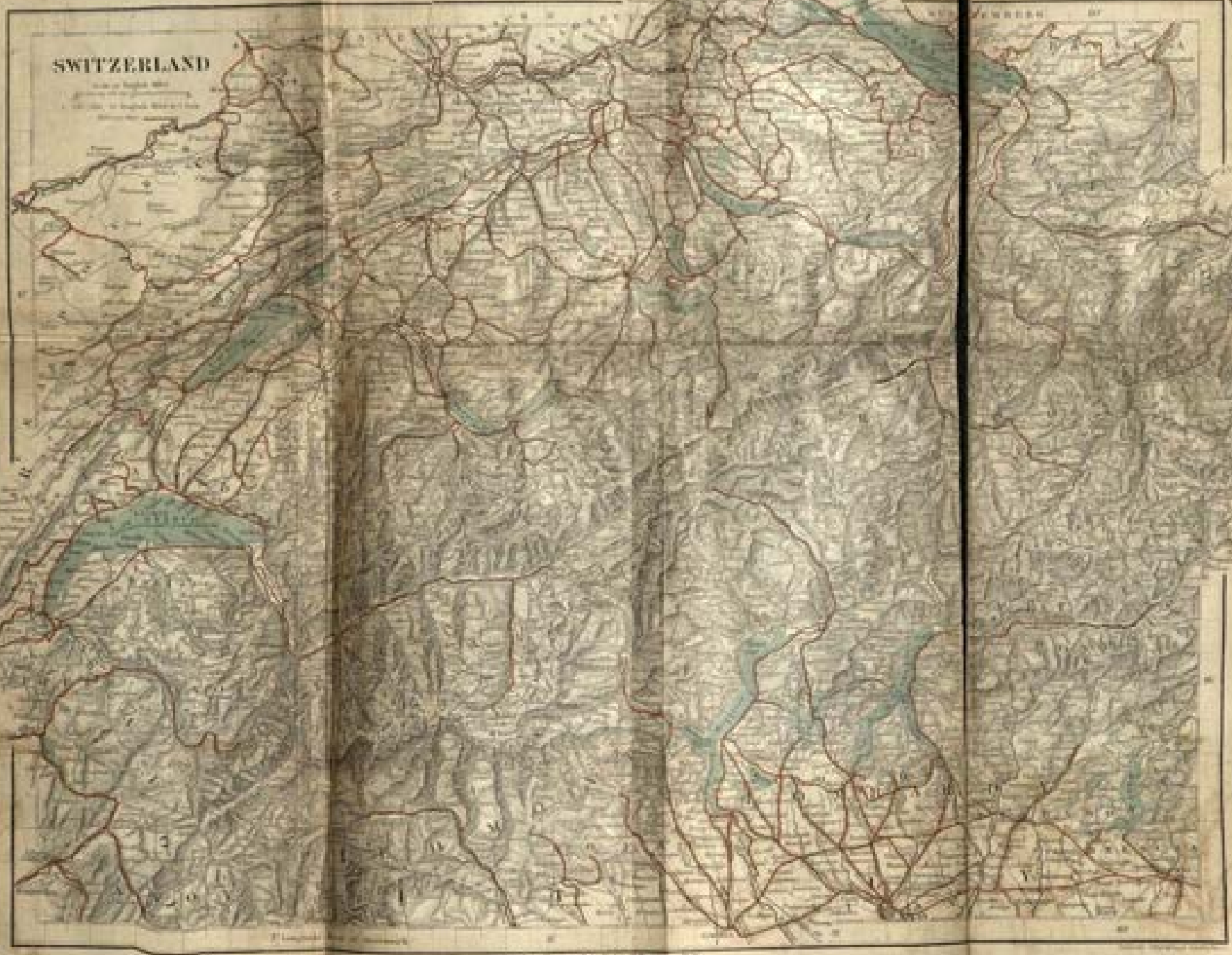
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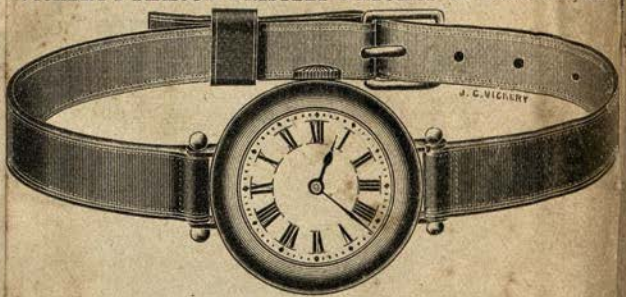

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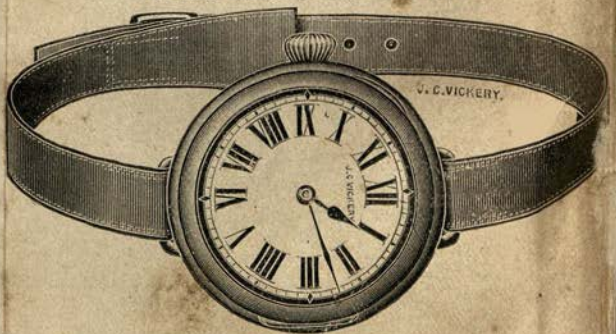

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ADELBODEN (a summer and winter resort)—4440 feet—in the Bernese Oberland. The climate is splendid, the air dry and invigorating, and the atmosphere clear and bright. Several excellent excursions. Ten miles from Frütigen Station (diligence thrice daily in the season; carriage 12fr). English Church service. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 8fr.), *Kurhaus, La Rondinella, Bellevue, Adler,* and *Alpenruhe* (all from 7fr.). Adelboden (writes a *Queen* reader) is rapidly becoming a favourite summer and winter resort, and if only people knew how lovely it is in spring and autumn, I am sure they would be thankful to come and make a stay. Many English people who are travelling on the Continent for some time experience a great difficulty in knowing where to go between the seasons. Adelboden is pre-eminently suitable for either spring or autumn. I have been here now for five months. I was almost an invalid when I arrived, suffering from a weak heart, indigestion, and complete breakdown of the nervous system, unable to walk or take any exercise. Now I am strong and well, able to go for long and tiring excursions, and I am certainly a proof of the wonder of the air and climate of Adelboden. I am sure that in all Switzerland there is not a more delightful place to stay in, because the village and hotels are so splendidly situated on a sunny terrace 4450 feet above the sea, and the view of the Lohner chain and the Wildstrubel (which is always covered with snow), with its magnificent waterfalls and blue glaciers, is beyond words to describe. The arrangements as to sport at Adelboden enable visitors to take part in them at a minimum of cost. Each visitor is charged 25 centimes a day kur tax, and in return is allowed the free use of the very large skating rink and the free use of a *luge*. The village is well sheltered, though in the trough of the valley, where the large rink is situated, there is sometimes a wind.

AIGLE (1385 feet altitude), in the Rhone Valley, frequented in spring, summer, and autumn. ENGLISH CHURCH: St. John's, in the grounds of the Grand Hotel. GOLF: The links of the Montreux Golf Club. A skating rink in winter. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 9fr.), with alkaline waters in extensive grounds above the town—ten minutes by electric tram; *Beausite* (from 6fr.), *Victoria* (from 5fr.). Electric railway to Leysin (*q.v.*).

ALVENEUBAD, in the Albula Valley, is at an altitude of 3117 feet. It is frequented chiefly in summer on account of its bracing air and its sulphurous waters, which are used for the cure of rheumatism. HOTEL: *Kurhaus* (from 8fr. to 11fr.).

ANDERMATT is a readily accessible mountain resort (4735 feet), being on the St. Gotthard road near its apex, and an hour from Goeschenen at the north end of the tunnel. It

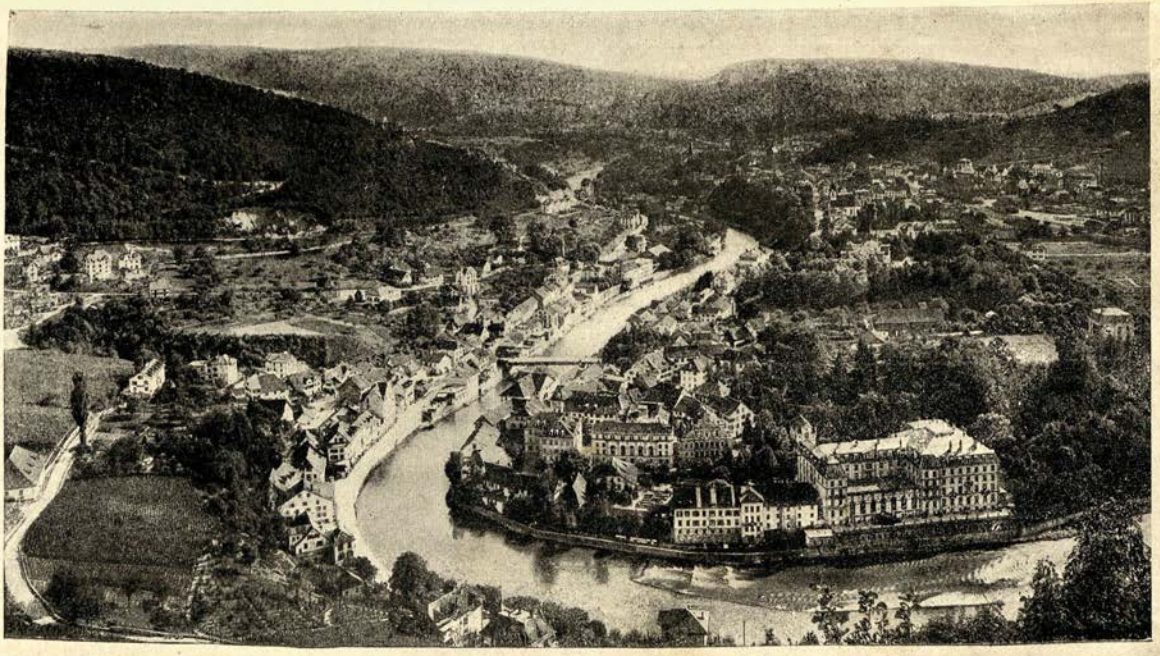
is frequented from June to September, when the air is delicious. HOTELS: *Bellevue* (10fr. to 15fr.), *Grand* (7fr. to 10fr.), *Couronne* (from 7fr.), &c. English Church service during the season, June-September. The *Grand Hotel* is also open during the winter for the winter sports season.

AROLLA.—The altitude of this summer resort is 6570 feet, and it is in every way an agreeable place for the hot months. It is reached from Sion in the Rhone Valley, by diligence or carriage to Haudères, whence by bridle-path. HOTELS: *Mt. Collon* (from 7fr.), *Kurhaus* (6fr. to 12fr.).

AROSA is a mountain resort—a small edition of St. Moritz. The majority of visitors are Germans. England contributes about one-fifth. Arosa has grown very much of late years, and is gradually becoming a rival of Davos, as it is in the same neighbourhood, at a higher altitude (5600 to 6000 feet), and has a similar climate. The hotels are a little cheaper, and up to now there have not been so many consumptives. The route is via Boulogne, Laon, Basle, Zurich, Coire, whence by carriage (six hours). The winter sports are similar to those at Davos. HOTELS: *Savoy* (from 10fr.), *Seehof*, *Alpes* (from 8fr.), *Beau Rivage*, and *Bellevue* (from 6fr.). Season, summer and winter. Visitors' tax, 12fr. 50c. for summer, and 20fr. for winter.

AXENFELS AND AXENSTEIN.—See "Brunner" and "Lucerne."

BADEN, near Zurich, is chiefly French and Swiss in its visitors, but English visitors are increasing annually. Though the basis of the *Kur* is sulphurous water, one can have (imported) brine baths, and a variety of other reliefs. Baths are usually taken before breakfast at a temperature of 93°. The treatment lasts usually the ordinary three weeks. This pretty town stands in the valley of the Limmat, half an hour from Zürich, on the Basle—Zürich railway, that is to say, on the main route from Paris to Vienna or the Engadine. Being surrounded by hills, the climate is mild and agreeable, especially in May and June, September and October. The extensive woods round about serve to purify the air, and there are a good water supply and drainage system. The baths are supplied with mineral water by a group of twenty-one hot springs, which issue from the ground on both sides of the river Limmat, just where it has cut through the range of hills. They are estimated to provide a mean volume of 220,000 gallons a day, from a depth of 1000 mètres, at a constant temperature of 116° Fahr. The water is gathered in conduits, which supply the different hotels, all of which have bathing accommodation of their own. The centre of social life is the Casino, which stands in the middle of picturesque grounds. Here an orchestra plays twice daily, while several evenings in the week there are concerts; there are also performances in the Summer Theatre. The premises include a reading-room, with newspapers and periodicals. There are at least three hotels which meet all reasonable English requirements, the *Grand Hotel*, the *Verenahof*, and the *Quellenhof*. There is an English chaplain during the summer months. The life is cheerful, if quiet, and absence of excitement is surely the best of conditions under which to follow out any well-considered course of medical treatment. BANK: Baden.



General View oe Baden (Switzerland).

BAD FIDERIS is a watering-place near Landquart, on the way to Davos. Its waters are recommended for throat and stomach complaints. The climate in summer, when it is chiefly visited, is fairly bracing, the altitude being 3580 feet. HOTEL: *Kurhaus* (8fr.).

BALLAIGUES is one of the most popular Jura resorts, having its season during the summer. It is reached from Vallorbes by carriage or diligence in one hour. HOTELS: *Aubépine* (from 7fr.), *La Sapinière, Beausite* (from 5fr.).

BASLE has a population of 120,000, and is largely frequented in summer by tourists to and from the Alps, and in winter and spring by those *en route* to and from Italy and the Riviera, as Basle is the northern gateway of Switzerland. The principal sights are the bridges over the Rhine, the Münster, the picture gallery, with paintings of Holbein and Böcklin, and an historical museum. The direct route is via Boulogne and Laon, the fares being £4 13s. 11d. first class, and £3 4s. 9d. second class; the second return fare is £5 19s. 6d. HOTELS: *Trois Rois* (from 12fr.), with English Church service; *Victoria* (from 10fr.), *Univers, Schweizerhof* (10fr.), *National* (10fr.), &c., near Central Station; *Euler* (from 10fr.), *Bernerhof* (from 8fr.). Inquiry Office, 2, Falknerstrasse. BANK: Federal. NEWSPAPERS: *Basler Nachrichten* (daily), and *Hotel Revue* (weekly).

BERISAL is at an altitude of 5000 feet, and is situated above the Simplon Tunnel. The *Hotel Berisal* (from 7fr.) is frequented during the summer.

BERNE, the seat of the Swiss Government, and headquarters of the various diplomatic representatives. A busy place all the summer. English Church service, 12, Predigergasse. LEGATIONS: British, 49, Effingerstrasse; U.S.A., 7, Hirschengraben. HOTELS: *Bernerhof* (from 12fr.), *Bellevue* (from 10fr.), *Schweizerhof* (from 8fr.), *Jura* (from 8fr.), &c. PENSIONS: *Frey, Jolimont*, and *Herter* (all from 5fr.). BANK: Federal.

BEX (altitude, 1400 feet) a spring and autumn thermal (saline) resort in the Rhone Valley. Grape cure. Among the HOTELS are the *Salines* (from 8fr.), *Bains* (from 7fr.), near the English Church the *Alpes* (from 5fr.). PENSION: *Villa des Bains* (from 5fr.). A mountain railway ascends to Villars.

BINN is a mountaineering centre at an altitude of 4560 feet. It is the principal place in the Binnen Valley. Reached from Brigue, via Fiesch. HOTEL: *Ofenhorn* (from 6fr.). EXCURSIONS: Ofenhorn, Mittaghorn, Bettlihorn, &c.

BONIGEN is a pretty village on Lake Brienz, and a suburb of Interlaken. HOTELS: *Bellerive, Bönigen, Lac, Gare* (all from 5fr.).

BOUVERET is prettily situated on Lake Geneva, directly opposite Montreux, and near the entrance of the Rhone into the lake. It is a favourite place for picnics from Montreux during the late spring, when the woods are white with lilies-of-the-valley. HOTELS: *Aiglon* (from 7fr. 50c.), *Forêt* (7fr.).

BRIENZ, on Lake Brienz. at the foot of the Brienzer Rothorn (7715 feet), ascended by mountain railway. The

centre of the wood-carving industry (Binder's works can be visited). HOTELS: *Bear* (from 5fr.), with English Church service in summer; *Croix Blanche* (from 5fr.), &c.

BRIGUE (altitude 2240 feet) is at the northern entrance of the Simplon Tunnel. HOTELS: *Angleterre, Couronne, Terminus, Müller.*

BRUNNEN, a pretty resort on Lake Lucerne, and on the St. Gotthard Railway, is a centre for several interesting excursions, including Morschach, Axenfels, Axenstein, Stoos, the Frohnalp, Schwyz, Axenstrasse, Treib, the Rütli, Tell's Chapel, and other places on the lake. The altitude is 1440 feet. HOTELS: *Waldstaetterhof Four Cantons* (from 7fr. 50c.), *Grand, Eden* (from 7fr.), *Parc* (7fr.), *Adler, Hirsch* (6fr.), and many others. English Church service at the *Hotel Waldstaetterhof.* SEASON, from April to October. (See also "Schwyz.")

CAMPFER, one of the villages of the Upper Engadine, is at an altitude of 6000 feet. HOTELS: *Julierhof* (from 11fr.), *Campfer* (from 8fr.).

CAUX (3600 feet), a summer and winter resort above Montreux-Territet, reached by rail. HOTELS: *Palace* (from 16fr.), *Grand* (from 9fr.). English Church service.

CHABLE (2740 feet) is the chief village in the Val de Bagnes, and is still in a fairly primitive state, but good accommodation can be had at the *Hotel Pension Giétroz* at from 4fr. 50c. a day. For good walkers there are plenty of excursions. Mules can be had for long trips, and for those who prefer the milder forms of enjoyment there is trout fishing in the Drance. It is a charming place for the summer months, and is not cold even in early October. Reached from Martigny by diligence (2fr. 50c.), or private carriage (15fr.).

CHAMPERY is a summer resort, 3540 feet above sea level, standing at head of the Val d'Illiez (nine miles in length), beautifully situated at the foot of and facing the Dent du Midi (10,640 feet), Dent Blanche (9100 feet), and Culet (6448 feet). Surroundings hilly, with pine forests; numerous walks and ascents, but roads rough and steep. Limestone and gravelly soil; water hard. Numerous châlets let to visitors for the season, *i.e.*, June, July, August, and part of September. September mornings and evenings cold. Many châlets have cuisines, and families consequently take their own servants. Châlet accommodation limited as to furniture. English Church (C.C.C.S.), good hearty services twice every Sunday, with voluntary choir. A doctor resides in the village throughout the season. A library at the *Hôtel Dent du Midi.* Tennis courts, dances, concerts, fancy dress balls, &c. Few mules, but many horses employed expressly for excursions, good, reliable and moderate. Several guides. Sanitary arrangements first-rate in the newer châlets. Diligence twice daily in summer in three hours from Monthey. Numerous private conveyances. HOTELS: *Dent du Midi* (6fr. to 12fr.), *Croix Fédérale* (from 5fr. 50c.), *Champéry* (5fr.), *Alpes* (5fr.). PENSIONS: *Châlet Anglais* (from 6fr.).

CHAMPEX is on Lake Champex, between Martigny and the Hospice of the Grand St. Bernard. Its altitude is 4800 feet, and in

the summer there are a fair number of English visitors. Reached from Orsières. HOTELS: *Lac* and *Crettez* (from 5fr.). Several good mountain (glacier) excursions near.

CHANDOLIN is on the east slope of the Val d'Anniviers, and is 6352 feet above sea-level. It is a delightful place in summer. Route, via, Paris, Pontarlier, Lausanne, and Sierre. There are extensive views from Chandolin of the Val d'Anniviers, the Bernese Oberland, and the Rhone Valley, and there are many pleasant walks in the pinewoods around. HOTEL: *Chandolin* (from 7fr.).

CHARMEY is in the Canton Fribourg, and is now easily reached either from the main line between Lausanne and Berne, or from Montreux. HOTEL: *Sapin* (from 5fr. 50c.).

CHATEAU D'OEX (Vaud), 3200 feet above the sea, and sheltered except on the west. The soil is light loam on gravel. No fog. The air is dry and bracing, and suitable for asthmatic, bronchial, nervous, neuralgic, and phthisical ailments. Frequented in summer and winter. Tennis and tobogganing centre. The *Hotel Berthod* (6fr. to 12fr.), *Grand* (9fr., new in 1906), the *Pension Rosat* (5fr. to 7fr.), *Beau Sejour* (7fr.), and *Midi* (from 5fr.). On the Montreux-Bernese Oberland Railway (opened, 1905).

CHEXBRES, a small resort above Vevey, at an altitude of 1940 feet, and frequented in summer chiefly by members of the English colonies of Lausanne and Montreux. HOTELS: *Victoria* and *Bellevue* (from 6fr.). PENSION: *Charmille* (4fr.).

CHUR (1955 feet) is the headquarters of the Rhaetian Railway Company, and the capital of the Canton of Grisons. English visitors to the Engadine often break their journey here. HOTELS: *Steinbock*, near the station (from 10fr.), *Lukmanier* (from 8fr.). BANK: Grisons.

CLARENS is the west (more exposed) part of Montreux, and has a small English colony. Byron lived there in 1816. HOTELS: *Royal* (7fr.), and *Continental* (from 10fr.). PENSIONS: *Verte Rive, Crêtes, Mirabeau* (from 5fr.).

COMBALLAZ, LA, is about three miles above Sepey, in an open and well-wooded valley, where the air is pure and bracing, and the soil particularly dry, while there are magnificent views of the Diablerets, the Dent du Midi, &c; of the many pleasant walks, the majority are fairly level. HOTEL: *Couronne* (from 6fr.). Reached from Aigle or Chateau d'Oex.

CORBEYRIER is frequented by English visitors both in summer and winter. It is at an altitude of 3040 feet. During the winter Corbeyrier is practically free from the mists which prevail so unpleasantly in many of the neighbouring districts. So far, Corbeyrier is not exposed to the rest-destroying influence of a railway, being reached by carriage from Aigle or Yvorne. It has no kursaal, and the shops are few in number and primitive; the telephone and postal arrangements, however, enable the visitor readily to supply his wants. The scenery is characterised by undulating meadowland, set in openings of extensive forests of birch, beech, ash, hazel, oak, and a variety of other trees, while a few hundred feet above

the village, the pinetree zone commences, and extends nearly to the summit of the crest which sweeps round the northern boundary. The *Hotel Victoria* charges from 6fr.

DAVOS.—The principal invalid resort of Switzerland. The English doctor is Dr. Huggard. The *Schatzalp* is a good sanatorium, twelve minutes by funicular from Davos. The doctors there are Drs. Spengler and Neumann. For consumptives there is no better place than Davos, but it is well to go to a proper sanatorium. All information can be had from the Inquiry Office.

DIABLERETS DISTRICT, THE—above Aigle—is frequented in summer for mountaineering, the headquarters of the English visitors being the *Grand Hotel* (from 7fr. to 12fr.), and the *Hotel Pillon* (5fr.). Altitude, 3900 feet.

EINSIEDELN, in the Canton Glarus, is chiefly frequented by pilgrims, the most important festival of the year taking place on September 14. HOTELS: *Pfaun* (from 7fr.), *Sonne* and the *Three Kings* (from 6fr.).

ENGADINE, THE, or Valley of the Inn, is nearly sixty miles long. The upper Engadine extends from the Maloja Pass to Martinsbruck, on the Austrian frontier. The climate is, in winter, cold and dry, as its altitude is over 6000 feet. The chief resorts in this valley are Maloja, St. Moritz, Sils, and Tarasp, while above it the most popular place, with summer visitors, is Pontresina. The route to the Engadine is by way of Basle, Zürich, and Chur, whence the railway continues to St. Moritz.

ENGELBERG (3355 feet) in the end of May is more delightful than any other period, excepting June. In the heat of summer it is always full. To enjoy Engelberg and its climate, by all means go *before* the rush of people at the end of June. Reached from Lucerne by steamer to Stanstad and train thence. HOTELS: *Sonnenberg* (from 10fr.), *Titlis* (from 9fr.), *Grand* (10fr. to 15fr.), *Terrasse* (from 10fr.), *Terminus* (from 8fr.), and several cheap pensions. English Church service at the *Hotel Titlis*.

EVOLENA is at an altitude of 4500 feet. The months when it is really pleasant climatically are July and August. The hotels of Evolena, which is the principal place in the Val d'Hérens, are *Hotel de la Dent Blanche*, with terms from 7fr., and the *Hotel d'Evolène*, with similar charges.

FAIDO, on the St. Gotthard line, is an intermediate resort between the Italian Lakes and the High Alps. HOTELS: *Faido*, *Suisse* and *Angelo* (from 6fr.).

FAULENSEEBAD is above Lake Thun, at an altitude of 2600 feet. It is reached either from Spiez or Faulensee. The cold mineral water, according to Dr. Hermann Weber, contains about 1·5 per mille sulphate of calcium, a minute amount of bicarbonate of iron, and a trace of sulphuretted hydrogen. The treatment is largely employed in cases of slow convalescence. The air is bracing and the district pretty. The *Hotel Victoria* has terms from 7fr. in July.

VEVEY

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"I conceived for Vevey an affection which has followed me in all my travels."—*Rousseau.*

"Vevey is the home of my heart."—*Schiller's Wife.*

"I am in Vevey, a little town, white, clean, English and comfortable. It possesses three things which make its own peculiar charm: its cleanliness, its pure healthy climate, and its old church, St. Martin, on the hill overlooking the town."—*Victor Hugo.*

"In spring Vevey forms a splendid halfway house between the south and the north; in summer the heat (it is never hotter than 78° Fahr.) is tempered by the Lake's proximity, and the breezes that blow at that season from sundown to dawn, the town being shut in on no side. In autumn the district appears in its truest beauty; in winter it is seldom cold, and snow seldom lasts for more than a few days."—The *Queen* newspaper.

LAKE OF GENEVA
V A U D
LAC LÉMAN. LAKE OF GENEVA
1230 ft
LAUSANNE
Vaulion
le Pont
St Loup
la Sarraz
Moudon
Chapelle
Vuippens
Riaz
Vaulruz
Bulle
Echallens
Rue
Ecublens
Cossonay
Chesaux
Sassex
Carrouge
Mezieres
Gruyeres
Semsales
Enney
Moleson
Chatel S. Denis
Oron la Ville
S. Martin
Palezieux
Bercher
Savigny
Cully
Lutry
Pully
Vevey
Rivaz
Chexbres
Montreux
Territet
Chillon
Clarens
Glion
Villeneuve
Noville
Roche
Aigle
Yvorne
Evian
Meillerie
Amphion
Thonon
Ripaille
Tonon
Bonveret
Grammont
Berner
Chevenoz
Cornettes de Bise
Vacheresse
Vouvry
Abondance
Chatel
Bonneval
Morzine
Taninges
Samoens
Sallanches
Cluses
Bonneville
Annemasse
Geneva
Versoix
Ferney
Gex
Divonne
Nyon
Coppet
Celigny
Douvaine
Hermance
Genthod
Anieres
Bellevue
Collex
Bellerive
Vernier
Jussy
Pregny
Vandoeuvres
Choulex
Cologny
Corsier
Chene
Thonex
Vesenaz
Versoix R.
Rhone R.
Arve R.
Aire R.
Drance R.
Dranse R.
Veveyse R.
Paudex
Lutry
Pully
Belmont
Lavaux
Grandvaux
Cully
Dezaley
Epesses
Riex
Rivaz
Chardonne
Jongny
Blonay
Clarens
Montreux
Territet
Chillon
Veytaux
Villeneuve
Noville
Roche
Aigle
Yvorne
Corbeyrier
Leysin
Grande Eau
Ollon
Chesiere
Gryon
Bex
Monthey
Troistorrents
Val d'Illiez
St Maurice
Morcles
Martigny
Bovernier
Sembrancher
Orsieres
Liddes
Bourg St Pierre
Col du Grand St Bernard
Col de Balme
Col de la Forclaz
Col de Bonhomme
Col de la Seigne
Col de Fenetre
Col de Ferret
Col de Jaman
Col de Pillon
Col de Mosses
Col de Cheville
Col de Coux
Col de Morgins
Col de Jorat
Col de Mollendruz
Col de la Faucille
Col de Bretolet
Col de Susanfe
Col de Cou
Col de Balme
Col de Tanneverge
Col de Sonnaz
Col de Bonhomme
Col de la Seigne
Col de Fenetre
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Col de Cheville
Col de Coux
Col de Morgins
Col de Jorat
Col de Mollendruz
Col de la Faucille
Col de Bretolet
Col de Susanfe
Col de Cou
Mont Blanc
Mont Velan
Grand Combin
Dent du Midi
Dent de Morcles
Dent de Jaman
Dent de Lys
Dent de Broc
Dent de Corjon
Dent de Vaulion
Dent de Naye
Dent de Jaman
Dent de Lys
Dent de Broc
Dent de Corjon
Dent de Vaulion
Dent de Naye
Mont Blanc
Mont Velan
Grand Combin
Dent du Midi
Dent de Morcles
Chateaux d'Oex and Interlaken
Stanford's Geog! Estab! London.
London: Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, E.C.
English Miles

FELSENEGG, on Lake Zug, has an old and good reputation. Few English, however, go there, but Swiss and Germans. It is reached from Lucerne in one hour, via Zug. The hydro (*Curanstalt*) has been some thirty years in existence, and is well installed with baths and sanitary appliances. The terms are 7fr. per day. During June and September there is a reduction in the terms. Zug is one of the sweetest of the quiet small lakes, perfect for repose on its shores and quite out of the way of the British trippers. English Church service (July and August).

FINSHAUTS (4060 feet), in Valais, as a mountain resort, is a most pleasing spot. The situation is beautiful, facing a lovely view, and the air is delightful, soft, yet bracing. As a centre for small or great excursions Finshauts is splendid. Some of the views of Mont Blanc range and the Valaisan Alps are unsurpassed by those to be obtained in any other neighbourhood. The visitors in July and August are chiefly English. The little Anglican church holds about 100 persons. HOTELS: *Grand, Mont Fleuri* (from 6fr.). PENSIONS: *Beau Séjour, Perron* (from 5fr.), and *Alpes* (from 4fr.) Electric railway from Martigny through Vernayaz, Salvan, and Finshauts to Chatelard (for 1906).

FIONNAY is a favourite English summer resort, at an altitude of 4910 feet, reached from Martigny by carriage. There are several mountain excursions, including that to the Grand Combin (14,164 feet). HOTELS: *Carron* (7fr. to 9fr.), *Alpes* and *Combin* (from 6fr.).

FLIMS is in the Canton of Grisons, the nearest railway station being Reichenau on the Chur-St. Moritz line. It is at an altitude of 3600 feet, and has its season from May to October, when the climate is very agreeable, and is especially beneficial to sufferers from nervous breakdown, insomnia, and anæmia. The district is well wooded, and the excursions include the Segnes Falls, Lakes Cauma and Praupulté, the Flimser Stein (8660 feet), Sura Alp (6900 feet), Vorab (9930 feet), Piz Segnes (10,175 feet), Piz Grisch (9490 feet), Ringelspitz (9935 feet), and Trinserhorn (9935 feet). HOTELS: *Kuranstalt Waldhaus*, with casino and hydropathic establishment; *Segnes*, and *Post*.

GENEVA (altitude, 1240 feet).—There is a small colony of English families who find living there economical, excellent scholastic advantages, a climate fairly agreeable all the year (though rather hot in summer, raw in winter, and at times visited by the *bise*, a cold and piercing wind), surroundings picturesque, and a city where everyone with cosmopolitan tastes can feel at home. Mean monthly temperature: January, 30; February, 34; March, 40; April, 48; May, 56; June, 62; July, 66; August, 64; September, 58; October, 49; November, 40; and December, 27. CONSULS: Sir George Philippo (British), 10, rue Bonivard; H. L. Washington (U.S.A.), 25, Quai du Léman. CHURCHES: Holy Trinity (English), rue de Mont Blanc; Emmanuel (American), rue des Voirons; and Presbyterian (services at the Cathedral). KURSAAL: Variety performances in summer. RENTS OF FLATS: Four rooms and a kitchen from 2500fr. to 3200fr. a year,

according to position and locality. Six rooms and a kitchen, from 3500fr. to 5000fr. a year, furnished. For unfurnished apartments four rooms and a kitchen will range from 800fr. to 2000fr. per year; and six rooms and a kitchen from 1200fr. to 3000fr. per year. HOTELS: *National*, and *Beau Rivage* (from 12fr.), *Metropole* (10fr.), *Angleterre* (12fr.), *Russie* (from 9fr.), *Victoria* (8fr.), *Ecu*, *Bergues*, *Bristol* (from 8fr.), &c. PENSIONS: *Bellevue*, *Richemond* (from 7fr.), *Richardet* (6fr.), and many others. BOYS' SCHOOLS: C. and G. Thudichum, La Châtelaine; M. Haccius, Lancy; and M. Lacroix, 3, Chemin des Chênes, Charmilles. GIRLS' SCHOOLS: Mlle. Nicoud, 25, Chemin Liotard; Mlle. Borck, 33, Chemin de Champel, &c. NEWSPAPERS: *Journal de Genève* (daily), *Swiss and Nice Times*, and *Anglo-American Gazette* (in summer). TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 90, rue du Rhone; and Dr. Lunn, Hotel Bellevue. INQUIRY OFFICE: 3, Place des Bergues.

GERSAU, the most sheltered resort on Lake Lucerne, is frequented in summer. HOTELS: *Müller* (from 7fr. 50c.), *Beau Séjour* (from 5fr.), &c. English Church service.

GIMEL is a small summer resort on the slopes of the Jura, overlooking Lake Geneva. It is reached from Rolle on the shores of the lake by an electric tram. HOTEL: *Grand* (from 6fr.).

GLION, above Montreux. HOTELS: *Rigi Vaudois*, *Victoria*, (from 8fr.), &c.

GRINDELWALD (3400 feet), in the Bernese Oberland—reached by train from Interlaken. Excellent climbing centre in summer, and largely frequented in winter for skating, &c. English Church (services in both seasons). HOTELS: *Bear* (from 10fr.), *Eiger* (from 9fr.), *Alpenruhe* (8fr.), *Adler* (from 8fr.). TOURIST AGENT: Dr. Lunn, Hotel Eiger.

HEIDEN (2650 feet), in Canton Appenzell, is clean, pretty, and well built; it is surrounded by undulating meadows, beautifully wooded, and commands a very extensive view of the surrounding district, including Lake Constance. There are pleasant walks in every direction, and many interesting and inexpensive excursions can be made, both by land and lake. The air is clear and invigorating, and people who require a complete, pleasant, and healthful change cannot do better than pay Heiden a visit. HOTELS: *Freihof and Schweizerhof* (7fr. to 12fr.), *Krone* (from 6fr.).

HOSPENTHAL is frequented by English visitors during the summer. It is reached by carriage from Goeschenen, the northern entrance of the St. Gotthard Tunnel. It is at an altitude of 4870 feet, and is the junction of the roads over the Oberalp, the Furka, and St. Gotthard Passes. HOTELS: *Meyerhof* (from 7fr.), and *Löwen*.

INTERLAKEN.—The best route from London is via Boulogne and Berne. Leave Charing Cross by the 2.20 p.m., which reaches Interlaken the next morning at 9.40. HOTELS: *Victoria* (from 10fr.), *Grand Hotel Beau Rivage* (from 9fr.), *Alpes* (from 8fr.), *Beausite* (from 6fr.), &c.; a little above it, the *Regina Jung-*

THE JUNGFRAU, FROM THE HOTEL JUNGFRAUBLICK, INTERLAKEN.

fraublick (from 14fr.). PENSION: *Simpkin* (from 6fr.). TOURIST AGENT: Cook, Höheweg. The places of interest in the neighbourhood are Schynige Platte, Mürren, Grindelwald, St. Beatenberg, Meiringen, and the surroundings of Lakes Brienz and Thun. English Church services (Monastery Church), and American services (*Hotel Victoria*) in the season (May-September). For afternoon and evening entertainment Interlaken has a pretty Kursaal, where good musical and theatrical representations are given (there is also a band on the Höheweg, the fashionable promenade), while many of the larger hotels arrange concerts and dances at intervals. Tennis, golf, bathing, and boating are also popular pastimes at this city under the shadow of the Jungfrau. INQUIRY OFFICE for the Oberland, on the Höheweg, near the Kursaal. NEWSPAPER: *Berner Oberland* (summer visitors' list).

JURA RESORTS.—The Jura Mountains practically extend from Aix-les-Bains to Schinznach, the well-known "cure" at the end of the Seethal, and not far from Zürich. It is somewhat curious that the waters of Schinznach, which in one instance are tapped in the middle of the Aar, are almost the same as those at Aix-les-Bains, while throughout the entire length of this mountain range any waters which exist are of a different kind. The Juras are visited more by French than English visitors, but of late years various centres have become quite favoured by English people, and of these the lovely district about Vallorbes, the first Swiss town across the frontier by the Paris-Pontarlier-Lausanne route, is chief. Near it Ballaigues (*Hotel Pension Aubépine*, with terms from 5fr.) is a charming spot in the midst of pasture and woodland; also there is Le Pont (q.v.). Between Le Pont and Cossonay the road over the Jura is among the prettiest in Western Switzerland, and in many places is lined with a great variety of ferns and flowers — the lily-of-the-valley being quite common. Another good Jura centre is St. Cergues (*Hotel de l'Observatoire*), 3430 feet above sea level, reached from Nyon, on Lake Léman, by carriage in two and a half hours. In the Bernese Juras, Chaumont, about Neuchâtel; and Macolin (q.v.), above Bienne, are the principal resorts. For really good trout fishing the River Doubs at St. Ursanne is excellent. St. Ursanne is between Porrentruy and Delémont, on the main line between Paris and Basle. It is a picturesque old place, and fairly good accommodation can be had at the *Hotel de la Demi-Lune* (the proprietor of which, M. Ammann Léon, is the secretary of the St. Ursanne Trout Fishing Association) and the *Hotel du Bœuf*. Vallorbe (2500 feet), with the *Grand Hotel*, where the terms in August are from 7fr. a day; Fleurier (*Hotel de la Poste*, from 6fr.), at an altitude of 2450 feet, and between Pontarlier and Neuchâtel; and Ste. Croix (*Hotel des Rasses* or *Pension Ramseyer*, both from 5fr.), at an elevation of 3630 feet, and reached from Yverdon, on the line between Neuchâtel and Lausanne, by a branch line (no trains on Sunday), are good centres. Auberson is a small village twelve miles from Pontarlier by road, and two miles by diligence from Ste. Croix. Delightful walks and drives are the attractions of the little place. It is suited to people in search of rest and economical accommodation. Very comfortable board and

lodging of a country type are to be had at Mme. Bornand's pension at a charge of 5fr. 50c., exclusive of tea.

KANDERSTEG, on the route between Frütigen and the Gemmi Pass, at an altitude of 3900 feet. SEASONS: Summer and winter. Twenty miles from Spiez on Lake Thun, from which a railway runs as far as Frütigen, whence the remaining eight miles are traversed by sleigh in winter and carriage in summer. The altitude of Kandersteg is just under 4000 feet, as compared with 3415 feet at Grindelwald, 4445 feet at Adelboden, 3150 feet at Château d'Oex, 3180 feet at Les Avants, 3415 feet at Chamonix, 3880 feet at Les Rasses, 3045 feet at Corbèyrier, 3600 feet at Caux, 3320 feet at Le Pont, 3940 feet at Klosters, 5085 feet at Montana, 5900 feet at Arosa, and 6000 feet at St. Moritz. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 8fr.), *Buhlbad* (8fr.), *Victoria* (from 8fr.), near the English Church. PENSION: *Alpenrose* (5fr.).

KLOSTERS, at an altitude of 3940 feet, is a summer and winter resort, between Landquart and Davos. HOTELS: *Silvretta* and *Vereina* (from 8fr.).

LAUSANNE (1690 feet).—Lausanne owes its reputation as a residential place to its excellent schools, its equable climate, and of late years to its celebrated medical specialists. Foreigners who reside there and are not engaged in any business, and who own no property there, pay a tax of from 3fr. to 300fr. Strangers who wish to make a prolonged stay in the Canton are obliged to procure a *permit de domicile*, which costs 2fr. a year, and can be obtained on the production of a passport. The climate is dry and generally agreeable, except when the *bise* blows, which is not a frequent occurrence. Summer, hot; winter, cold; spring and autumn, very pleasant. There are various clubs, including the English club (social), lawn tennis, football, cycling, rowing, &c., and skating and luging take place in the neighbourhood in winter. Hotels are cheap generally, and there are English visitors at all of them. Down by the lake-side at Ouchy the *Beau Rivage* (from 12fr.), and the *Château* (from 10fr.), and in the town itself the *Richemont* (11fr.), *Beau Site* and *Gibbon* (from 9fr.), *Victoria, Beau Séjour, Campart, National, Grancy Villa* (all from 7fr.), are good; *Pré Fleuri* (Mme. Guisan), from 5fr.), near Sauvebelin; Mlle. Quinche, 6, Avenue des Alpes (5fr.). ENGLISH CHURCH: Christchurch, Route d'Ouchy. Presbyterian, Avenue de Rumine. Wesleyan, Place de la Riponne. BRITISH CONSUL: A. Galland, 2, Rue de Bourg. The theatrical season at Lausanne lasts from October to the end of May. Opera is given from March to May. The English and American Club is in the Route d'Ouchy, close to the English church. It contains reading rooms for ladies and gentlemen, library, billiard-room (Eng.), and a large hall for concerts, theatricals, dances, &c. The subscription is 50fr. a year, 30fr. a quarter, 10fr. a month, or 5fr. a week. Ladies, half price. Furnished flats can be had from 900fr. to 1600fr., according to size and situation. For a list apply to Mr. Hipp, 33, rue de Bourg. Wages for cooks vary from 35fr. to 50fr. a month, and for general servants, from 30fr. BOYS' SCHOOLS: Dr. Aukenthaler, La Villa, Ouchy (old established); F. A. W. Tayler,

M.A., Closelet; and Prof. Hahneman, Villa Concordia (for a few boys only). GIRLS' SCHOOLS: See list under "Continental Schools" (p. 349). ENGLISH DOCTOR: Moir, Avenue de Rumine. TOURIST AGENT: Cook, 16, Place St. François. Population, 51,000. NEWSPAPERS: *Gazette de Lausanne* (daily), *Journal des Etrangers* (weekly).

LAUTERBRUNNEN is one of the chief excursions from Interlaken, its attractions being the celebrated waterfalls of the Staubbach and the Trummelbach. HOTELS: *Steinbock* (from 7fr.), *Adler* (from 6fr.).

LAVEY is in the Rhone Valley, and is frequented chiefly in spring on account of its sulphur waters. The climate is specially suitable for nervous people. HOTEL: *Bains* (from 8fr.).

LENK is at an altitude of 3530 feet, and is reached by diligence from Zweisimmen (eight miles), on the Montreux-Bernese Oberland line. The principal excursions from Lenk are the Oberlaubhorn (6570 feet), the Iffigensee, and the Wildstrubel (10,665 feet), which lies between Lenk and Leuk. The *Kuranstalt*, with its three buildings and rooms for 250 guests, is always full of invalids. The *Krone*, *Stern*, and *Hirsch* are houses for Swiss tourists. The *Wildstubel* is a favourite with English people. It is quiet, cool, and airy. There is room for fifty guests. Prices are much lower than the *Kuranstalt*, ranging from 6fr. to 9fr. for full board and lodging.

LE PONT.—The *Grand Hotel du Lac de Joux* is the only hotel, and has pension prices from 8fr. to 14fr. There is a small inn, the *Truite*, which is cheap. The former is a little (three or four minutes) above the village, which is on the north end of the lake; and the latter is in the village, and only separated from the lake by the road. When there is enough snow, which is generally from the middle of December to the middle of March, the luging is excellent; but Le Pont is mainly a skating and skiing centre in winter. Summer is a good season there also. Le Pont is at an altitude of 3300 feet above sea-level, and is reached by a branch line from Vallorbe, the first Swiss station on the railway from Paris to Lausanne. The branch line from Vallorbe to Le Pont (seven miles) continues along the side of the lake to Le Brassus. There is also a small steamer on the lake during the summer months. SEASONS: Summer and winter. Châlets can be rented.

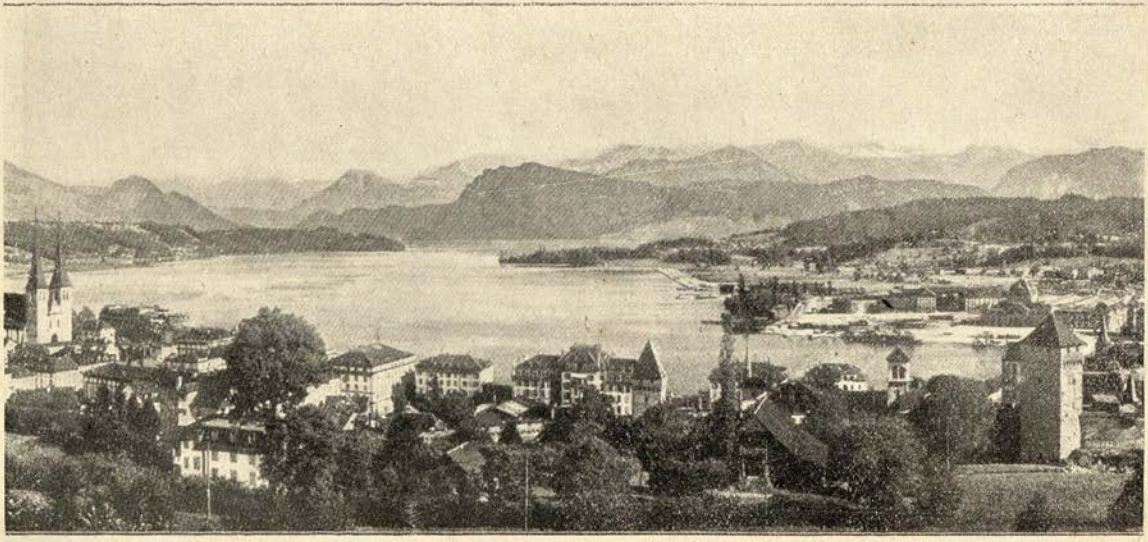
LES AVANTS, a charming summer and winter resort, above Montreux, whence it is reached by electric rail in 45 minutes. In spring the mountain slopes here are white with narcissi. Tennis in summer, luging and skating in winter. English Church. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 7fr. 50c.), and *Jaman* (from 7fr.).

LES RASSES.—The *Grand Hotel*, at Les Rasses, is about a mile and a half from Ste. Croix (see *Jura Resorts*), and some 200 feet higher. The route, via Yverdon, is by train as far as Ste. Croix.

LEYSIN is situated above Aigle, in the Rhone Valley, from which it is reached by electric railway. At an altitude of

4690 feet, the air is very pure, and of late years Leysin has become famous as a resort for consumptives, nearly all the hotels being really sanatoria.

LOCARNO is the mildest place in Switzerland, and is at a lower level than any other Swiss resort. There is plenty of shelter on the north, and the climate generally is rather like that of Montreux, though slightly milder. The situation of these places is very similar, both facing south, and getting a large amount of sunshine. The great difference between them is that Montreux has been very largely advertised, with the consequence that it is much better known, and more frequented. The mean annual temperature at Locarno is 53° Fahr. For December the average is 38°; for January, 36°; for February, 40°; for March, 45°; for April, 53°. Spring and autumn are the best seasons, though there are always English visitors in winter. There is little amusement, except walks and excursions; it is altogether a quieter resort than Montreux. The best hotel is the *Grand* (from 9fr.), and the best pension the *Villa Rossa* (6fr.). An English chaplain is in residence; and an English doctor. A *Queen* reader writes: "As this beautiful month of October has passed with sunny days succeeding sunny days, I wonder why so few English people visit Locarno at this time. At nine o'clock in the morning the air is already warm and pleasant, at mid-day the shade is sought and parasols are in requisition, and it remains agreeably warm till five o'clock. The hillsides, though showing signs of autumn, are still green; new grass has sprung up in the vineyards since it was cut for the vintage. I have two vases filled with flowers gathered yesterday in the meadows and chestnut woods of Losone (one and a half miles from Locarno) that would do honour to the spring; dainty harebells and ragged robins; white campions and dead nettles; ferns greener than ever are found during the hot summer time, and ivy growing ruddy with autumn tints. There is in the air that crispness which makes walking a pleasure. In spring, when Locarno is fullest, the air totally lacks this invigorating power; then climbing is a toil, now it is a treat. A few windy days in the beginning of the month have swept the roads clean and dry, so even the objections to the often undesirable state of the roads fall away. The colouring on the hills in the evening varies from a mysterious violet to a coppery red, and the sunsets are glorious beyond description. Why, then, are there so few English here at this time, they who love the beautiful things of nature more than any other nationality? Is it the change at Bellinzona at the end of a long railway journey from the Gotthard to the local train that they fear, or is it because the neighbouring town of Lugano offers more attractions to visitors, and where they are less annoyed by the oft-repeated, and to strangers disagreeable, church bell ringing? Some cause there must be, which should be brought home to the Locarnese, for it seems a pity that a month so beautiful here, and often unpleasant elsewhere, should not be spent in this sheltered, sunny spot. And to speak of another, perhaps more practical and homely—though to English people none the less important—matter, at present the hotels and pensions have all been thoroughly cleaned, painted, and furbished up, and



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HOTEL BEAU-RIVAGE
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important improvements made during the quiet summer months, when Locarno is empty."

LOECHE, in the Canton de Valais, has one of Switzerland's most important sulphur springs, which are used greatly for skin diseases. The season is during the summer. It lies on the road over the Gemmi Pass, and is thus frequented by tourists. HOTELS: *Alpes* (from 8fr.), *Maison Blanche* (from 7fr.).

LOURTIER, in the Val de Bagne, is at an altitude of 3543 feet. The nearest station is Martigny, in the Rhone Valley, from which one drives by carriage or by diligence, the distance being about four hours. The *Hotel de Lourtier et de la Poste* charges from 4fr. 50c.

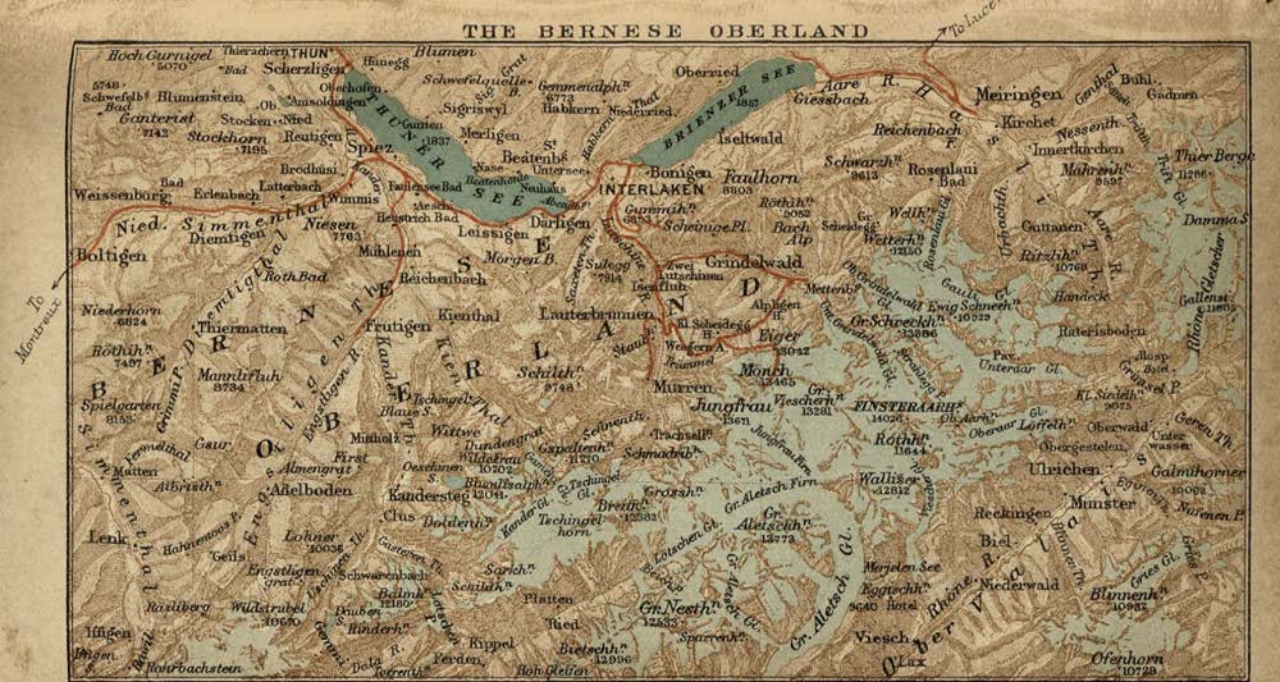
LUCERNE (altitude, 1435 feet; population, 34,000).—SEASON: Early April to late October; also suitable at any time for breaking a journey to or from Italy. CLIMATE: Most agreeable in spring and autumn; warm in July and August. Mean annual temperature, 49° Fahr. In April, 45·5°; in May, 52·80°; in June, 58°; in July and August, 62° to 64°; in September, 55·4°; and in October, 47·1°. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, Schwanenplatz; and Dr. Lunn, Savoy Hotel. BANKERS: Crivelli and Co., Seehofstrasse; Falck and Co.; and Cook's. CHURCHES: St. Mark's (English), services all the year; Christ Church (American service), Presbyterian, and (Engl.) Roman Catholic services (the last three during the season only). CONSULS: L. A. Falck, Schwanenplatz (British); H. H. Morgan, Nationalhof (U.S.A.). DOCTORS (none English): R. Bucher, 15, Pilatushof; F. Elmiger, 15, Mühlenplatz; R. Steiger, 56, Hertensteinstrasse; O. Stocker, 9, Kapellplatz; &c. All the above speak English. ENTERTAINMENTS: Kursaal, afternoon and evening, petits chevaux, concerts, &c. (April 15 to September 30); organ concerts in the cathedral, daily; Schweizerhof band, daily; Stadthof concerts daily; National Hotel dances, Saturdays; tennis (three courts); golf (nine holes), tournaments in September and matches at frequent intervals earlier in the season; other events include a regatta (motor-boats, &c.), horse-races, and fête vénitienne. Sports Club on the first floor of the Kursaal. Excursions (see any good guidebook); steamers to all parts of the lake several times a day; electric trams to outskirts of the town; rowing-boats, motor-launches, cabs and brakes always on hire. HOTELS (nearly all frequented by English and American visitors): *Schweizerhof* (from 10fr.), *National* (from 12fr.), *Palace* (new), *Beau Rivage* (from 9fr.), *Balances* (from 9fr.), *Lac, Luzernerhof, Swan* (from 10fr.), *St. Gotthard-Terminus, Monopole* (from 12fr.), *Savoy* (from 9fr.), *Tivoli* (from 9fr.), *Rigi, Eden* (8fr.), *Europe* (from 8fr.), *Victoria, Rütli.* PENSIONS: *Felsberg* (6fr. to 8fr.), *Pilatus* (from 7fr.), *Splendide* (7fr.), *Anglaise* (6fr.), *Dreilinden* (7fr.), *Richemont* (from 6fr.), *Suter* (from 5fr.), *Bramberg.* RESTAURANTS: *Stadthof*, railway station, and in principal hotels. TEAROOMS: *Huguenin's* in the Haldenstrasse, opposite the *National* and behind the *Luzernerhof.* INTERESTING SIGHTS: *Glacier Garden, Bridges, Peace and War Museum*, and the *old town.* NEWSPAPERS; *Tagblatt* (daily), *Fremdenblatt* (visitors' list, daily in summer), and *Daily Telegram.*

ABOVE LAKE LUCERNE.—Favourite English places are Axenfels (*Grand Hotel*, from 10fr.), and the *Grand Hotel*, at Axenstein. The district is healthy and dry; limestone country. Both are reached by funicular from Brunnen, a station on the St. Gotthard route, and also a landing-place for steamers (see BRUNNEN). Opposite is Seelisberg (*Hotel Sonnenberg*), fairly cool in summer; and Emmetten (*Hotel Engel*), reached from Beckenreid. Nearer Lucerne, and directly facing it, is the Bürgenstock (with three hotels, called the *Grands Hotels Bürgenstock*, from 11fr.). This is reached by funicular from Kehrsiten. See also SCHWYZ. On the Rigi are the following hotels: *First, Kulm, Kaltbad*, &c. See also VITZNAU, and GERSAU.

LUGANO (900 feet), in Canton Tessin, on Lake Lugano, has its seasons in spring and autumn, when it is generally crowded. English Church. The surroundings are beautiful, and the number and variety of walks make one wonder that people do not stay there longer; the drawback is the lack of amusement and evening entertainments. The natural position of the place, being situated on the main line from the south of Europe, and on the only route from the Lake of Como, and the Upper Engadine, across to Lake Maggiore and the Simplon, is immensely in its favour; but as long as those interested in the *industrie des étrangers* only think of getting money out of their guests, and forget to give them a good return in the way of social amusement, Lugano will never be a favourite resting-place for the visitor coming north from the gaieties of the Riviera and the sights of Italian towns. There is no place with a better chance of success as an all-the-year-round resort, if the authorities would only condescend to spend a little money on amusing their visitors. The mean temperature is 50·9° Fahr. for the year, and 40·1° for the six months from October to March inclusive. The cost of living is small, and there are several good hotels and pensions. HOTELS: *Grand* (12fr.), *Splendide* (10fr.), *Beha's Paix* (9fr.), *Bristol* (9fr.), *Beau Rivage* (8fr.), *Bellevue au Lac* (8fr.), *Sommer* (7fr.). PENSIONS: *Carmen, Meister* (from 5fr. 50c.).

MACOLIN.—Both the *Grand Hotel* (from 10fr.), and the *Bellevue* (from 7fr.), are good. Macolin is about 2870 feet above sea-level, and is reached from Bienne by funicular railway. It stands directly above the interesting old town of Bienne, and has extensive views of the distant Oberland. SEASON: June to September. English Church service.

MALOJA, at the top of the Engadine—that ideal district for the hot months—is situated at an altitude of close on 6000 feet. The *Maloja Palace Hotel* attracts many in search of bracing air and marvellous scenery; but this mountain caravanserai has more than scenery and climate for its guests, who would not so long remain there were it not for the social amusements, everything possible being done in the way of outdoor games, such as golf, tennis, croquet, cycling, boating, fishing, and mountain excursions, as well as indoor entertainments, like concerts and dances. The route to Maloja from the north is via Basle, Zurich, and Chur to St. Moritz by train, and thence a drive of twelve miles.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Railways are shewn in red.
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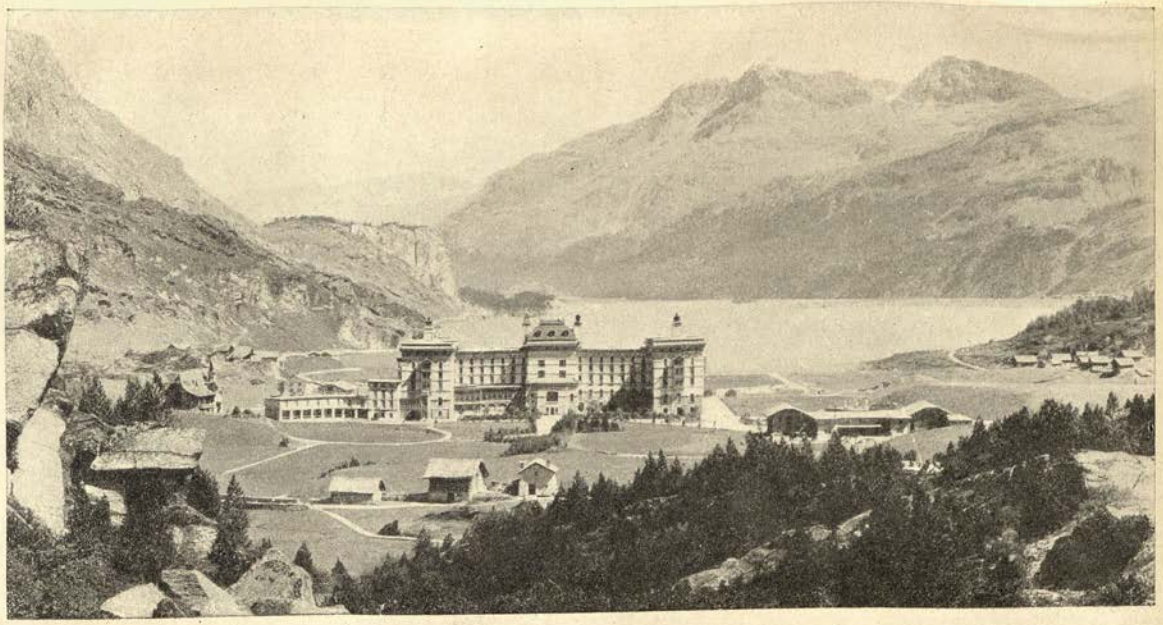


MALOJA, THE SUMMER RESORT OF THE UPPER ENGADINE.

From the south visitors arrive by way of Lake Como, train from Colico to Chiavenna, and by carriage thence.

MARTIGNY is the starting point from the Rhone Valley to the Grand St. Bernard, and to Chamonix. HOTELS: *Mont Blanc* (from 10fr.), *Clerc* (from 9fr.), *St. Bernard* (from 6fr.).

MEIRINGEN, in the Hasli valley, and on the route between Lucerne and Interlaken. The Gorge of the Aar and the Reichenbach Falls are the chief sights. HOTELS: *Sauvage* (from 8fr.), with English Church in grounds; *Bear*, *Anderegg* (from 6fr.), *Alpes* (from 7fr.), at the foot of Reichenbach Falls, about three-quarters of a mile from the station.

MONTANA-SUR-SIERRE is situated on a plateau overlooking the Rhone Valley, at an elevation of about 5000 feet above the sea-level. The air is splendid, and the view of the mountains across the Rhone Valley—Weisshorn, Rothorn, &c., and, further west, Mont Blanc is really quite extraordinary. SEASON: Winter and summer. HOTELS: *Parc* (from 8fr.), *Forest Hotel Vermala* (from 7fr.), and *Palace*.

MONTE GENEROSO is the most important mountain resort (season, April to November) above the Italian Lakes, and is reached from Capolago, on Lage Lugano, and on the main Gotthard line by a cogwheel railway in an hour and a quarter. It is called the Rigi of Italian Switzerland, and is visited by over 25,000 tourists annually. The *Hotel Mte. Generoso* (near the Bellavista station) is at an altitude of 3960 feet, and is especially suitable for a long stay; and the *Kulm Hotel*, at the summit of the mountain (5590 feet), is recommended to tourists for sunrise and sunset views. The panorama is extensive and magnificent, including the lakes of Como, Lugano, Maggiore, Varèse, the cities and rivers of the Plain of Lombardy, and the Alps. Few mountain resorts can boast of such a variety of wild flowers, especially in June. July and August are also delightful months on the slopes of Generoso.

MONTREUX.—The season lasts from September to the middle of May. It is a great English centre for the winter months, as it is nearer to England than any other similar resort, and it is not expensive. Montreux, especially Territet, has the most satisfactory temperate climate of any Central European town. The mean winter temperature is about 37° for December, January and February; the Spring—March, April and May, 51°; the autumn—September, October, and November, 51°; and the summer—June, July, and August, 66° Fahr. ENGLISH CHURCHES: St. John's, at Territet; and Christchurch at Clarens. SCOTCH CHURCH (Presbyterian): Rue de la Gare. SCHOOLS: Marlburia (Reginald Hawkins, M.A.), for English boys; Pensionnat des Essarts, Territet; Guenther, at Burier, for girls. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Stuart Tidey, and Tucker Wise. CLUBS: Golf, tennis, and toboggan clubs, with headquarters at the Montreux Club (men), Territet. There is a large choice of accommodation, among the best hotels being the *Grand Hotel et des Alpes*, at Territet, the most sheltered part of Montreux (from 11fr.); the *National* (from 9fr.), the *Palace* (opens in 1906), *Breuer* (8fr. to 15fr.), *Savoy and Hollande*, *Belmont*,

Europe, Bonport, Beau Rivage, Eden, Bonivard (all from about 8fr.). Cheaper than these, and frequented also by English visitors are several good hotel pensions, including the *Angleterre, Montfleuri, Bristol, Richelieu* (at Territet), *Masson,* and *Chillon* (at Veytaux), *Ketterer, Crêtes, Mirabeau* (at Clarens), *Visinand, St. James,* &c. NEWSPAPERS: *Feuille d'Avis* (daily), *Liste des Etrangers* (weekly), and *English Herald.* TOURIST AGENT: Cook, Arcade du National. BANKS: W. Cuenod and Cie, Clarens; and Banque de Montreux, rue de la Gare. INQUIRY OFFICE: 45 bis, Grande Rue. KURSAAL, with music twice daily, and petits chevaux; visitor's tax, from 1fr. per week (after a week's stay). This does not admit to theatre and balls. EXCURSIONS: Chillon, Caux, Les Avants, Vevey, Bouveret, Glion, Rochers de Naye, Gorge du Chauderon, Dent de Jaman, Blonay, Bains de l'Alliaz, Gorges du Trient, Grammont, &c. (See also "Territet" and "Clarens.")

MORGES, on Lake Geneva, five miles from Lausanne, a good centre for a week or a fortnight's holiday in spring, when the meadows round the old Château de Vufflens are covered with daffodils. Inland, a railway leads to Biere, a depôt for soldiers' kits. The view of Mont Blanc from Morges is considered the finest on Lake Léman. Among the town's villa proprietors is Paderewski. HOTEL: *Mont Blanc* (5fr. to 7fr.).

MORGINS-LES-BAINS is in the Canton of Valais, and reached from Monthey by carriage, in four hours. It is frequented in summer for its bracing mountain air (the altitude being 4400 feet) and for its chalybeate waters. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 7fr.), *Forêt* (from 8fr.), *Géant* (from 6fr.).

MÜRREN is situated at an altitude of 5385 feet, and is one of the most fashionable of the Oberland resorts with English visitors. It is reached from Interlaken by train to Lauterbrunnen, and thence by funicular to Grütsch Alp, and onwards by electric railway. HOTELS: *Kurhaus* (from 10fr.), *Alpes* (from 10fr.), *Jungfrau* (from 9fr.), *Beausite* (from 7fr.), *Alpenruhe* (7fr.).

NEUCHATEL.—Good water. During November, a little fog. Winter, dry and healthy. Lies 1432 feet above sea. Climate generally good. There are always several English boys and girls there for the sake of education. The *Bellevue* and the *Lac* have terms from 8fr., the *Terminus* from 7fr., and the *Pension Rosevilla* (Mlle. Guillaume) from 6fr. Above the town there is an hotel at Chaumont (*Grand*), which is open in the summer and winter months. NEWSPAPER: *Feuille d'Avis.*

NEUHAUSEN.—The *Schweizerhof* is the best hotel in either Neuhausen or Schaffhausen, and is the one where people stay who want to see the Falls of the Rhine, for the view is the best from it. Many people who stop a night or two to see these falls, which are frequently illuminated with electric and Bengal lights, make a great mistake in getting out of the train at Schaffhausen, where the hotel accommodation is poor, and from which the falls are about two miles distant. The proper

station for the falls is Neuhausen, but the people of Schaffhausen have long succeeded in creating a misunderstanding for their own benefit. Visitors, however, are at last beginning to realise that the Falls of the Rhine are not at Schaffhausen. From any of the front windows of the *Schweizerhof*, or from the terraces, gardens, and dining-rooms the view of the falls by day or night is simply superb.

OBERBALMBERG, in Canton Solothurn, is at an altitude of 3540 feet, and within cycling and walking distance of the town of Solothurn. Pension terms in the season at the *Kurhaus* vary between 6fr. and 8fr.; out of season, which means any time except July and August, they are lower.

PIORA is in the Val Piora between Airolo (two and a half hours) and Disentis and on Lake Ritom. It is well kept and heated in cold weather towards the end of summer. Pension at the *Hotel de Piora*, is from about 8fr. The altitude is 6021 feet. Of recent years Piora has become a favourite health resort, as the air is bracing and the surrounding district attractive. July and August are both good months, and it is not really cold until about the middle or end of September.

PONTRESINA is the most crowded summer resort above the Engadine Valley. Its altitude is 5940 feet, and it is reached by carriage from St. Moritz in about an hour. It is the most important mountaineering centre in Eastern Switzerland, the chief ascents being the Roseg Glacier, the Piz Languard, and the Diavolezza tour. HOTELS: *Kronenhof and Bella Vista* (from 11fr.), *Roseg* (from 11fr.), *Steinbock* (from 9fr. 50c.).

RAGAZ, a summer (thermal) resort on the way to the Engadine from Zürich. HOTELS: *Quellenhof* (from 12fr.), *Hotel Ragaz* (from 9fr.), *Tamina* (from 9fr.), &c.

RHEINFELDEN is at an altitude of about 850 feet above sea level, and is on the Rhine, nine miles from Basle. The brine water there is very strong, containing about 30 per cent. of common salt. There is good accommodation, one of the best hotels being the *Dietschy and Krone*, with terms from 7fr. a day.

ROSSINIÈRES is a favourite English resort, within easy reach of Vevey and Montreux, by electric rail through Les Avants. It is 3025 feet above sea level. HOTEL: *Grand Châlet* (from 6fr.).

SAAS FEE is reached by a good mule-path from Stalden (*Hotel Stalden*) in four and a half hours. HOTELS: *Saas Fée*, *Bellevue*, and *Dôme*; comfortable; pension terms are from 7fr. to 12fr., from July 15 to August 31; at other times, from 6fr. A good centre for mountain excursions in Valais.

ST. BEATENBERG consists of hotels and pensions scattered at intervals for nearly three miles along the southern slopes of the Beatenberg, from which there is a splendid panorama, including views of the Jungfrau, Eiger, Mönch, Blümlisalp, Doldenhorn, and many other well-known Oberland summits. The altitude of the village is 3775 feet. HOTELS: *Victoria* (8fr. to 16fr.), *Post* (from 7fr.), *Silberhorn* (from 6fr.), &c. English Church in the season (June-September).

ST. CERGUES is two and a quarter hours' drive from Nyon, on Lake Geneva, and the road is well shaded most of the way. The exact altitude is 3432 feet. Morez Station, in the French department of Jura, on the P. L. M. Railway, leading to Pontarlier and Paris, is a drive of nearly three hours to St. Cergues from the other side. St. Cergues is visited for its bracing climate, and, while it is at the same altitude as Chamonix, the latter is much overrun by tourists, and its exciting excursions do not tend to make it the congenial residence that St. Cergues is. Grindelwald and many other of the crowded mountain resorts have the same drawback. HOTELS: *Observatoire, Auberson, Capt.*

ST. LÉGIER, the painted village, enjoys a similar climate to Montreux and Vevey, but is away from the lake, and is also well sheltered and sunny. Suitable for asthmatics. Reached from Vevey by electric rail. HOTEL: *Roc* (from 6fr.). PENSION: *Richemont* (from 5ft.).

ST. LUC, in the Val d'Anniviers (*Hotel Bella Tola*), is a summer resort, 5390 feet above the level of the sea, and in August it is delightful, never crowded, as it is not yet well enough known. The place in itself is beautiful, and the air most bracing. It is, of course, very quiet, which is one of its charms. The view is magnificent on all sides, and the excursions numerous and varied.

ST. MORITZ (reached *via* Boulogne, Laon, Basle, and Coire) is the leading resort in the Engadine, and has a very fashionable summer as well as winter season. It is cold (as one expects it to be at a height of 6090 feet above the sea)—colder than Davos, the well-known invalid resort, as its severer climate makes it impossible for consumptives, with whom Davos is the favourite winter place. The St. Moritz winter guests are principally English who want a bracing climate with plenty of amusements. Six hours or so a day can easily be spent in outdoor exercise, and there are several rinks for skating and curling Tobogganing is greatly indulged in, and ice-sailing can be enjoyed before the snow covers the lakes. At the best St. Moritz hotels ladies dress very smartly. Frequent dances, concerts, and other gaieties are arranged for the evenings; but, except for "grand balls," low-necked dresses are little worn, smart, high-necked or semi-high-necked frocks being more the thing. Continental women generally wear elegant hats in hotels, both with high and décolleté gowns, but few Englishwomen follow this custom. In the daytime (winter) ladies wear exclusively short, workmanlike, but smart skirts for skating, sleighing, and luging, with knitted jerseys and furs, thick boots, gaiters, and puttees, fur-lined gloves; very warm underclothing and rugs are required. The combination of bright sunshine and snow is trying to the eyes; gauze veils or dark glasses are, therefore, necessary. A small felt hat or a fur cap is suitable headgear for out of doors. HOTELS: *Palace* (from 18fr.), *Engadiner Kulm* (from 14fr.), *Belvedere* (from 12fr.), *Petersburg* (from 10fr.), *Caspar Badrutt's* (from 13fr.), *Calonder* (from 11fr.), *staffani* (from 8fr.), *Schweiderhof Château* (from 16fr.), *Grand*

General View of St. Moritz, the Winter and Summer Resort of the Engadine.
(Photograph by Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond.)

(new)—all these at St. Móritz-Dorf, and open all the year. At St. Moritz-Baths (open in summer only): *Curhaus* (from 16fr.), *Victoria* (from 15fr.), *Neues Stahlbad* (from 15fr.), *Central* (from 10fr.), &c. English Church between the village and baths. ENGLISH VICE-CONSUL and DOCTOR: Dr. Holland. GOLF: 9-hole course at *Kulm Hotel;* 18-hole course at Samaden. ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: *Alpine Post.*

SAMADEN is the headquarters of golf in the Engadine, and the best golf in Switzerland during July and August. The course, of eighteen holes, is five minutes' walk from Samaden, half an hour's drive from Pontresina, and fifteen minutes by train from St. Moritz. The chief hazards are streams and dry watercourses. It is at an altitude of 5670 feet, and is the capital of the valley. It is a station on the Albula Railway. HOTEL: *Bernina* (from 9fr.).

SAXON-LES-BAINS, in the Canton of Valais, is visited for its saline and iodine waters, which are used for scrofulous diseases. The climate is healthy and bracing. HOTEL: *Bains.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN is on the Rhine, about a mile and a half from the Falls, which are situated at Neuhausen (*q.v.*). An electric tram runs to the Falls. HOTELS: *Müller* (from 10fr.), *Schwan* (from 8fr.).

SCHINZNACH-LES-BAINS, in Argovie, is 1100 feet above sea-level, but not in the region of the snow mountains, or the more spectacular parts of Switzerland. It lies in a beautiful and fertile valley, surrounded by wooded heights, upon which still stands the castle of the Hapsburgs, who once dominated the territory. The neighbourhood is most attractive. There are miles of walks through the pine woods, by the side of the rapidly flowing Aar; drives in every direction over good roads, through quaint and charming villages, or by well cultivated farms, vineyards, and cottages, blossoming everywhere with flowers. Admirably equipped baths, douches, and inhalations. *Etablissement* (from 12fr.); a *dépendance* for poor patients (5fr.). DOCTOR: Amsler. SEASON: June to September. There is a railway station at Bad Schinznach, but travellers by the express trains from Paris or Bâle reach it most comfortably by alighting at Brugg and driving the three miles to Schinznach. The nearest towns on either side of Brugg are Aarau, Baden, and Zürich. The sulphur springs supply nearly half a million gallons a day, at a temperature of 88° Fahr. They are the richest known in sulphuretted hydrogen, containing 37·8 cubic centimetres per litre, thus exceeding those of Harrogate and Neundorf. The strong iodine spring of Wildegg, about three miles off, is a useful supplement to the sulphur cure. The drinking cure is especially beneficial for gout in increasing the secretion of the uric acid; also in certain diseases of the skin and mucous membrane.

SCHWYZ is reached by electric tram in nine minutes from Seewen, a station on the Gotthard Railway, two miles from Brunnen. The *Hotel Hediger* there has terms from 5fr., but the higher ground immediately above Brunnen is more enjoyable as it is cooler and is frequented by English visitors, while at

Schwyz there are no English visitors at all. Above Morschach, for instance, the *Pension Degenbalm* has terms from 5fr.; at Morschach, the *Hotel Pension Frohnalp* charges from 6fr., and the *Hotel Axenfels* and *Hotel Axenstein*, from 10fr. These are reached by funicular from Brunnen. A pretty little spot is the *Hotel Pension Rigi*, at Immensee, on Lake Zug, at the foot of the Rigi, and a station on the Gotthard line. The terms are also 5fr. a day. Between Brunnen and Fluelen, the *Hotel Pension Urirothstock* (from 5fr.), at Sisikon, and the *Hotel Tellsplatte*, at Tellsplatte, are to be recommended.

SEPEY is at an altitude of 3450 feet, and is reached from Aigle on the Rhone Valley (Lausanne-Brigue) railway by diligence (thrice daily) in two hours and a quarter. The Valley of Ormonts-dessus, of which Sépey is the principal village, is admirably adapted for ski-ing and tobogganing. In summer it is full of visitors, and an English chaplain is in residence at the *Hôtel Mont d'Or*. The excursions include the Mont d'Or (7150 feet) and the Chamossaire (6940 feet). HOTELS: *Mont d'Or* (from 5fr., and with central heating for the winter season). *Alpes*, and *Cerf*.

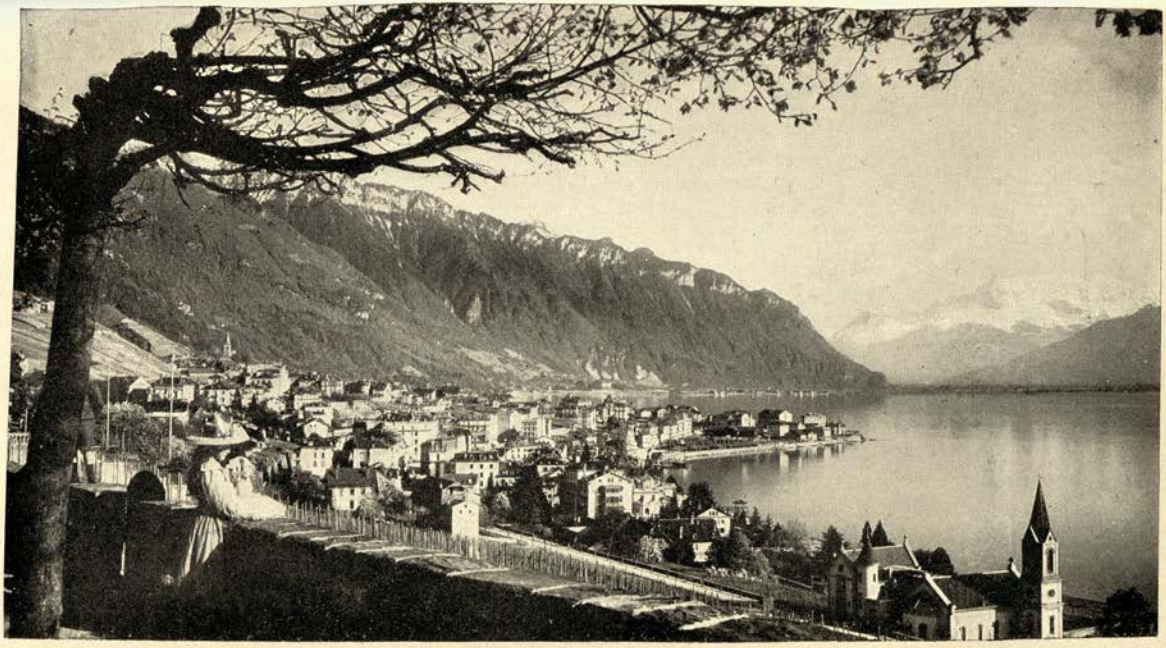
SIERRE (1760 feet), in the Rhone Valley, has one of the driest and most sunny climates in Switzerland. HOTEL: *Château Bellevue* (from 8fr.). English Church Service. SEASON: All the year.

SILS (5930 feet) is a village in the Engadine, and a centre for excursions in the Fexthal. HOTELS: *Alpenrose* and *Edelweiss* (from about 10fr.).

SILVAPLANA is in the Engadine at the terminus of the Julier road. The altitude is 5958 feet, and several English families frequent it during the summer months. HOTELS: *Post* (from 9fr.), *Wildenmann* and the *Sonne* (from 7fr.).

SPIEZ, on Lake Thun, at the junction of the Frutigen and Zweisimmen-Montreux lines of rail, is a centre for lake and mountain excursions, and has the charm of quiet, and beautiful country surroundings. SEASON: Summer. HOTELS: *Park-Bubenberg* (from 10fr.), *Schöneyg* (from 8fr.), *Spiezerhof* (from 7fr.). English Church service.

TERRITET is the typical resort of the ordinary Englishman who wants a better winter and spring climate than he can find in England, yet not quite so languidly warm or so irritatingly mistraly as that of the Côte d'Azur. It has not the extremes of England's winter, though winter of the whitest and hardest is close by. It is the Monte Carlo (minus the gambling-rooms) of the Léman Riviera, and from September to June is the social centre of "English Switzerland." With a lake below it as blue as the Mediterranean, and a sky above it as clear as that over the Alpes Maritimes, this little snug corner of Léman has attracted our countrymen for many winters, and is now rivalling the Riviera even during the coldest months of the year. For it has no dust or wind or sudden drop in the temperature at sunset, and its rainfall is exceptionally light, while its surroundings are varied and delightful. Few travellers, be they journeying south to the suns of Italy, or



MONTREUX—TERRITET.

north to the heart of Alpine glories, will resist the temptation of resting awhile amid Territet's peaceful atmosphere, where the lake has no ripple and the trees have seldom felt a winter's blast. (See also MONTREUX.)

THUN, one of the most picturesque towns in Switzerland, and practically the entrance to the Oberland. HOTELS: *Thunerhof* (from 10fr.), *Bellevue* (from 8fr.), with English Church in grounds; *Victoria* (from 7fr.), &c. PENSION: *Itten* (from 6fr.).

VALS, a thermal resort in the Canton Grisons at an elevation of 4100 feet. HOTEL: *Therme* (from 7fr.); at Vals-platz, *Albin* (from 6fr.).

VEVEY. — English Church (permanent chaplaincy), and English-speaking doctors. The school for boys is Bellerive (M. Max Sillig-de Vallière); and for girls, Mme. van Muyden, 12, Quai de la Veveyse; Mlle. Chamorel, Villa Mont Riant, Gilamont; and Mrs. Sillig-Simpson, Maison Neuve, all have good schools. The climate is suitable for English residents all the year round, and especially for those who have been accustomed to India and South Africa. Vevey is an ideal centre for excursions to all parts of Lake Léman by steamer and rail, and also by rail to the celebrated Gruyère, Chexbres, Mt. Pélerin, and through Blonay, Chamby, and Château d'Oex to the Bernese Oberland. One great advantage of Vevey is that there is an abundance of sunshine, and the place is in no way shut in, the result being that the air is pure. The soil is gravel, and the roads dry quickly after rain. Fogs are rare, and snow seldom lies long after it has fallen. There is no rapid change of temperature at sunset. HOTELS: *Grand and Palace* (in large grounds), *Trois Couronnes, Lac, Angleterre, Alpes, Mooser, Château.* All accept very moderate pension terms for a stay of five days or more. Pensions also include the *Comte* and *Beau Séjour*, with terms from 5fr. a day, and the *Clinique Mon Repos* (for neurasthenics). Villas and apartments can be rented for the season or the year on very reasonable terms. The agent is M. de la Harpe, 3, rue du Lac, who also undertakes the transport of furniture from other countries to Switzerland. Furniture which is the owner's personal property and has been used enters Switzerland free of duty, but must be accompanied by a certificate to that effect from the place it is sent from. FREE INQUIRY OFFICE: 21, Quai Perdonnet.

VILLENEUVE, just beyond the Castle of Chillon, and overlooking the finest part of Lake Léman. HOTEL: *Byron* (from 9fr.). Its gardens are, in April, full of lilies-of-the-valley, even the paths are covered with them; its meadows surrounding are brilliant with oxlips and cowslips, daffodils nodding under the shade of trees, blue periwinkle covering the banks, and toadflax festooning the garden walls; the gardens swarm with birds; their song is continuous and unbroken from early morning until the blackbirds have had their supper, and sing themselves to sleep. For the Swiss neither shoot nor eat the birds, but cherish their existence and presence among them. From the terrace of the hotel one can watch the lateen sails of the picturesque barges lying low in the water.

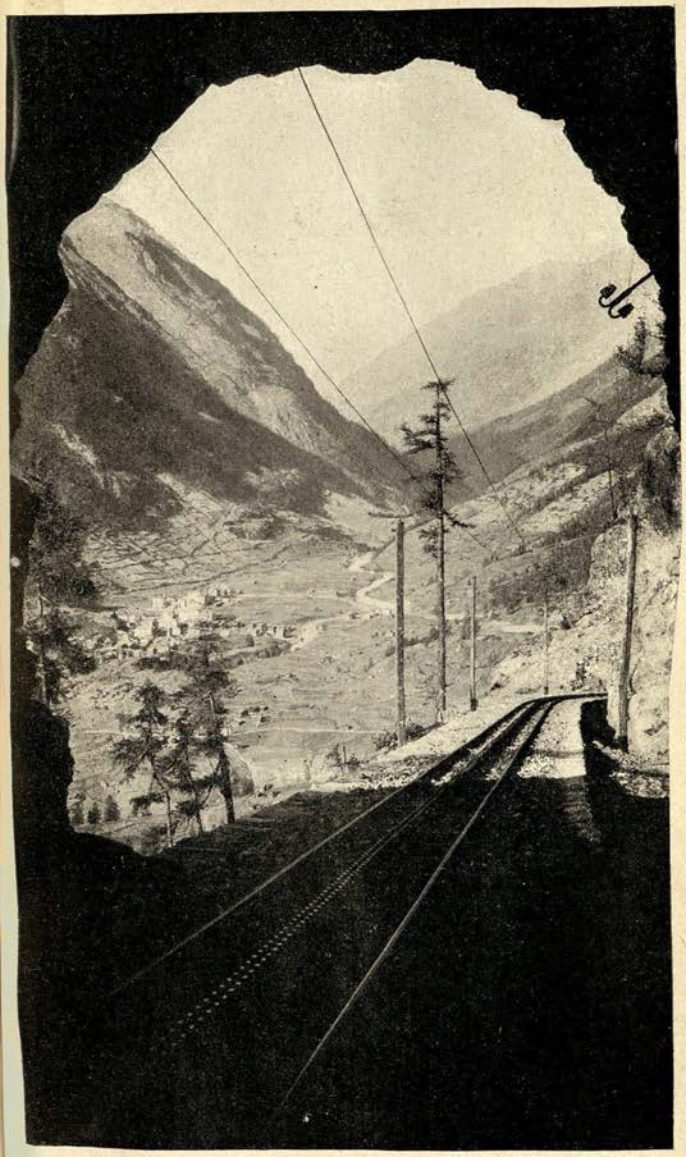
VITZNAÜ, on Lake Lucerne, at the foot of the Vitznau-Rigi railway. SEASON: April to October. HOTELS: *Park* (from 10fr.), *Vitznauerhof* (from 7fr.), *Rigi* (from 5fr.). From here the railway ascends the Rigi.

VULPERÁ AND SCHULS are in the Lower Engadine. There are really three resorts, Tarasp (*Hotel Kurhaus*, from 8fr.), Vulpera (*Hotel Waldhaus*, from 10fr.), and Schuls (*Hotel Belvédère*, from 9fr.). The highest is Vulpera (4160 feet). The mineral waters of Tarasp, which are similar to those of Carlsbad, can be obtained at the other two places, as they are quite near, and there is a constant service of omnibuses to and from Tarasp.

WEISSENSTEIN (near Solothurn) is situated on a mountain in the Jura range, and commands a most wonderful view of the Alps, from Mont Blanc on the west to the Rigi Kulm on the east, and includes all the well-known snow peaks except the Matterhorn. On a clear day nothing can exceed the magnificence of the prospect, especially at sunrise and sunset. Within a short distance from the *Hotel Kurhaus* (altitude 4220 feet) there are many beautiful woods with a wonderfully green undergrowth, and an endless variety of wild flowers. From Basle, Solothurn is easily reached by rail in about two hours, and thence a coach starts daily for Weissenstein, the charge being 5fr. for each person.

WENGEN (4200 feet), is always full in July and August when the climate is deliciously cool. The Jungfrau is in front and the Lauterbrunnen valley below on the right, while the line to the left leads on over the Kleine Scheidegg (junction of the Jungfrau railway) to Grindelwald. English Church service in the season. HOTELS: *National* (from 9fr.), *Victoria* (from 7fr.), *Bellevue* (from 6fr.).

ZERMATT (5300 feet), the mountain resort of the Canton of Valais, was some few years ago content with a season of two months. Now there is a regular train service up the Viège Valley from May 15 to the latter part of October, and what was formerly the season has now become the "high season," during which trains and hotels are full, and the guides are busy among the neighbouring heights, while visitors who reach Zermatt in June have a choice of the best accommodation at most moderate terms, and those who arrive in early September have on their mountaineering expeditions guides in the best of training. Though a mountaineering centre of the most fascinating description, the capital of the Viège Valley has a great attraction for visitors whose sole object is a restful holiday amid grand scenery and invigorating climate. In the immediate vicinity there are more than a score of summits of from 10,000 to 15,000 feet above sea level, while the village of Zermatt itself is 5315 feet. That summer sees a rush to this typical Alpine climate from all the large cities of Europe is not to be wondered at, and fortunate are those visitors who can reserve quarters in advance at such hostelries as the *Riffelalp, Riffelberg,* and *Schwarzee*, the latter two at an altitude of over 8400 feet—the highest hotels in Switzerland—and



ZERMATT, FROM A TUNNEL ON THE GORNERGRAT RAILWAY.

the first named more than 7000 feet higher than London. In Zermatt the hotel accommodation is equal to that in other Alpine resorts, and, except in July and August, good rooms are not difficult to obtain, full pension terms being from 7fr. to 16fr. a day. The summer train service between London and Zermatt is as follows:

Charing Cross	9 a.m.	10 a.m.	2.20 p.m.
Paris (Nord).....	4.45 p.m	6.4 p.m	9.15 p.m.
Paris (Lyon).....	7.40 p.m	8.50 p.m.	10.40 p.m.
Lausanne	8.27 a.m.	9.30 a.m.	12.50 p.m.
Zermatt	3.37 p.m.	3.37 p.m.	†10 p.m.

† From July 1 to Aug. 31.

By the Basle Route.

Charing Cross	2.20 p.m.	Lausanne	11.48 a.m.
Boulogne	6.31 p.m.	Zermatt	6.16 p.m.
Basle	6.30 a.m.		

English Church: St. Peter's. Hotels: *Mont Cervin, Zermatt, Monte Rosa* (from 10fr.), *Terminus* (from 9fr.), *Angleterre,* and *Schweizerhof* (from 8fr.), &c.

ZÜRICH has the most enlightened municipality, perhaps, of any Swiss city; its theatre, and its new and magnificent Tonhalle, open summer and winter, provide excellent entertainment. The climate is good. The town is 1400 feet above sea level, and is well sheltered from cold winter winds. The education for engineering and chemistry at the Federal or State Polytechnic is almost the finest in Europe. The secondary and technical schools are admirable, and attract large numbers of foreign families. It is easy to find suitable flats at a moderate rent, but to begin with one should stop in a pension (the *Fortuna,* 59, Mühlebachstrasse; and *Tiefenau,* Steinwiesstrasse) for a week or so, during the time needed to choose a flat. The amusements consist of theatres, concerts, excursions, tennis, football, boating, &c. The tennis, football, and boating clubs are among the best in Switzerland. Golf (nine holes) on the Dolder. There is a good town reading room. The "Landes" or National Museum is a noble record of the history of the country, through the Middle Ages back to the lake dwellers; the picturesque and harmonious arrangement of the rooms is unsurpassed. It is, indeed, one of the sights, not of Zürich only, but of Switzerland. During the winter there are subscription concerts of a very high order in the Tonhalle, while in the summer an excellent orchestra plays out of doors upon the terrace of the Tonhalle, facing the lake and snow mountains. The theatre is a fine one, and the operatic and acting companies are competent. There is a small permanent English colony. English Church service is held all the year round (chaplain, the Rev. H. J. Walters, 39, Plattenstrasse). The British consul is Dr. Henry Angst, C.B., 1, Sonnenquai. Hotels: *Baur au Lac* (from 10fr., and suitable for a stay); *Bellevue,* on the lake; *National* and *Victoria* (near the station, from 10fr.). Above the town *Dolder Hotel* and *Uetliberg Hotel.* Inquiry Office: 1, Stadthausquai. Tourist Agent: Cook, 2, Fraumunsterstrasse. Newspapers: *Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zürcher Post,* and *Visitors' List* (daily). The town is well situated for short excursions in every direction; the stern, romantic Wallensee, the Lake of Lucerne

with Pilatus and the Rigi, Constance and the Rhine Falls, the ancient Abbey of Einsiedeln with its black Madonna, are all within the compass of a day. And for those who like exploring off the highways, there are the hidden gems of Regensberg, or Kyburg, an old Hapsburg stronghold. Outside the town, on the west, is the Uetliberg (2865 feet), a magnificent point of view, reached by train in half an hour. The panorama comprises the lake, the Alps from the Säntis to the Jungfrau, with the Rigi and Pilatus in the foreground, the Jura and Black Forest. There is a good hotel at the top. On the west side of the town is the long range of the Zürichberg. A funicular railway runs in five minutes to the Dolder Park, at the edge of which stands the imposing structure of the *Dolder Grand Hotel*, 2000 feet above sea level, on a commanding site overlooking the golf links, the valley and the lake. It has two excellent tennis courts in the park, the sylvan scenery of which is enhanced by the fallow deer, which roam about freely. The links, laid seven years ago, are in charge of a professional, and much trouble and expense are incurred in getting the greens into good order for the summer season. On Lake Zürich, Rapperswyl (*Hotel du Lac*) is a most interesting place.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

CIRCULAR TOURS.—A list can be obtained at Cook's Tourist offices, Ludgate-circus, E.C.; or at any of their branch offices in Switzerland (addresses given under principal towns); also at Dr. Lunn's, 5 Endsleigh-gardens, N.W.

Tickets can be booked from London to all the principal Swiss stations, and *Swiss Season Tickets* can be obtained for *touring* in the country. *Luggage*, except what is taken in the carriage, must be paid for, though on the through routes from London 56lb. is allowed free if registered through. Within Switzerland unaccompanied luggage (not over 44lb.) can be forwarded by post at 7d. for 22lb. *Steamers* are on most of the lakes; and *diligences* traverse the mountain routes, the fares being at the rate of 25c. (2½d) per kilometre, and 33lb. of free luggage, except on the passes (22lb.). *Children* (three to ten years) travel half price.

SWISS SEASON TICKETS cost:

1st class.	2nd class.	3rd class.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
3 8 0 ...	2 8 0 ...	1 16 0 ...	Available for 15 days.
5 0 0 ...	3 12 0 ...	2 12 0 ...	,, 30 ,,
6 12 0 ...	4 12 0 ...	3 8 0 ...	,, 45 ,,

They are available over most of the main railways, but not on all the mountain railways, some of which, however, give a reduction to season ticket holders. These tickets can be obtained at the principal Swiss stations at two hours' notice, and at others at a day's notice. These tickets are also issued in London, by the London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company, at the Continental Traffic Manager's Office, London Bridge Terminus (orders for the tickets can be received at any station); by the Great Eastern Railway Company, at the Continental Traffic Manager's Office, Liverpool-street Terminus; by the Great Eastern Railway's West-end Office, 12A, Regent-street, S.W. (office hours: nine to seven; Saturday nine to six); and by the General Agency of the Swiss Federal Railways, 13, Shaftesbury-avenue, Piccadilly-circus, W. An unmounted photograph of the person for whom the ticket is to be issued must accompany the order for same. The photograph must be carte-de-visite size, the height of the head being not less than three-eighths of an inch. Smaller photographs will not be accepted. The photograph must not have been previously used for a similar purpose, and must remain affixed to the ticket. When applying for season tickets, passengers must indicate the date on which they wish the period of availability to commence. Tickets may be dated in advance, but not more than eight days ahead of the actual date of issue. Season tickets cannot be used in advance of the day for which they are dated. The validity of the ticket expires at midnight on the fifteenth, thirtieth, or forty-fifth day.

CLIMATE.—Three sections—those of the plains and hills (up

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to 2000ft.), the mountains (up to 4000ft.), and the High Alps (up to 6000ft.). In the first class are *Locarno* (50° Fahr., mean temperature), 680ft.; *Lugano*, 900ft.; *Vevey, Montreux, Lausanne, Clarens. Geneva, Territet.* 1200ft.: *Neuchâtel*, 1430ft.; Aigle, 1370ft.; Lucerne, 1437ft.; *Glion*, 1970ft. (*N.B.—Places in italics are frequented also in winter*). In the second class are: Axenfels, 2120ft., and Axenstein, the summer resorts above Lake Lucerne; Faulenseebad, 2270ft.; Ballaigues, 2855ft.; Rossinières, 3020ft.; *Château d'Oex*, 3150ft.; *Les Avants*, 3190ft.; *Le Pont*, 3320ft.; *Grindelwald*, 3410ft.; Chamonix (in France), 3403ft.; St. Cergues, 3430ft.; Champéry, 3453ft.; St. Beatenberg, 3770ft.; *Kandersteg*, 3915ft., &c.

In the High Alps are: Courmayeur, 4015ft.; Finshauts, 4100ft.; Vulpera Tarasp, 4160ft.; Wengen, 4190ft.; *Adelboden*, 4450ft.; *Andermatt*, 4740ft.; *Montana*, 5100; *Davos*, 5120ft.; Zermatt, 5320ft.; Mürren, 5390ft.; Samaden, 5670ft.; *Arosa*, 5903ft.; *Pontresina*, 3940ft.; *St. Moritz*, 6030ft.; Riffelalp, 7300ft.

CUSTOMS.—Tobacco need never be taken into Switzerland, as all the brands of tobaccos, cigars, and cigarettes on sale in England can be bought at similar or even lower prices. The examination is seldom severe. Travellers from England to Switzerland generally have their luggage examined at Delle (for Berne and Basle), at Vallorbes (for Lausanne), at Verrières (for Neuchâtel), at Geneva (for Geneva and district), at Basle (for passengers via Ostend and the German route). Registered as well as unregistered luggage is examined on entering a country unless registered through to a country beyond. Dutiable articles are tobacco, new clothes, tea, coffee, provisions, salt, soap, sugar, new hats and bonnets, perfumery, wines and spirits, candles, stationery, and jewellery.

CYCLES.—A 70c. per kilo duty on entering (refunded on leaving). On railways, charged for as luggage (5c. per 100 kilos per kilometre; on lake steamers, 50c. to 1fr. 50c.). C.T.C. and other club members do not pay duty, on production of card of membership, &c.

MOTOR-CARS.—A deposit of 20fr. per 100 kilos (for one year's visit) is repaid on leaving the country at any part of the frontier. SPEED: 10 kilometres an hour (a horse's trot) in towns, villages, and certain mountain roads. In narrow streets, 6 kilometres an hour. In the open country, 30 kilometres an hour.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES: See *Chaplaincies* (p. 341).

HOTELS AND PENSIONS.—Inclusive terms (for a stay of five days at least) can be arranged (except at a few houses in busy summer resorts) by writing well in advance—at from 4fr. to 20fr. a day. *Tips:* 10 per cent. of the bill (for a week) should be distributed among hotel servants in gratuities. For a longer stay a much smaller percentage is sufficient. The principal servants who expect tips are the concierge (hall-porter), head waiter, chambermaid, table waiter, sommelier (bedroom waiter), boots, lift-boy, and omnibus conductor. A few hotels amply remunerate their servants (the Schweizerhof, at Lucerne, for instance), and gratuities are not necessary.

DEATHS IN HOTELS.—The "Indemnity Tariff" established by the Swiss Hotels Association for cases of illness and death in

their hotels reads as follows: For death without preceding illness, 200fr. to 400fr., according to room, furniture, and season; for death after a non-infectious malady, 300fr. to 600fr.; for illness of an infectious nature (without death), 400fr. to 800fr.; for death after an infectious malady, 500fr. to 1000fr. In the above amounts are included the disinfection of room, bedding, carpets, &c., and the time during which the rooms remain disengaged. The hotel proprietor can legally request the removal of a person suffering from an infectious illness to a sanatorium, and the removal of a corpse within twenty-four hours.

TELEGRAPHIC CODE (adopted by the Hotelkeepers' Association) for ordering rooms: *Alba*, one room, one bed; *Albaduo*, one room, with double bed; *arab*, one room, two beds; *abec*, one room, three beds; *belah*, two rooms, two beds; *birac*, two rooms, three beds; *bonad*, two rooms, four beds; *ciroc*, three rooms, three beds; *carid*, three rooms, four beds; *calde*, three rooms, five beds; *caduf*, three rooms, six beds; *casag*, three rooms, seven beds; *danid*, four rooms, four beds; *dalme*, four rooms, five beds; *danof*, four rooms, six beds; *dalag*, four rooms, seven beds; *dirich*, four rooms, eight beds; *durbi*, four rooms, nine beds; *kind*, child's cot; *sal*, sitting room; *bat*, private bathroom; *serv*, servant's room. The day and hour of arrival must also be given (*granmatin*, between midnight and 7 a.m.; *matin*, between 7 a.m. and noon; *seva*, between noon and 7 p.m.; *gransera*, between 7 p.m. and midnight), and the intended length of stay (*pass*, one night; *stop*, several days). The telegram should be signed with the Christian name and surname, address, and profession of the sender. To cancel the order only the word cancel and the name are necessary.

MONEY: See *Foreign Currencies* (p. 363).

OUTFIT.—For men, tweed suit, knickers, or flannels, according to the season—or practically as in the country in England. In the better hotels nearly everybody dresses for dinner (dinner jackets). For ladies, principally strong short skirts, comfortable boots, a supply of blouses; smarter dress is needed, however, at the fashionable resorts like St. Moritz (*Palace* and *Kulm Hotels*), Territet (*Grand Hotel*), Lucerne (*National* and *Schweizerhof Hotels*), Interlaken (*Victoria Hotel*), and Geneva (*National Hotel*).

POSTAL RATES, &C.:—*Letters*, 250 grammes (or 8oz.), 5c. district (radius of 10 kilometres), 10c. inland; 15 grammes ($\frac{1}{2}$oz), 25c. Registration, 25c. foreign, 15c. inland. *Postcards*, 5c. inland, 10c. foreign. *Printed matter* (newspapers, &c.), 2c. for 50 grammes inland, 5c. foreign. *Business Papers* (MMS., &c.), 25c. for 250 grammes, and 5c. for each additional 50 grammes, foreign. *Picture Postcards* (marked "imprimé"), 5c. foreign, 2c. inland. *Parcels*, 15c. for 500 grammes ($1\frac{1}{10}$lb.), inland. *Telegrams*, 30c. (and $2\frac{1}{2}$c. a word), inland; 50c. (and 29c. a word) to England, and 50c. (and 10c. a word) to Germany, 50c. (and 10c. a word) to France, Italy, and Austria. *Telephone* at every post-office, all the hotels, principal shops, and private houses.

SEASONS.—July and August are the busy tourist months, and those who can arrange their holidays at another time ought to

avoid Switzerland in the middle of summer, unless their intention is mountaineering (centres: Zermatt, Pontresina, Grindelwald, Zinal, Saas, Maderanerthal, Engelberg, Meiringen, Chamonix (France), Courmayeur (Italy), Champery, &c.). The summer season (for average visitors) is more agreeable according to the altitude—and as a rule more expensive. The principal *Summer Resorts* are the Engadine (St. Moritz, Maloja, Pontresina, Tarasp), the Bernese Oberland (Interlaken, Thun, Grindelwald, St. Beatenberg, Spiez, Adelboden, Kandersteg, Meiringen, Mürren, Lauterbrunnen, Wengen, Faulensee), the Valais (Zermatt, Saas, Champery, Sierre, Montana, Brigue, Martigny, &c.), the Jura and Vaud (Vevey, Les Avants, Aigle, Château d'Oex, Rossinières, Ballaigues, Le Pont, St. Cergues, Gimel, Caux, Bouveret, Macolin, Ste. Croix, &c.), Zurich, Lucerne, and the Gotthard (Axenfels, Axenstein, Brunnen, Bürgenstock, Rigi, Vitznau, Sonnenberg, Hospenthal, Piora, Andermatt, &c.) The leading *Winter Resorts* (high Alps) are St. Moritz, Arosa, Davos (invalids), Montana, Grindelwald, Adelboden, Leysin (invalids), Les Avants, Le Pont, Caux, Château d'Oex, &c. *Warm Winter Places:* Vevey, Montreux, Territet, Villeneuve, Locarno, and Lugano. For *Spring and Autumn:* Montreux, Territet, Vevey, Lausanne, Locarno, Lugano, Lucerne, Zürich, Geneva, Neuchâtel, &c.

TIME.—An hour in advance of Greenwich, and 56min. before Paris time. The same (Mid-European) as in Germany and Italy.

ALPINE PLANT LIFE.

It is strange that, when we consider the great beauty and variety of Alpine flowers, such a small proportion of mountaineers ever pays the slightest attention to them, or cares to know anything about them beyond the difference between a blue gentian and a red rhododendron. In the following short notes I want to try and show how, through early and late spring and summer, the Alps, with their profusion of flora, present something more than mere grass slopes, and the *arêtes* and craggy peaks, something more that solitude and chaos,

> "Where the queen of wilderness hath placed
> Her solitary throne."

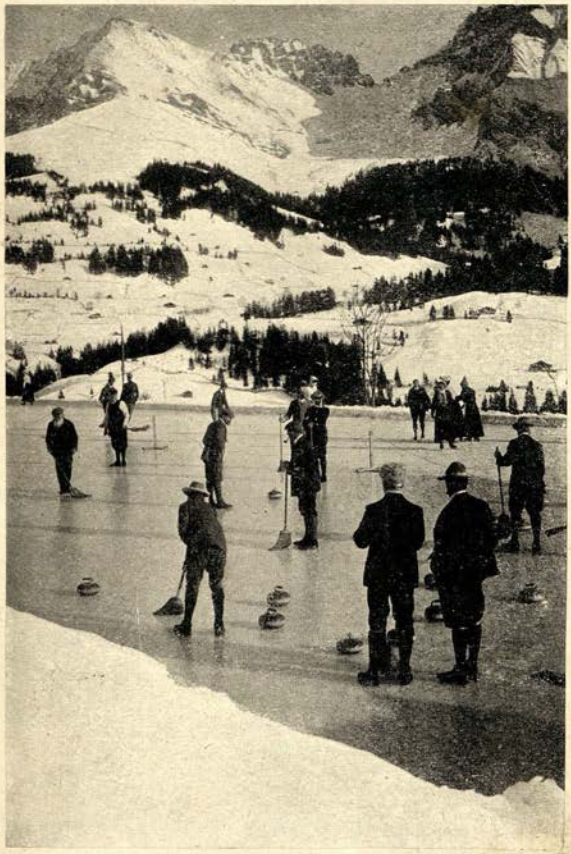
It must, however, be remembered at the outset that the word Alpine is not necessarily confined to what has been called the "playground of Europe," and that Alpine plants are not exclusively Swiss. Far from it; some of the most beautiful mountain flowers come from the Andes, and from the peaks and gorges of the Himalayas. But in the limits of this paper I confine myself to Swiss Alpine plant life.

May and June.—Those lovers of wild flowers are the most fortunate who visit the mountain valleys in early springtime, for with the opening of May the Alps put on their Sunday clothes, and look perhaps the brightest. Amongst the numerous plants which may then be found—allowance being made for their local habitats—I will enumerate the following: Anemone narcissiflora, with its lovely clusters of white flower tinted externally with pink, and also its relatives, montana and alpina. The last of these—the large white anemone, streaked externally with violet—has a variety sulfurea, which will be found only on limestone soil. Of the order Ranunculaceæ, May will produce several examples, notably aconitifolius, unmistakable by its sharply-cut leaves. The (in Britain) extremely rare white cistus, or rock rose, may be found during May in several localities, one of its most favourite Swiss haunts being the rocky fastnesses of the St. Gotthard Pass, where it grows abundantly, notably near Wasen. This is one of those plants which, despite all trouble and careful watching, will not grow successfully when transplanted. An equal failure would be the lovely little Gentiana verna, so common on the Alps at the time of the melting of the snows. Erica carnea, the delicate heath, may be found, often descending into the lowlands, as at Aigle in the Rhone Valley; while more local and rarer plants that may be found this month are: Pyrola uniflora, Pulmonaria officinalis, Primula auricula (in crevices of calcareous rocks), Orchis purpurea, militaris, pallens, sambucina (plentiful in Val Ferret, above Orsières), Ophrys muscifera and apifera, Herminium monorchis, Corallorrhiza innata (plentiful above Champéry, Valais, in pine woods), and Anthericum liliago. June is profuse with her flora; and I have only room to mention a few of her

rarer plants, distributed over marshland, mountain, and forest. Among these are Gentiana utriculosa, distinguished by its swollen calyx; Orobanche rubens, parasitic on Medicago sativa and melilotus; the strange lizard orchis, Himantoglossum hircinum, with its deeply-cut lip; Epipactis microphylla, and Cypripedium calceolus. This last lovely flower is very local in Switzerland, on chalky soil; in England it has been well-nigh extirpated from the woods of the north, its only habitat.

JULY and AUGUST see the gradual waning of the flora, for, as a rule, the summer sun is very hot and of long duration, and only in the more favourable spots will flowers be found in perfection at the end of July. This month, however, contains in its floral list several very interesting plants—especially the four droseras, or sundews—flesh-eaters, like pinguicula. Many doubtless have sat and watched Drosera rotundifolia discussing a meal of flies, observe the greedy suckers close over the unwary prey, and, after a long time, open again to receive fresh food for supper. I have watched this process for more than four hours, but should add that the meal was a large one, and probably tough, since the victim was a spider. But, more interesting still, would be some knowledge as to when, if ever, the flowers of this cannibalistic plant open. The late Rev. J. G. Wood, one of nature's keenest observers, kept vigil for half a day over the buds of a drosera, and, in spite of warm sunshine, never saw them open, although grown to maturity; and I think that all botanists will, if they give it a moment's thought, fail to remember having ever gathered an open sundew blossom. Another curious plant, a "nomadic parasite," if I may use the term, is cuscuta (dodder), insignificant as seen growing with its tangled masses of red thread over flax, thyme, and nettles; but few flowers look more beautiful when placed under a strong microscope. When mentioning the microscope, however, I will name, in passing, one or two flowers which a lover of botany will not fail to examine in this way—the common hawthorn blossom, the beautiful bog bean, Eritrichium nanum, parnassia, Veronica saxatilis, and Saxifraga stellaris.

Among gentians JULY will produce the rare tenella (sometimes confused with glacialis), purpurea, and the beautiful fronds of asclepiadea; while of the numerous saxifrages, the climber will find retusa on the south side of Mte. Rosa, biflora, rosacea, and Seguieri. S. aspera may be found plentiful on the Col du Brevent above Chamonix, and on the Col de la Kueula above Finhaut. On rocky *arêtes* and on *débris* will be found the purple clusters of S. oppositifolia, and globe-trotters will welcome this essentially Alpine plant on the summit of Ben Nevis and the highest points of the Eastern Grampians, together with Silene aculis. Ranunculus glacialis, with its rose-coloured or white blossoms, is another lover of the high Alps, and may be found with Campanula cenisia often where nothing else is to be seen but mile on mile of rock and detritus. Both are exquisite flowers, and are always welcome to the climbing botanist. So, too, are R. thora and R. pyrenæus. Descending to the lower levels, and then to the plains, we shall chance upon Cyclamen Europæum, with its scented blossoms, but this is a sparsely-distributed plant, as is also Paradisia liliastrum, the lovely white spiderwort lily of sunny Alps.



CURLING AT SWITZERLAND.

AUGUST—while the cattle are munching the mown hay and flowers of the summer slopes—will drive the botanist in despair to the heights where he will find various plants, many very rare. It will, however, much depend on the district. For example, if at Saas, he will be lucky if he find the extremely rare Senecio uniflorus; if at the foot of the Diablerets, or at Champéry, he might discover Aquilegia alpina; while equally local is that strange production of nature, Eryngium alpinum—in reality an umbellifer, but dressed up in a fantastic frill of thistle-thorns, of the most lovely amethystine blue. I may mention, as one of its favourite habitats, the north slopes of the Col de Tanneverge, on the brink of the precipices overlooking the famous Fer à Cheval. There I have seen it bloom, and there it will go on blooming unmolested; for never hand of man will be rash enough to attempt to reach it in such a dangerous spot.

SEPTEMBER comes with the herald showers of winter on the mountains, the cold mornings and the colder evenings, when only bold dwellers on the heights will keep open house any longer, such as Gentiana punctata and purpurea, Saxifraga bryoides, Draba frigida, Bupleurum falcatum, and a few others. These, perhaps, have the best time of it; the clearest atmosphere to breathe, the freshest dew to drink. Towards the end of the month, the silence becomes too profound even for them; the ring of the ice-axe, and the jodelling of the guide is heard no more; the hissing, powdery snowstorms drive them to their winter hibernation; and Queen Flora goes to set her house in order for the spring.

In the above botanical *résumé* for May, June, July, August, and September, it will be readily seen that many rare and interesting plants have been passed over without mention. One single paper prevents more than the briefest comment on some of the more favourite Alpine plants and their life among the glens, gorges, and rocky domains of the mountains. Had I room, I should like to compare their habitats as they exist scattered over the globe; for it is surprising to find how in one country a plant is common, and in another country rare. For an example, I will mention (among flowers) Aceras anthropophora, the man-orchis, which is very local in Switzerland and Britain, and very common in California and Ceylon. Near Kandy it grows in profusion. Among ferns, an example would be Hymenophyllum Tunbridgense, now so rare in England, unknown in Switzerland, yet abundant in the damp woods of New Zealand, where, together with Trichomanes radicans, it carpets the ground, and sprouts from the boughs of fallen trees, and from everything whereon it can gain root. Many flowers of the highest Swiss *arêtes* are to be found on the highest mountains of New Zealand. On Mount Cook I gathered, in 1891, specimens of Androsace lactea and helvetica, Ranunculus glacialis, and Saxifraga bifolia. Similarly, on Mount Shasta in California, at a height of 9500 feet, I took fine specimens of Oxytropis Halleri and Silene excapa.

Those, however, who are unable to travel afar in search of wild flowers may to advantage study those of Switzerland, and learn daily something new and something worth knowing from them. It is an acknowledged fact that there is a great charm about them. Let those, therefore, who seek their haunts look

well to see that that charm be not abused—that the rarer plants be not ruthlessly uprooted to gratify a moment's pleasure. Skill of man can devise nothing more perfect, nothing more beautiful, than these works of Nature, who has adorned even the most lofty peak with some trace of her art, who summons not only the mountaineer, but the scientist, the geologist, the botanist,

"To that cathedral, boundless as our wonder,
Whose quenchless lamps the sun and moon supply;
Its choir, the winds and waves; its organ, thunder;
Its dome, the sky."

(STANHOPE WORSLEY, in the *Queen*).

THE SWISS AND ENGLISH RIVIERAS.

A CLIMATIC COMPARISON.

As one of the most valuable of the intermediate stations for breaking the sharp contrast in spring or autumn between our cool and cloudy islands and the blazing sunshine of the real south, the eastern end of the Lake of Geneva has long shared, with the Italian lakes, a thoroughly established reputation.

Of late years, however, the climate of this district during the winter months especially has attracted a great deal of medical as well as popular attention; so much so, indeed, that it can now no longer be denied that the four miles or so of lake shore from Territet, through Montreux, to Vevey has definitely attained the status of a first-class winter resort.

As such its leading features differ so completely from those of all its rivals, both northern and southern, that it may perhaps be useful to describe them somewhat fully, comparing them with the more familiar conditions prevailing along our own south coast.

It should be understood that these two regions stand for two distinct climatic types, the one of an essentially inland and, to some extent, even Alpine character, tempered slightly though it may be by the immediate presence of a large lake; the other typically marine, with a high percentage of humidity, and possessed of properties of an entirely different order, of course, from those pertaining to a mountain air.

This characteristic distinction should be borne in mind when comparing the mean temperatures at English watering-places with those of Montreux and its district. It explains why, although the latter figures are the lower of the two, one hears the winter at Montreux described as "mild." The air there being considerably drier, clearer, and of a more bracing quality than with us, the sensation of cold is not felt at so high a temperature as at home; in a word, it is seldom "raw" at Montreux.

Compared with true Alpine stations, such as St. Moritz, Davos, or Grindelwald, Montreux and Vevey are, of course, very mild indeed, and more humid also. Even such near neighbours as Geneva and Lausanne, exposed as they are on the north and east to the much-dreaded "bise," by far the most trying wind in this locality, are decidedly colder in winter than Montreux and its satellites. The range of hills rising from the northern shore of the Lac Léman afford a very large measure of protection from this wind to the towns and villages dotted along the shore from Villeneuve to Vevey; but Montreux itself, and particularly its eastern quarter, Territet, undoubtedly occupy the most favoured nook of all. At Territet, indeed, lying screened by the amphitheatre of precipitous cliffs, the shelter is quite complete, and though in consequence this Swiss Mentone must

be pronounced less bracing than its western neighbours, there can be no question but that it is the most perfect sun-trap in Central Europe.

The relative mean shade temperature (Fahr.) during the winter months at Montreux and in the south of England are as fol'ows:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Montreux	42	36	34	36	41	49
Bournemouth ..	47	42	40	40	43	48
Torquay.....	47	43	43	43	44	48

By many, invalids, especially, the daily range of temperature is regarded as a climatic feature of the first importance. In this respect Montreux, though drier than the south of England, is not too dry to enjoy an even smaller range than that of which Falmouth so proudly boasts. At Torquay the mean daily range is 9°, at Falmouth 7°, whilst at Montreux it is 6° Fahr.

In the matter of humidity Montreux stands about midway between the two extremes presented by the south of England and the south of France respectively. Thus the mean proportion of Saturation is at Falmouth 82 per cent., at Torquay 78 per cent., at Montreux 73 per cent., and at Nice 65 per cent.

The lake shore, however, if considered too humid, can at any time be exchanged for either Glion, Caux, or Les Avants, those dry, sunny, and exhilarating mountain stations, perched high upon the slopes of the Alps immediately behind Montreux.

Caux and Les Avants, both over 3000 feet above sea level, and consequently about 2000 feet above the level of the lake, are particularly enjoyable in the late autumn and early winter, when Montreux is not altogether free from fog, a drawback at that season from which Vevey, a little less sheltered from the wind, may claim to be almost exempt. Sometimes, also, at this season of year a belt of cloud will form at a height of about 1000 feet above the lake, throwing Montreux into shade, whilst Caux and Les Avants, far above, are glittering under a cloudless sky. As the spring advances, however, the case is reversed; the higher parts of the mountains are enveloped in cloud, while the villages round the shore lie bathed in sunshine.

The subjoined table gives the average number of hours of sunshine enjoyed throughout the season at each of the following resorts:

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	Totals.
Les Avants	88	86	87	97	109	129	596
Montreux.....	75	53	66	81	139	188	602
Torquay	65	53	62	81	139	180	580
Bournemouth.....	71	48	58	61	123	163	544

By which it may be noticed how curiously similar are the Montreux and the Torquay records for several of the months in succession.

Although at Montreux the rainfall is heavier than at any place on the south coast of England, it forms, certainly, a less troublesome feature of the climate. Steady, heavy downpours at infrequent intervals are the rule; long days of drizzle are practically unknown, and much more rain falls during the summer than in the winter. The mean annual rainfall at Falmouth is 41 inches, at Torquay 34 inches, at Bournemouth 31 inches, and at Montreux 45 inches. Yet, as proving how many more fine days fall to the share of the latter than to any of the former,

the following figures may be quoted: During the 181 days from Nov. 1 to April 30, inclusive, 23½ inches fell in 124 days at Falmouth, 18½ inches in 91 days at Torquay, 16 inches in 91 days at Bournemouth, but 17½ inches in 54 days only at Montreux.

It should be stated here that thirteen out of these fifty-four are days upon which some snow falls. In this latter respect we at home have the advantage, for many winters may be passed in the south of Devon and Cornwall when perhaps not more than one or two slight snow showers in all will be seen.

It will be gathered, then, from what has been said, that as a change from the depressing gloom of a London winter, or as a refuge from the raw cold and sunlessness of our Midland and northern districts generally, a sojourn in the cheerful and stimulating air of the Léman littoral may be counted upon to produce, as a rule, highly tonic and restorative effects. Obstinate coughs and bronchial troubles of long standing are often found to give way under these new conditions, and in a large proportion of cases of lung delicacy rather than of actual disease permanent benefit has frequently been derived. On the other hand, however, by all to whom a more sedative climate is better suited, constitutionally; by many residents from dry, inland districts; and also by numerous sufferers from the effects of the over-exciting air of the east coasts of England and Scotland, the balmy, soothing atmosphere of, say, Torquay or Falmouth will always, probably, be given the preference over the harsher and sharper continental climate of the Swiss Riviera.

ITALY.

ABETONE.—See Boscolungo.

ACQUI.—The climate is mild in winter, and not too hot in summer. There are warm sulphur springs and mud baths, for skin diseases, rheumatism, paralysis, &c. The *Etablissement* (Dr. Toso Antonio) is open all the year, while the *Old Etablissement* is open from June to September. Pension terms are from 10fr. The percentage of cures is higher among winter patients than among summer patients, probably because in winter there is no sitting under trees in the garden, listening to the music, and no chills are taken through over-exertion in hot weather. In winter the bathers go out only when it is sunny; and there are no bands playing to tempt them to loiter and catch cold.

ALASSIO has a mean temperature for December, January, and February of 49° Fahr.; for the early and late winter months about 56° Fahr. It has two seasons—summer, when Italians go there for bathing; and winter, when the visitors are English and German. It is bracing and temperate. The mistral seldom blows, but the town is exposed somewhat on the east, and sometimes a cold wind from the Apennines strikes it in winter. Villas (Mr. W. Congreve, agent, Piazza della Posta) cost from £50 to £300 a season, and servants ought to be engaged early in the season. English chaplain and English doctor. Among the hotels are the *Grand*, the *Salisbury* (both from 9fr.), the *Norfolk* (from 8fr. 50c.), the *Savoy* (from 8fr), the *Suisse*, *Bellevue*, *Méditerranée*, *Concordia*, *Victoria* (from 7fr.), and *Milan* (from 6fr.).

AMALFI is situated on the Gulf of Salerno, and is approached by train to (30 miles) Vietri and carriage (two hours) thence. On the hottest day there is a breeze and a gentle swaying of the boughs of the orange and lemon trees. The woods in this lovely spot are dowered with an eternal beauty; in winter they do not lose their green, in summer the layers of shade above keep off the heat. It is almost impossible to find a more delightful spot to winter in than Amalfi. The air is exhilarating, clear, radiant, and healthful, fit to banish every trouble and care. The sunsets are gorgeous, transforming the rugged cliffs into blazing masses. The evening and dawn are chilly, but herald invariably bright days. Longfellow, on a visit to Amalfi, wrote the following lines:

"Sweet the memory is to me
Of a land beyond the sea,
Where the waves and mountains meet,
Where amid her mulberry trees
Sits Amalfi in the heat,
Bathing ever her white feet
In the tideless summer seas."

HOTELS: *Cappuccini-Convento* (from 10fr.), *Cappuccini Marina*

(from 6fr.), *Luna* (8fr.), *Sirène* (7fr.). English Church Service at first named.

ANACAPRI is a short drive from Capri. The *Eden* is the principal hotel, and at the *Paradiso*, which is in every way simple, comfortable and clean quarters and full pension are provided at 6fr. a day.

ART (ITALIAN) OF XIV AND XV. CENTURIES, NOT IN FLORENTINE COLLECTIONS.—Of Giotto's the finest are the mural paintings in the Lower Church of S. Francesco, at Assisi; and the frescoes in the Church of the Madonna dell' Arena, at Padua. Simone Martini, of Siena, a contemporary of Giotto, has fine examples in the Palazzo Pubblico of Siena; and the frescoes of S. Francesco at Assisi are all by him. At Pisa, the Campo Santo is full of decorative XIVth century work, notably of Orcagna. Both in the Bologna and Modena galleries are examples of XIVth century work. Coming to the XVth, apart again from Florence, Fra Angelico's finest work in fresco is said to be that on the ceiling of the Capella Brizio, at Orvieto. Then there is Filippo Lippi, where in the Duomo, at Prato, you have choir decorations, and frescoes in the Cathedral of Spoleto. Doubtless his loveliest picture is in the National Gallery, "The Annunciation," one of the most simple, beautiful, and yet idyllic compositions in the whole range of Italian painting.) Again in the Cathedral at Orvieto are found many of Luca Signorelli's frescoes, very fine work; and some of Benozzo Gozzoli's. Piero della Francesca's best work perhaps is at Arezzo, in the Church of San Francesco. The Venice *Accademia* contains a good deal of XIVth century work of the Muranese School; and in Venice, too, are some of Jacobo Bellini's, his son Giovanni's (see an altar piece in the sacristy of S. Maria dei Frari, at Venice). His finest portrait is again in London, that wonderful one of the Doge Loredano. More pictures, too, by him in the Accademia at Venice; and some there also of Cima da Conegliano, and elsewhere in the city, and of Carpaccio. At the Brera, in Milan, is an altar piece by Carlo Crivelli. Mantegna's works are found at Padua, in the Church of the Eremitani, at the Church of San Zeno, at Verona, and at the Brera again in Milan. Squarcione has some most extraordinary pictures in a Church at Milan, San Maurizio Maggiore. They are the queerest combinations it is possible to see of that period. In that same monastery church are some lively frescoes by Bernardino Luini, but Archdeacon Farrar says that in the Pilgrimage Church of Saronno there are finer; and on referring to Miss Thompson's excellent book (now out of print unfortunately for many years), this is confirmed, as also in Kugler. Perugino's work is more frequently met with; some fine examples of frescoes are in the Collegio del Cambio, at Perugia. At Perugia, also, and at Siena may be hunted up Pinturicchio's decorative paintings. Lo Spagna has a fine altar piece at Assisi, in the Chapel of S. Stefano, and frescoes in the S. M. degli Angeli, near Assisi. Francia (apart from the superb "Entombment" in our National Gallery), has several good examples at Bologna. Leonardo's works have all, with his one great Milan fresco excepted, been widely distributed, and with him

this note must end. It would appear that Assisi, Siena, Bologna, and Venice are the best places for study; taking Milan and Saronno for Luini's unexceptional work. The little *Art Note Book to Northern Italy*, by "D. R. M.," published by Warrender, of Wellington, Shropshire, should find a place in all students' pockets. The *Renaissance in Italian Art*, by Selwyn Brinton, M.A., published in different parts by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., deals with Padua, Verona, Ferrara, Parma, Mantua, Pisa, Siena, Florence, &c.

ASSISI (1350 feet), on the slopes of Monte Subasio, is celebrated on account of its association with St. Francis, the founder of the Franciscan Order. HOTELS: *Subasio* and *Leone* (from 6fr.).

ASTI (pop. 40,000), chiefly noted for its sparkling wines. HOTEL: *Leone d'Oro* (from 6fr.).

BADIA A PRATAGLIA, a pleasant mountain resort in the Tuscan Apennines. The nearest station is Bibbiena. It is in the Casentino, and is a good centre for visiting the interesting old monasteries. Further, it is one of the most bracing parts of Tuscany, 2700 feet above sea-level, and close to the central ridge of the Apennines. The terms at the *Pension Boscoverde* are 8fr. a day, less for a long stay. In August the little place is always well filled.

BAVENO, on the prettiest part of Maggiore, and crowded in spring and autumn. A centre for excursions which include the Borromean Isles. HOTELS: *Bellevue* (from 8fr.), and *Beau Rivage* (from 5fr.).

BELLAGIO, a fashionable resort, in spring and autumn, on Lake Como. HOTELS: *Grande Bretagne* (11fr.), *Grand* (from 10fr.), *Métropole, Florence* (from 7fr. 50c.).

BOGLIACO has never attracted visitors, for the simple reason that it had no suitable accommodation till 1905, when the new Grand Hotel was opened. The western shore of Lake Garda has long been celebrated for its mild winter climate, but Gardone Riviera has been almost the only place which catered for a winter *clientèle*. Now Bogliaco, which is some miles north and in an extremely well-sheltered situation, is bent on making its climatic attractions known. For those who require a reposeful winter station it is practically unrivalled. Bogliaco's greatest charm in winter is its shelter from wind. It is easily reached, being about an hour by steamer from Riva, at the north end of Garda, and the terminus of a branch line from a main route between Innsbruck and Verona.

BOLOGNA (pop. 148,000). HOTELS: *Brun*, English Church service in spring and autumn (from 10fr.), *Pellegrino, Italia* (from 9fr.), *Stella d'Italia* (from 8fr.).

BORDIGHERA on the Italian Riviera Ponente, near the French frontier. ROUTE: Via Calais, Paris, Marseilles, and Ventimiglia, in thirty hours. FARES: £7 18s. 10d. and £5 9s. single. CLIMATE: Mean winter temperature, 48° Fahr.; protected on east (native quarter), but rather exposed on west (visitors' quarter); dry soil well up from sea, but clayey between; olives and palms in abundance. ENGLISH CHURCH: All Saints', Via

Bogliaco, Lake Garda.

Bischoffsheim; services at 8, 10.30, and 3; Rev. Canon Barnett, M.A., chaplain. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Bogle, Hamilton, and Hubbard. DENTISTS: Vigo and Viviani. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL: Mr. Ed. Berry, Via Vittorio Emanuele. BANKS: Berry's, Via Vittorio Emanuele. Electric trams every fifteen minutes between Bordighera and Ventimiglia, the frontier railway station. Season lasts from October to April. HOTELS: *Hesperia* (opened 1905-6 season), *Cap Ampeglio*, *Angst* (11fr. to 18fr.), *Royal* (10fr. to 16fr.), *Belvédere* (9fr. to 14fr.), *Bristol*, *Bellavista* (8fr.) —all on the slope; lower down, *Angleterre* (8fr. to 10fr.), *Britannique*, *Park*, *Savoy*, *Victoria* (7fr. to 10fr.). PENSIONS: *Constantia* (German), *Olivicrs*, *Phillips*, *Jolie*, *Windsor* (all from 6fr.). AGENT FOR VILLAS, &c.: Berry, Via Vittorio Emanuele. The flora from the sea to the snow here comprises 1750 specimens of vascular plants, of which the whole of the British Isles contain less than 2000 species. In February the Romulea columnæ is plentiful on the Capo, and others in flower in February and March are the Helleborus fœtidus, along the streams, the Coronilla emerus, the Vinca acutiflora, the Nardosmia fragrans, the Hypecoum procumbens. At the end of February flowers become very plentiful, among them the blue, purple, and scarlet varieties of Anemone coronaria, the Oxalis libyca; by the end of March field marigolds are abundant, and some orchids are to be seen, while primroses cover the banks and the Crocus versicolor is in bloom on the hills. AMUSEMENTS: Tennis; free library, with 9,000 vols.

BOSCOLUNGO and ABETONE are rather high and very popular among foreigners staying in Italy during the summer. Abetone is situated near the highest peak of the northern Apennines, Monte Cimone (7103 feet). The maximum temperature is 68° Fahr., the minimum 54° Fahr., and Abetone itself is 4158 feet above sea level. Several of the larger pensions of Florence have villas in both places and their guests move with the establishment. There are tennis and other outdoor amusements, besides long and beautiful drives and horseback riding. There are numbers of easy excursions arranged by the managers of the hotels and pensions, and there is usually no lack of visitors, principally English and American, with a few Germans and Russians; but Italians almost always have their own villas and only seldom is there a family to be found in the hotels and pensions. The *Grand Hotel* at Abetone (from 12fr.); the *Hôtel Bellini* at Boscolungo (from 8fr.).

CADENABBIA, a popular English and American resort (spring and autumn) on Lake Como. English Church, March to November. HOTELS: *Bellevue* (from 12fr.), *Bel Ile*, and *Britannia* (from 7fr.).

CAGLIARI.—English ladies, unless solely for the love of adventure, surprise and exploration, would be unwise in going to Sardinia at all; and to Cagliari for a whole winter would be most ill-advised. There is a railway from Cagliari (*Hotel d'Italia*) to Golfo d'Aranci, with which there is daily steamer connection with Civita Vecchia (ten hours). The distance from Cagliari to Golfo d'Aranci is 190 miles, and there is one through train (thirteen hours) daily, the principal

stopping places being Oristano (*Hotel Eleonora*) and Macomer (*Hotel Macomer*), where branch lines lead to Nuoro (*Hotel Elrusco*) on the east, and Bosa on the west. As a rule the hotels are not good, and, except in towns, they are intolerable.

CALATAFIMI, the some-time residence of Samuel Butler, is easily reached from Palermo by train to the station of Alcamo-Calatafimi, whence a diligence and carriages ply to the little town itself. The railway journey occupies a little over two hours; the drive another couple of hours. The accommodation which the visitors to Calatafimi must expect to find, is merely that provided by a few simple inns, one of which is named after the distinguished Englishman who made his quarters in this quaint Sicilian town.

CAPRI has a mean December temperature of 50° Fahr.; January, 48°; February, 48°; March, 51°. The rainfall is much less than on the adjoining mainland, October and December being the two wettest months. The climate, owing to the absence of dust and of sudden variations of temperature, is suited to those in early stages of consumption. The best months in Capri are October, November, April, and May. There are numerous hotels on the island, the *Quisisana* being the best, and charging from 8fr. a day. At *Pagano's*, pension can be had for 6fr., and at the *Faraglioni* 7fr. will pay for board (including wine) and lodging. A correspondent writes:—"With all its beauties Capri has a secret which those interested keep very dark; that is typhoid. The reason for this is probably the water, and tourists should not be allowed to flock to Capri without warning. The spring water of Capri cannot be good. The cistern water, with the natives' careless habits, can easily become contaminated, and the kegs of water one buys for Sirena water from Naples may prove to be cistern water. I would also warn strangers bathing at the Piccola Marina, the side of the island where the sewers empty."

CASAMICCIOLA, on the Island of Ischia, near Naples, is becoming more frequented by English people than it has ever been, especially in winter and spring. The island is extremely fertile, the scenery unusually pretty, and the climate in winter is delightfully genial. There are also several bathing establishments, the water from the Gurgitello spring, of a temperature of 147° Fahr., being employed with great success in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, and gout. The connection with the mainland is good, steamers leaving Torregaveta thrice daily; the voyage to Casamicciola takes a little over an hour, and the fares from Naples being 4fr. 25c. first single, and 6fr. 80c. return. From Naples direct to Casamicciola there is also a daily service. HOTELS: *Piccola Sentinella* (from 7fr.), *Bellevue*, and *Eden*.

CASTELLAMMARE, beautifully situated on the Bay of Naples. English Church service in winter and spring. HOTEL: *Quisisana* (from 9fr.), *Hollandia* (8fr to 10fr.), *Weiss* (from 6fr.).

CATANIA (pop. 147,000). is the second largest town in Sicily. Excursions can be made to Etna, Aci Reale (sulphur springs), and the Cyclopean Isles. CONSUL: British (Vice), A. W. Elford;

U.S.A., A. Heingartner. HOTELS: *Grande Bretagne*, from 9fr., &c.

CERNOBBIO, an English-frequented spring and autumn resort on the Lake of Como. HOTELS: *Villa d'Este et Reine d'Angleterre* (from 9fr.), and *Reine Olga* (7fr.).

COMO, largely a place of call for visitors passing to other parts of the Italian lakes. HOTELS: *Plinius* (from 9fr.), open from March to November; *Volta* (from 8fr.). Above, at Brunate, *Grand* (from 8fr.); and at Cernobbio, the *Villa d'Este* (from 9fr.), a favourite hotel with English visitors.

COURMAYEUR.—A good mountaineering centre, a little over 4000 feet. It is reached from Aosta (*Hotel Royal Victoria*) by carriage. The *Hôtel Royal* at Courmayeur is 600 feet higher than Chamonix, the other side of Mont Blanc. The excursions include the Col de Chécouri to Mont Chetif (7680 feet); the ascent of Mont Blanc; to Chamonix, over the Col du Géant; to Orsières, over the Col de Ferret; to the Tête de Grammont; to Bourg St. Maurice, over the little St. Bernard; and many others. SEASON: June to September. It is also visited by Italians for its iron and sulphur waters.

FIESOLE is 970 feet above sea-level, about three miles from Florence, from which it can be reached by electric tram or carriage (8fr.) HOTELS: *Aurora* (from 8fr.), and *Italia* (from 6fr.).

FLORENCE.—SEASON: Spring and autumn. There is a large Anglo-American colony also in the winter when, however, the weather can be cold. Mean monthly temperature: January, 48; February, 46; March, 49; April, 53; May, 67; June, 72; July, 74; August, 73; September, 61; October, 59; November, 52; December, 47. ROUTE: Via Calais, Paris, and Mont Cenis; or via Boulogne, Basle, Lucerne, and the St. Gotthard. CONSULATES: British, 2, Via Tornabuoni; U.S.A., 10, Via Tornabuoni. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Holy Trinity, Via Micheli, and St. Mark's, 18, Via Maggio; St. James's (American Episcopal), Piazza del Carmine; Presbyterian, 11, Lungarno Guicciardini; and St. Joseph's (R.C.), Via S. Caterina. DOCTORS: Coldstream, 5, Via Feruccio; Garry, 5, Corso Regina Elena; Gordon, 1, Via Palestro; Henderson, 1, Lung 'Arno Guicciardini; and Parke (American), 2, Borgo Ognissanti. TOURIST AGENT: Thos. Cook and Son, 10, Via Tornabuoni. BANKERS: Thos. Cook and Son; French, Lemon, and Co.; and Maquay and Co., all in the Via Tornabuoni. HOTELS: *Ville* (from 12fr.), *Grand* (from 14fr.), *Paoli* (from 10fr.), *Victoria* (from 12fr.), all on the Lung 'Arno; *Minerva* (from 10fr.), near station, *Palace* (from 8fr.), etc. PENSIONS: *Barbensi* (8fr.), *Plucknett*, 1, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele (from 7fr.), *Chapman*, 21, Via Pandolfini; *Bellini* (from 9fr.), 10, Lung 'Arno; *White*, 2, Piazza Cavalleggieri; *Pendini*, *Jennings*, *Wilson* (with *Bosroverse*, a summer pension at Badia a Prataglia), within easy reach of Florence. HOUSE AGENTS: Montgomerie Nielson and Co., Piazza degli Antinori; J. G. Procter, Anglo-Italian Agency, 28, Via Vigna Nuora. CLUBS: *Florence*, 2, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele; Golf, at San Donato; Tennis, Cascine; Rowing, 2, Lung 'Arno della Zecca

Vecchia. SCHOOLS: Anglo-Italian College, 69A, Via S. Raparata (boys); 6, Via Barbano, and 1, Viale Principessa Margherita (girls). NEWSPAPERS: *Corriere Italiano, La Nazione, Italian Gazette.* Excursion lectures in Florence are, in the season, given twice daily by Mr C. E. Johnstone, B.A., Hotel Chapman, 21, Via Pan-Solfini.

FRASCATI is beautifully situated, 1056 feet above the sea, on Alban Mountains, fifteen miles by rail from Rome, and overlooking the Campagna. HOTEL: *Grand* (8fr. to 10fr.).

GARDONE-RIVIERA is not a cheerful place—beautiful it is—for a prolonged stay, being largely frequented by consumptives. The winter temperature is 40° Fahr. HOTEL: *Grand* (from 8fr.), *Fasano, Rosenhof* (from 7fr. 50c.).

GENOA (pop. 230,000) is an important place of call for travellers arriving or departing by sea, and those passing south or north to or from various resorts on that coast. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Holy Ghost, Via Goito; and Presbyterian, Via Peschiera. CONSULATES: British, 8, Via Palestro; U.S.A., 36, Via Assarotti. DOCTOR: Breiting (speaks English), 20, Corso Solferino. BANKERS: Granet, Brown, and Co., 7, Via Garibaldi. HOTELS: *Continental* (from 10fr.); *Isotta*, Via Roma (from 12fr.); *Ville; Eden Palace*, near the East Station (from 12fr.); *Bristol* (from 12fr.); *Londres* and *Savoy* (near principal station); *Smith* (from 8fr.); and many others. NEWSPAPERS: *Caffaro, Giornale.*

LANZO D'INTELVI is reached either from Como by steamer to Argegno, and by carriage in two and a half hours thence; or from Lugano by steamer to Osteno, and thence by carriage in two hours. It is 3000 feet above sea-level, and is a healthy and bracing summer station. The climate is dry and equable, and in May, June, and September the temperature averages about 67° Fahr., while in July and August the mean is 71° Fahr. The general formation and the character of its flora differs considerably from that farther north. It is rich in woodland and pasture flowers of great variety, but not in those that only grow at a high elevation. In June the woods are filled with lilies-of-the-valley and the fields carpeted with a great variety of flowers. At the *Hotel Belvédère* (open from May 1 to Sept. 30) pension terms are from 9fr. a day.

LEGHORN (pop. 96,000).—English Church, 9, Via degli Elisi; Scotch, 3, Via degli Elisi. DOCTOR: Pellegrini, 3, Piazza dei Legnami. HOTEL: *Grand* (from 12fr.), *Angleterre* (from 8fr.).

LEVANTO is less frequented by Germans than any of the resorts on the coast east of Genoa. At present it is very quiet and picturesque, and the district is well sheltered. HOTELS: the *Grand* (from 8fr.), and the *Stella d'Italie* (from 6fr.). Levanto is an old town of about 5000 inhabitants, and is visited in summer for bathing. It will, when better known, become very popular with English people who like a quiet resort.

LUCCA is not a place to spend a long time in. It is worth seeing architecturally, but beyond a few weeks' stay does not lend itself to visitors. The climate is less dry and

bracing than that of Florence. Lucca is not hotter than the other Italian central towns, which, of course, become rather stifling in the midsummer months. There are plenty of amusements at the Baths of Lucca, where there are foreigners all the year round. The BATHS OF LUCCA are frequented by English and Americans in summer (May and September). There are four villages, the chief being Ponte a Serraglio. The advantages are beautiful scenery, numerous excursions in the mountains, a great variety of charming walks in the vineyards and chestnut woods, good bathing in the river, medical baths, lawn tennis, fair trout fishing, two casinos, where there are frequent dances and entertainments, good doctors, and a first-rate chemist, and good hotels—not de luxe—where you pay about 6fr. a day. HOTELS: *Bains, Europe, Amerique,* and *New York.* At Caldi, the *Thermes;* and at Villa, the *Park* and *Vittoria* (from 6fr.).

MACUGNAGA.—There are five or six hamlets at Macugnaga, the Hotels (*Monte Moro* and *Monte Rosa,* both from 7fr.) being at Staffa, at an altitude of 4300 feet. A good route is from Viège, through Saas and Mattmark. Railway as far as Stalden; bridle path from Stalden to (eight hours) Mattmark, whence by the Monte Moro Pass to Macugnaga. For a short stay early in September it is suitable either for climbers or walkers. The views at that season are generally better than earlier in the year, and the weather is, as a rule, not unsettled.

MADERNO, on Lake Garda, is a very interesting little mediæval town, most picturesque, and with one of the oldest churches in Italy, containing both Roman and Lombard remains. It is an ideal place for artists, with endless excursions by land and lake. Its extensive piazza and long promenade along the lake-shore defy competition. Of the accommodation, the *Pension Lignet* is open only in winter; the *San Marco,* in the Piazza, has visitors all the year; the *Victoria* is small, but clean, and has excellent cooking; the *Villa delle Roses* is like a small Swiss hotel; and the *Antico Palazzo Gonzaga* has an English proprietress who lets out private apartments. All these houses are lighted with electric light, and well supplied with water. The finest position on the lake, and the place with the warmest climate, is Maderno, where all the Lake Garda steamers call, and which is in direct communication by steam tram with Brescia.

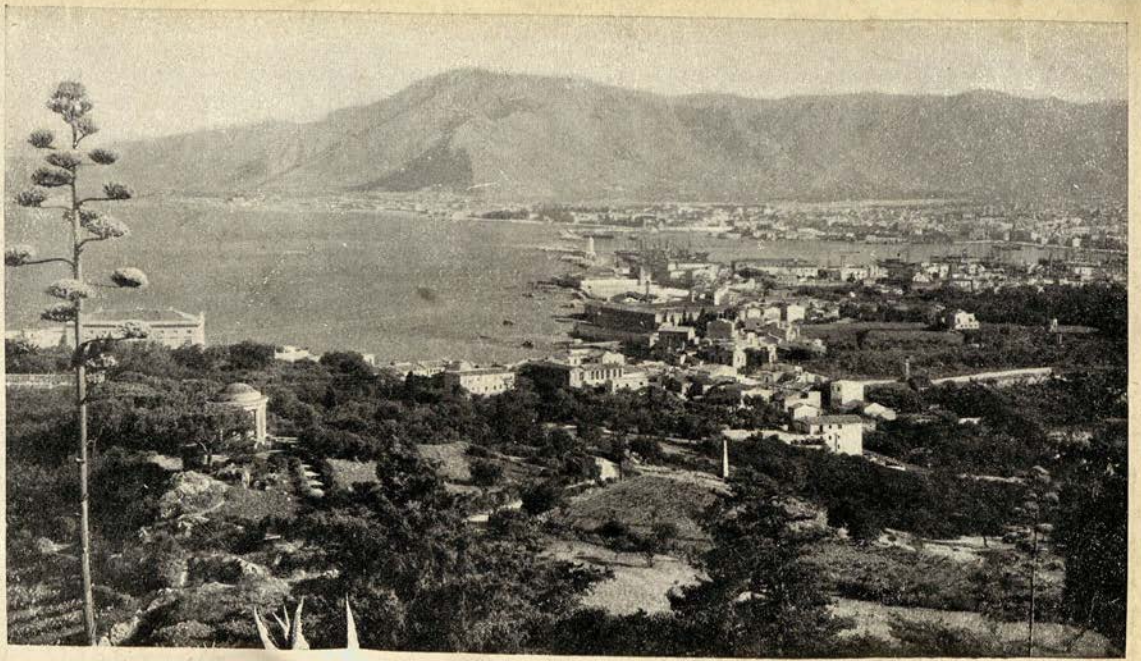
MALTA.—See *Valetta.*

MILAN, a busy Lombardy city, and visited by travellers to the south for the sake of its cathedral, Leonardo da Vinci's Last Supper, picture galleries, and shops (the best shopping town in Italy). Frequented mainly in spring and autumn (October mean temperature, 55°; November, 43; February, 38; March, 45; April, 54; May, 62). ENGLISH CHURCH: All Saints', 17, Via Solferino. CONSULATES: British, 24, Via Solferino; U.S.A., 2, Via Bettino Ricasoli. DOCTORS: Lindner, 8A, Via Senato; Hill, 17, Via Principe Umberto. THEATRE: La Scala. HOTELS: *Palace* (near station), *Cavour, Ville, Grand, Europe* (from 12fr.), *Roma, Victoria* (from 9fr.). PENSION: *Ernst,* 26, Corso Vittorio Emanuele (from 6fr.). NEWSPAPERS: *Corriere della Sera, La Sera,* &c.

MONSUMMANO AND MONTECATINI.—The season is from May 1 to Sept. 30. There are several Italian doctors, some of whom—at Montecatini—speak English. At Montecatini, the best hotel is the *Paix;* and at Monsummano, the *Grand.* As at Marienbad or Kissingen, the "cure" consists of drinking two or three glasses of water, and taking a deliciously refreshing bath daily for two or three weeks. The immediate neighbourhood of the place has been laid out into a park, the public gardens adorned with artificial lakes and waterfalls, miles of new avenues and driving roads constructed, and the old-time bathhouses modernised. During the season concerts and theatrical performances are given, there are horse races, pigeon shooting and other sports, and the attendance is becoming more fashionable every year. Walking on the avenue which leads from the Albergo de la Pace to the Tettuccio baths, on a summer afternoon, the passing crowd offers a spectacle like that of the Roman Monte Pincio in spring. Giuseppe Verdi was a regular visitor to Monte Catini for twenty-five years, and with this distinguished example before them, all the composers and poets, singers, and artists of young Italy are flocking hither every season.

NAPLES.—Without having a definite season like Rome, there are months when it is advisable to avoid Naples and others when it is at its best. During July and August one would prefer to be in the environs on the Bay, but not in the city itself. And when the *tramontano* blows during winter —if you only knew when it would—you may, if of tender temperament, wish yourself elsewhere. But Naples has a more even temperature than Rome, for instance, and is more habitable all through the year. The winters are not so cold, and the summer heat is always tempered by a refreshing sea-breeze. Mean monthly temperature: January, 45°; February, 46; March, 48; April, 54; May, 65; June, 72; July, 74; August, 74; September, 68; October, 64; November, 54; and December, 45. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Christ Church, Via San Pasquale; Presbyterian, Via Capella Vecchia; Wesleyan, Vico St. Anna di Palazzo. CONSULS: British, 4, Monte di Dio; U.S.A., 4, Piazzo Municipio. DOCTORS: Barringer, 267, Riviera di Chiaga; Gairdner, 128, Rione Amedeo; Horsfall, 135, Corso Vittorio Emanuele. BANKERS: Thos. Cook and Son, 52, Piazza dei Martiri; W. J. Turner and Co., 54, Strada S. Lucia. ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: *The Naples Echo* (weekly). TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, Piazza dei Martiri. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 12fr.), *Palace* (from 15fr.), *Santa Lucia, Vésuve* (from 12fr.), *Parker's* (from 10fr.), *Britannique* (from 9fr.), &c. PENSIONS: *Poli, Baker* (from 6fr.), *Sabeli,* and *Castigleoni* (from 7fr.). BOOKSELLERS: Detken and Rocholl, Piazza del Plesbisuto. ANTIQUITY SHOP: F. Romano, 92, Strada Sta. Maria di Constantinople.

NERVI is a small Italian bathing place on the shores of the Mediterranean with about 6000 inhabitants, and a wonderfully good winter climate. It is fully exposed to the south and west, and sheltered from the east and north by the mountains in its rear, and by the promontory of Mont Fino, which lies between it and Sta. Margherita. The change in the air at



PALERMO.

sunset is but slight, as the rocky soil does not lend itself to evaporation, and the variations in the day and night temperatures are also much less than in many places on the Western or French Riviera. The season lasts from the middle of October to the end of April, and the climate so late is not oppressively hot, as, although Nervi is rightly considered a warm winter place, the air is far from relaxing, and suits healthy persons as well as invalids. The mean winter temperature is 57·5° Fahr., and the relative atmospheric humidity (in winter) 61 per cent. English Church service at the *Eden Hotel*. DOCTORS: Alexander Thomas, &c. HOTELS: *Eden* (10fr. to 18fr.), *Victoria* (from 8fr.), *Strand* and *Park* (from 7fr.) HOUSE AGENTS: Cerutti (flats from £36 the season; villas, from £80, scarce). VISITORS' LIST: *Pro Nervi*, fortnightly, 25c.

ONEGLIA, facing almost due south, some sixteen miles east of San Remo, on the main line between Ventimiglia and Genoa, and surrounded by olive-clad hills, possesses a climate which, from its peculiar freedom from humidity, is particularly suited to persons suffering from rheumatism or bronchitis; while, owing to its not yet having come into notice as a seaside resort of fashion, its freedom from the gaiety and noise of such places constitutes it a place which will specially commend itself to all who seek quiet and repose. It is also free from consumptive patients. HOTELS: The *Grand* at Oneglia offers for 6fr. what one would have to pay 9fr. for anywhere on the French Riviera. English Church Services.

ORMEA, a summer resort in the Maritime Alps. Good excursions. HOTEL: *Grand* (from 9fr.).

ORTA, a small place on Lake Orta. HOTEL: *Belvédère* (from 7fr.). English Church service in summer.

OSPEDALETTI is between Bordighera and San Remo, and is remarkably well sheltered. The mean temperature (November to April) is 53° Fahr. There is a large amount of sunshine. The *Hotel de la Reine* charges from 8fr., and the *Suisse* from 7fr. The only pension there is the *Riviera*, with terms from 6fr. The best route is via Calais, Paris, Marseilles, and Vintimille (£7 19s. first class, £5 10s. second class).

PALERMO (pop. 313,000), the capital of Sicily, is largely frequented by visitors between November and May, when the climate is bright and sunny, the mean temperature of January being 51·5° Fahr. No fogs, not much rain, a fair amount of wind. Said the late Mrs. Lynn Linton, in a pithy description of Palermo's most salient features: "The grand old staircases and courtyards to be found in the city; the curiously painted carts with their harness and trappings glittering with glass, flashing with brass, noisy with bells and tinkling metal, feathered here and hung with foxtails there; the beauty of the children; the lovely faces of the Greek colony—lovelier for their picturesque headgear; the linen that flutters from every balcony, giving the city the look of being always *imbandierata* and *in festa;* the bougainvillea crimsoning all the walls which look to the south, where it can live in sunshine; the summer flowers of England to be had now in the winter gardens: Monreale and the Palatine Chapel; the walks and drives; the Villa Giulia

and the Favorita." Sicily grows every year in popularity as a winter resort, and by those who like to combine the gaieties of a city with warm sunshine and natural beauties, Palermo is chosen as the centre offering these advantages. With a mean winter temperature of 53° Fahr., one of the most beautiful situations of any harbour in Europe, if not the most beautiful, its few climatic failings are no worse, though different, than those in other parts of the Mediterranean coast. A luxurious hotel has helped to bring Palermo also into the ranks of fashionable resorts. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Holy Cross, Via Stabile; Presbyterian, 73, Via del Bosco. Services during winter months. CONSULATES: Brisish, S. A. Churchill, 168, Via Borgo; U.S.A., Palazzo di Martino, Via Della Liberta. DOCTOR: Berlin. TOURIST AGENTS AND BANKERS: Thos. Cook and Son, 2, Via Stabile. HOTELS: *Grand Hotel Villa Igiea*, out of the town (from 15fr.), *Palmes*, *France* (both from 10fr.), *Savoy* (10fr.), *Suisse* (from 7fr.). ENGLISH LIBRARY: 13, Piazza Marina (tea rooms). NEWSPAPERS: *Gazetta di Palermo*, *Corriere dell Isola*, *Mattino*.

PALLANZA is the best place on Lake Maggiore for the winter months, and all its hotels are open then, which is not the case at other resorts on the lake, except Locarno, which is similar by position and climate to Montreux. Some years ago Pallanza was largely frequented by Germans, and is now in spring and autumn, when it is beautiful with all the varied tints of the surrounding scenery, and is interesting on account of the vintage going on in the villages and mountain slopes round the shores of the lake; but of late English visitors are in the majority in winter. It is well sheltered, and faces due south. The sun is very warm in winter, and the surrounding mountains, with their snow-capped peaks, make the air crisp and bracing. Severe frost is unknown. The population is a little over 5000. The chief attractions are climate and excursions. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 7fr. 50c.), *Eden* (8fr.), *Metropole*, and *Bellevue* (from 6fr.).

PEGLI (six miles from Genoa) is picturesque, and the neighbourhood affords drives or walks, with invigorating air and extensive views. The mean temperature in November is 54·6° Fahr.; in December, 49·4°; January, 47·1°; February, 50°; March, 54°; April, 59·5°. Furnished flats cost from about 150 lire a month, villas from 300 lire. Provisions and wages are much the same as on the French Riviera. HOTELS: *Méditerranée*, and *Gargini's Grand* (both from 8fr.). PENSION: *Beauregard* (from 7fr.). English Church.

PERUGIA is 1700 feet above sea-level, and, like Siena, is suitable for summer, though the best seasons are spring and autumn. HOTELS: *Palace*, *Brufani* (English Church service).

PISA (pop. 60,000). ENGLISH CHURCH: Piazza Santa Lucia (winter and spring). DOCTOR: Layfield, 16, Via Caecilia. HOTELS: *Minerve et Ville* (from 9fr.), *Victoria* (from 10fr.), *Grand et Londres* (from 9fr.), *Nettuno* (7fr.). NEWSPAPER: *Elettrico*.

PORTOFINO, the finest part of the Levantine Riviera, is reached from the station of Santa Margherita. HOTELS: *Splendid* (from 10fr.) and *Delfino* (from 6fr.).

GRAND HOTEL, ROME.

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IN THE

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There are now 80 Bathrooms in the Grand Hotel communicating with the Suites of Apartments.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—No charge for Baths, Lights or Attendance.

Manager: A. DREYFUSS.

POSITANO, a village on the rocky coast south of Sorrento, whence it is reached by carriage, or by steamer from Naples. HOTEL: *Margherita* (from 6fr.).

RAPALLO is easily reached from Genoa, which is only twenty-four miles away. There are many pretty walks and places to make excursions to in the near neighbourhood, Santa Margherita and Portofino among others. There are a good number of English residents (they have greatly increased during the last few years), who form a very cheerful, sociable little colony, added to which, there are always several staying at the various hotels and pensions during the winter. HOTELS: *Savoy, Imperial Palace, Royal, Beau Rivage, Europe, Parc,* and *Verdi.* There is also an English doctor (Dr. Winslow), who remains here until the season is over, and the Italians come to take the place of the English, for whom Rapallo generally gets too hot about the end of April. English Church, kursaal, and reading-rooms.

RAVENNA (pop. 64,000), one of the most interesting towns in Italy. ATTRACTIONS: Baptistery of the Orthodox (for mosaics), Mausoleum of Gallea Placidia (for mosaics), Sant' Apollinare Nuovo (for mosaics), cathedral (built in 1734), museum, Sant' Apollinare in Classe Fuori, La Pineta (pine forest), &c. HOTELS: *Byron* (from 12fr.), *Spada d'Oro* (from 7fr.).

ROME has not a fascinating climate like the Riviera, but a much less dangerous one to Northerners, for it is not sub-tropical and one drops into its climatic conditions much more easily than plunging into the warm mid-summer air of a winter experienced between Hyères and Menton. Its low mortality rate proves its healthfulness. "The persons who are most likely to benefit by the climate of Rome (says Dr. Eyre) are the generally delicate, those recovering from acute diseases, those suffering from catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane—more particularly of the throat and bronchial tubes, those suffering from the early stages of phthisis; from chronic Bright's disease, diabetes, rheumatism, and gout. . . . Rome is also a very suitable place for nervous, over-worked, and excitable persons who cannot sleep well, and require change of air and surroundings." It can be bitterly cold before 10 a.m. and after 4 p.m. in any winter month. Rome is not one of those towns where the air, the water, or even the drainage is questionable. Frost is rare; the mean maximum of January is 52° and the mean minimum 39·1° Fahr.; while the actual mean is 43·8°. February rises in the actual mean to 46·4°; March to 50·5°; April to 56·8°; May to 64·4°; June to 71·2° (with a mean maximum of 80.8°); July to 76·6°; August to 76°; September to 70·8°; October to 61·1°; November to 52°; and December 46°. The mean annual rainfall is 30·6 inches. The mean annual number of rainy days is ninety-six. However, this number includes the days in which even a few drops of rain fall. The wettest months are generally October, November, and December. It must be noted, nevertheless, that the rainfall varies very much from month to month and from year to year. Very often in winter for weeks on end there is not a drop of rain, and one has cloudless skies. At other times it may rain more or less for days, but it is very rarely that it rains

continuously during the day. The mean number of cloudless days is 155, mixed 127, and clouded eighty-three. Mists are seen occasionally in the early mornings, even in summer. They are due to the condensation of the aqueous vapour produced by the fall of temperature which takes place towards sunrise. Rome, owing to its position being at an equal distance from the mountains and the sea, possesses a mixed climate, with the maritime type prevailing. The water supply, which is on the constant system, is one of the purest and the most abundant in the world. It consists practically of the acqua marcia and the acqua vergine. The acqua marcia is very clear, well aerated, and cool, but contains a considerable amount of carbonate of lime, which, however, is so weakly dissolved that it readily deposits on boiling. This hardness is not injurious to health. The acqua vergine contains much free carbonic acid, is clear, soft, and grateful to the palate; but, by reason of its low pressure, is at present distributed only to the lowest parts of the city. The meat and fish are good, and game is varied and plentiful. Fruit and vegetables are varied and delicious. The best time to go to Rome is November and to leave the end of May, one of the most delightful months in Rome. The Campagna is then at its best, and charming excursions can be made to Tivoli, Albano, &c. Flannel underclothing should be worn till May, and it is advisable for delicate persons to carry a wrap or light overcoat to be put on in case of a sudden fall in the temperature about sunset. ENGLISH CHURCHES: All Saints and Holy Trinity. American Episcopal, and Presbyterian. EMBASSIES: British, Via Venti Settembre; U.S.A., Piazza S. Bernardo. CONSULS: British, 24, Via Condotti; U.S.A., 16, Piazza S. Bernardo. DOCTORS: Eyre, 31, Piazza di Spagna; Brock, Via Veneto; B. Bonar, 114, Via del Babuino; Brown, 3, Via Venti Settembre; and (American) Baldwin, 25, Via Gregoriana. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 1b, Piazza di Spagna, and Piazza di Termini; and Dr. Lunn, 115, Via del Babuino. ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: The *Roman Herald*. HOUSE AGENT: Toti, 54, Piazza di Spagna. HOTELS: *Excelsior* (new), *Grand* (from 15fr.), *Splendid* (from 15fr.), *Bristol* (from 16fr.), *Continental* (from 13fr.), *Londres* (from 13fr.), *Russie* (from 12fr.), *Quirinal* (from 14fr.), *Palace* (from 14fr.), *Suisse* (from 12fr.), *Eden* (from 10fr.), *Beausite* (from 11fr.), *Pincio*, *Paix* (10fr.), *National* (from 9fr.), *Metropole* (from 8fr.), &c. PENSIONS: *Michel* (from 9fr.), *Bethell* (from 8fr.), *Ludovisi* (from 8fr.), *Cargill* (from 8fr.), *Marley* (from 8fr.), *Hayden* (from 8fr.), *Dienesen* (5fr.), 10, Via Umbria. ART DEALERS: Simonetti's, 11, Via Vittoria Colonna; Andreoni, 17, Piazza del Populo. BANKERS: Sebasti and Reali, 20, Piazza di Spagna; and Thos. Cook and Son. HUNTING: Meets of foxhounds twice a week (November—March). NURSING HOME: 265, Via Nomentana (Miss Kirkpatrick).

SALICE is four miles from Voghera, a station between Milan and Genoa, an hour by train from the former and about two hours by train from the latter and from Turin. From Voghera to Salice there is a steam tramway, but carriages from the hotels meet trains when notice of arrival is given. The Baths of Salice are some 600 feet above sea-level. The *Grand Hotel* has terms from 8fr., and the *Milan* from 6fr. The

ROME
EXCELSIOR HOTEL

season is the same as at Salsomaggiore, that is, April to November, and the waters are similar.

SALO offers by far the best headquarters for a stay of any length on the Lake of Garda. In its open situation it has an advantage over Riva, and it boasts at least one comfortable hotel (*Hôtel Salo*). The town is picturesquely placed on the northern side of the little bay to which it gives its name. The houses are crowded along the water's edge, with here and there a strip of untidy garden or a vine-festooned pergola, and the campanile of the parish church stands white against the green of the mountain which shelters the town from the north. The increasing popularity of this strip of shore, among Austrians and Germans, as a winter resort may have something to do with the number of tidy little shops, which are quite a feature in the narrow cobbled streets. The view is lovely at all hours. In front is the shore of the bay, low and wooded, with here and there a solitary cypress. To the left is the expanse of the lake—a shimmering sheet of blue, bounded by the hills, which sweep upward in gently ascending lines towards Monte Baldo, their crowning height. This range is the great feature in the view from Salo. All day long the colours grow and melt upon its slopes, and the most wonderful moment is just at dusk, when the lake seems guarded by a rampart of pearl.

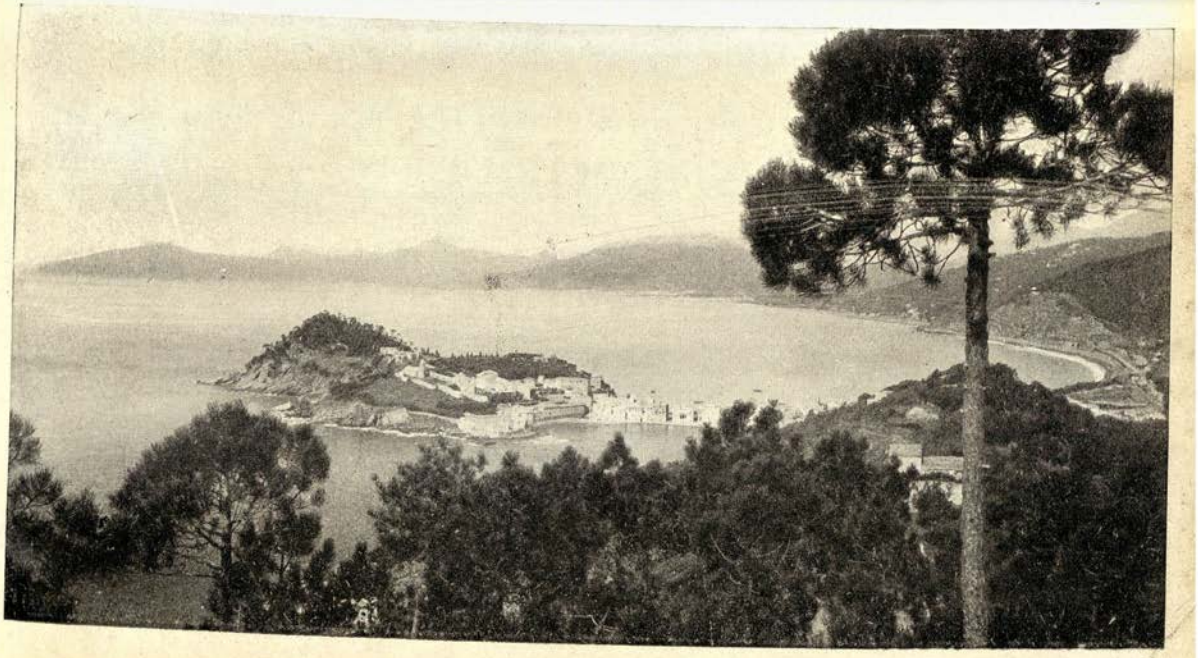
SALSOMAGGIORE is a town of about 2000 inhabitants, situated in an open valley some 520 feet above the level of the sea. The climate is temperate, and even in summer the heat is never excessive. Though the healing properties of the waters have been known since 200 B.C., it was not until a few years ago that English visitors began to flock there. The fashionable hotel is the *Grand Hotel des Thermes*. Cheaper houses are the *Central Bagni* (from 10fr.), the *Albergo Grande*, with several prices, and the *Pension Cavour* (from 8fr.). The doctor's fee for the whole course of about three weeks, during which visitors are seen every two days or so, is 100fr. In some cases, less. The climate is bright and pleasant in September, but even in July and August it is not too hot, though May, June, and September are the best months. Very little rain falls between the middle of April and the beginning of November. Some of the hotels are open all the year. The treatment includes baths in iodomuriated water, local application of mud, and inhalations, the third system being extremely popular owing to recent results, especially in cases arising from poverty of the blood. The duration of the "cure" is from three to four weeks. The best route from London is via Boulogne and Basle to Lucerne, and thence over the St. Gotthard to Milan, where change for Borgo S. Donnino, which is thirty minutes by tram from Salsomaggiore. ENGLISH DOCTOR: Eyre, *Hôtel des Thermes*.

SAN GIMIGNANO should be seen by every visitor to Florence, from which it is reached by rail to (forty-three miles) Poggibonsi, and carriage thence (seven and a half miles). Principal sights: Palazzo Communale, the Cathedral, the Torre del Commune (highest of the town's thirteen towers), frescoes by Benozzo Gozzoli, in the Church of Sant' Agostino, streets, walls, &c. HOTELS: *Centrale, Leon Bianco*.

SAN REMO (pop. 20,000) is the most frequented of the winter resorts on the Italian Riviera. Occupying two wide bays on either side of a remarkably picturesque little mediæval city, and inclosed on the west, north, and east by a perfect amphitheatre of sheltering hills (rising at their highest point to over 4000 feet above the sea level), San Remo justly claims possession of a climate which, for warmth, dryness, equability, and health-giving properties generally, ranks second to none upon the coast. The temperature is higher than at Nice or Cannes, being nearly as high as on the East Bay at Mentone; the number of rainy days per season are twenty less than at Cannes and ten less than at Mentone; the mean humidity is as low as 65 per cent.; and—last, but not least of all these solid advantages—the mistral, having spent most of its fury over the more western stations, reaches San Remo but rarely, and is then shorn of nearly all its terrors. Easterly and south-easterly winds are felt at times to some extent, but even these are less troublesome here than at most other stations. The east bay, though the better sheltered of the two, is considered slightly damper and less bracing than the west bay. ENGLISH CHURCHES: St. John's and All Saints; also Presbyterian. CONSULATES: British, M. Turton, 16, Via Vittorio Emanuele; U.S.A., Villa Bracco. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Freeman, Villa delle Palme; Hort, Villa Primavera; Foster, Villa Lamberti; Crichton-Miller, 18, Via Vittorio Emanuele. TOURIST AGENT: Thos. Cook and Son, Via Vittorio Emanuele. VILLA AGENTS: Benecke and Heywood. Golf Links at Arma di Taggia (five miles), and Tennis Courts and Casino. HOTELS: *Royal, Savoy, West End, Anglais*, on the west bay (from 11fr.), *Continental Palace* (from 11fr.), *Londres* (from 10fr.), *Nice* (from 9fr.), *Bellevue* (from 11fr.), on the east bay. PENSIONS: *Morandi's, Belvédere, Bellavista, Villa Flora* (from 8fr.). MEDICAL HOME: *Sunny Bank*. INVALID LADIES' HOME: Villa San Giorgio (Mrs. Daniel).

SANTA MARGHERITA (Liguria), is nineteen miles south of Genoa, and much frequented in winter on account of its mild climate and lovely scenery. HOTELS: *Metropole, Continental, Miramare*. PENSION: *Villa Elena*. At PORTOFINO, the *Hotel Splendid*.

SESTRI-DI-LEVANTE is somewhat exposed to the wind, and is thus unsuited to very delicate people; but semi-valid folk will like the place all the better for not being thronged by pale consumptives. As Sestri is a new winter resort, it is much more moderate in its prices than the fashionable places west of Genoa. Sestri-Levante is rich in charming mountain walks. The sweetest smelling wild violets are blooming early in March, also primroses, hellebore, snowdrops, and pimpernel; daffodils and other narcissi are just coming out; anemones have begun. There are copper mines near, with their enamel-like red, purple, blue, and gold pyrites, and other stony treasures; near Carrara, too, and in a region of serpentine and other marbles. Even the sandy beach furnishes crystals and rarer specimens. Painters find their delight in the neighbourhood of Sestri. Byron lived long in the little old hotel that stood on the site of the present Grand Hôtel de Sestri; and some of the older inhabitants still talked a few years ago of the



SESTRI LEVANTE, ON THE ITALIAN RIVIERA.

strange, immovable figure of the poet, as seen by them, sitting apparently wrapped in meditation by the great cross upon the piazzetta in front of the Cappuchin Church, above the South Bay —one of the most entrancing spots in this beautiful neighbourhood. From the beach below (where, by the way, uncommon shells, and many of them, may be found), on most clear days, the whole year round, may be seen "the fairy range of Corsica, hanging midway between sea and sky." The beach is clean, and free from smells. The little town does not disturb one by noise, but is full of picturesque people, doing picturesque things in a picturesque way. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 8fr.), frequented by Germans; *Miramare et Europe* (from 7fr.).

SIENA, in Tuscany, sixty miles from Florence, is at an altitude of 1650 feet above sea level, and is the healthiest city in Italy. It is never too hot, and the thermometer in winter seldom descends to freezing point. The water supply is good. The facilities for study are great, and University professors can be obtained for lessons in Italian literature and the history of art. The gallery is most interesting, and there are many fine frescoes in the churches. English Church Service is held in the Protestant Church. HOTELS: *Royal* (from 8fr.), *Continental* (from 8fr.), *Aquila Nera* (from 6fr.). PENSIONS: *S. Caterina, Chiusarelli, Mariani* (from 5fr.). Flats are cheaper than in Florence, Verona, or Bologna, and for anyone bent on strict economy Siena is just the place, as it is suitable for both winter and summer residence.

SORRENTO is suitable for sojourn in the spring and autumn, not in the winter, as it faces north, but, at mid-season, of all the exquisite resorts, Sorrento is the most exquisite. With its rich and massive vegetation, scenery unexcelled for beauty in the world, overlooking, as it does, waters clear as crystal, no mere description, no mere photograph, can do this paradise on earth justice. Sorrento does not, and cannot, pose as a neglected beauty, and no one needs to be reminded of its existence. It receives its full share of admiration from the whole travelling world. English Church service at the *Hôtel Tramontano*. ENGLISH DOCTOR: H. B. Symons. HOTELS: *Tramontano, Vittoria* (from 10fr.), *Sirene, Tasso, Londres* (from 6fr.), *Angleterre, Grande Bretagne, Lorelei* (from 7fr.).

SPEZIA.—The hotels are the *Croce di Malte* (from 7fr.), and the *Italia* (cheaper). The walks round Spezia are practically endless, for, when the immediate neighbourhood is exhausted the pedestrian can begin from any of the wayside stations, and find beauty and interesting things all round. The climate is not quite so mild as Menton, but there is a large amount of sunshine, and a good deal of wind, the latter being one of the reasons why Spezia is not a regular invalid station. It is one of the wettest places on the Riviera. English Church services in winter.

STRESA.—This is the beauty spot of Lake Maggiore, and one of the best centres for visits to the celebrated Borromean Islands (Pescatori, Madre, and Bella). The season lasts from the end of March to the early part of November, during which an English Church service is held, and an English doctor is in

residence. Stresa is the coolest place on Maggiore, and, though it is chiefly frequented in spring and autumn by English visitors, it is not too hot for summer, when Italian visitors flock there in great numbers, many of the charming villa residences being then occupied by Italian families. The best excursion on land is that to Monte Mottarone. HOTELS: *Iles Borromées* (from 10fr.), *Beau Séjour* (from 8fr.), *Milan* (from 7fr.), and *Suisse* (from 6fr.). The best direct route to Stresa is via Boulogne, Basle, Lucerne, Bellinzona, Luino, and thence by steamer. An enjoyable route will be by way of the Simplon (tunnel open in June, 1906) and the Rhone Valley.

SYRACUSE, generally visited for a day or two by tourists in Sicily. HOTELS: *Agradina* (from 11fr.), *Grand* and *Villa Politi* (from 10fr.), *Victoria* (from 8fr.). STEAMERS to Malta, Catania, Palermo, Girgenti, and Messina.

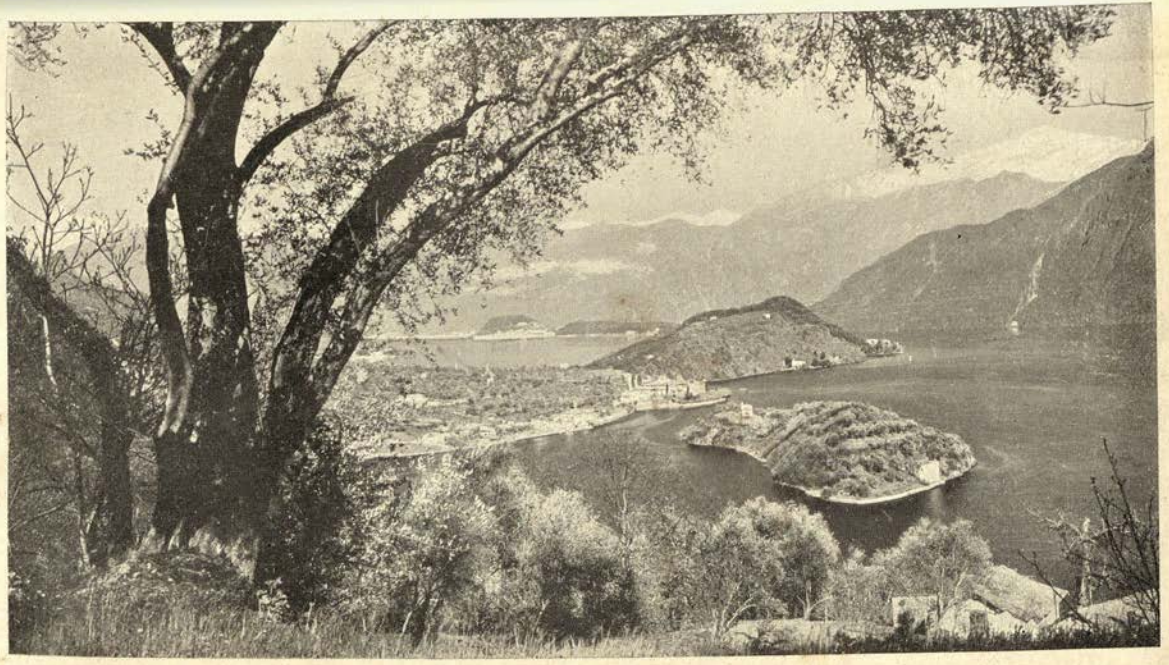
TAORMINA, beautifully situated on the east coast of Sicily. It has an agreeable winter climate, and English visitors are quite numerous up to the end of April, when the total population is about 5000. The ruins of the Greek Theatre are 700 feet above the sea, and command one of the finest views in the island. SEASON: November to May. English Church service. HOTELS: *San Domenico, Timeo, Castello a Mare,* and *Metropole* (all from 9fr.), *Naumachia* (from 7fr.), *Victoria* (from 6fr.).

TORRE PELLICE is open to snow-covered mountains on the north-west, and the mean April temperature is less than 40° Fahr. The flora is Alpine, and rich. Torre Pellice is a summer resort, where coolness is chiefly sought. The *Hotel de l'Ours* there is clean, cool, comfortable, and moderate.

TREMEZZO, on one of the most charming parts of the Lake Como shore, and adjoining Cadenabbia. HOTEL: *Lac* (from 6fr). PENSION: *Villa Cornelia* (6fr.).

TURIN is one of the cleanest and healthiest of Italian cities (pop. 330,000). ENGLISH CHURCH, Via Pio Quinto. CONSULATES: British, 25, Via Bogino; U.S.A., 12, Via Andrea Doria. DOCTOR (speaks English): Conti, 30, Corso Oporto. TOURIST AGENT: Thos. Cook and Son, 31, Via Roma. HOTELS: *Grand de Turin* (near the Central Station), *Europe, Inghilterra,* and *Trombetta* (all from 10fr.), *Suisse et Terminus* (from 8fr.).

VALETTA, the capital of Malta, has a mild winter climate, but there is a little too much wind. From December to May it is very agreeable. House rent is somewhat dear, and small houses cannot be readily obtained, except when the garrison quartered there is low. Provisions are abundant and cheap. Winter visitors to Malta are generally more enthusiastic in their praise of the island than residents who have faced the blinding glare of the white-walled houses in the summer months and felt the damp, enervating breath of the dreaded sirocco wind. Between the end of November and the beginning of May, though, a trip to Valetta is well worth the undertaking. During that season the thermometer ranges between 60° and 75°, when blue sky, sunshine, flowers, and oranges are common luxuries. Although snow is quite unknown, it is well to be provided with plenty of warm clothing in addition to light garments, for severe hailstorms (accompanied by bitter winds) sometimes



THE TREMEZZINA, THE EDEN OF LAKE COMO.

occur in February, and even the brightest days become chilly towards the sunset hour. To those who arrive armed with introductions the garrison society affords an endless round of variety and amusement. Italian operas are given during the winter at the Theatre Royal, and operettas and dramatic entertainments are provided by the Theatre Manoel. Carriage and cab fares are inexpensive, and ponies may be cheaply hired for riding excursions. HOTELS: *Morell's, Osborne, St. James, Imperial, Royal, Angleterre.* MONEY: As in England. ENGLISH CHURCHES: St. Paul's and the Presbyterian, both in the Strada Mezzodi; an English Church also at the suburb of Sliema; and a Wesleyan Chapel in Floriua, another suburb. BANK: Cook and Son, 308, Strada Reale. DOCTORS: Samut and Pisani. U.S. Consul: J. H. Grout. HOUSE AGENTS: Dalzell and Gingel, 283, Strada Reale. NEWSPAPERS: *Malta Chronicle* (daily) and *Malta Times* (Friday). TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son. CLUBS: *Union*, Strada Reale; *Garrison Library*, Piazza san Giorgio; *Exchange*, Casino della Borsa, Strada Reale; *Casino della Borsa;* and *Royal Malta Golf*, Hornwork, Floriana. Reached from England by Moss, Prince, and Papayanni steamers direct; or by steamer from Syracuse.

VARALLO is reached by rail from Novara. It is a typical Italian town, situated at the junction of the Sesia and Mastallone rivers, in the midst of forest-clad mountains. Varallo is a paradise for pedestrians and painters. The long stretches of almost level roads are excellent for walking, bicycling, and driving, while the mountains abound in paths easy of ascent. People coming from more northerly climates will prefer it, from the middle of May till the end of June, or during September and October, and it is an excellent resting-place for those passing to or from more southerly Italy, also for any desirous of a more bracing air, after taking the baths at one or other of the now popular establishments further south. From the beginning of August, Varallo is much frequented by Italians seeking the cooler mountain air, the fashionable resort being the *Hotel Grande e Itabilimento Idroterapico.*

VARESE, a charming place on Lake Varese, is chiefly frequented in the spring and autumn. The *Hôtel Excelsior* is the best, and is a mile or so out of the town. Its terms are from 9fr.. Golf links.

VENICE is not exactly a winter station. It is really best in autumn and spring—September (65° Fahr.), October (59·5° Fahr.), April (56·5° Fahr.), and May (66·5° Fahr.). In a place where foot or horse exercise is at a discount and you must take your constitutionals *en bateau*, or *gondola* rather, you need a still air. Not too hot which causes the canals to be unsavoury, not too cold which makes them chilly in fact and prospect. The mosquitoes are not troublesome after early October and before June. The climate is variable, and windy days are not rare in January and February. The mean temperature for the winter months is 45·5° Fahr., and the relative humidity of the air 75°. January is the coldest month. with a mean temperature of 37° Fahr. Fogs are rare, and snow falls on about five days in the year. Furnished rooms are numerous. There are good rooms in the

Calle del Ridotto, a pleasant quarter, and not expensive. One should see that the sanitation is satisfactory, and that the contract stipulates that everything is included (*tutto compresso*) in the rent agreed on. ROUTES: Via Folkestone, Boulogne, Basle, and Milan (£8 1s. 6d.); via Dieppe, Paris, Turin, and Milan (£7 9s. 9d.). ENGLISH CHURCH: Campo San Vio; SCOTCH: Piazza San Marco. CONSULATES: British (Vice-Consul), Traghetto San Felice, Grand Canal; U.S.A., 4307, Ponte Canonica. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Partridge, Grand Hotel; Van Someren, Palazzo da Mula. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, Piazza San Marco. HOTELS: *Danieli, Grand, Britannia, Europe* (from 12fr.), *Milan, Roma* (from 10fr.), *Victoria* (from 9fr.). PENSIONS: *Cavaletto* and *Internationale* (from 7fr.). FURNISHED APARTMENTS: *Agencia Mercurio*, San Marco Calle Canonica.

VERONA (pop. 74,000) ranks in interest with Venice, Florence, and Ravenna. English Church service at the *Hotel de Londres*. HOTEL: *Colomba d'Oro*.

VIAREGGIO is not well enough protected to ever become a popular winter resort; the rainfall is heavy, and there is a great deal of wind. It has a celebrated pine forest (the Pineta), where Shelley—a monument to whom is in the Piazza Paolina—"wandered about like a mad thing." The principal house is the *Grand* (from 7fr.) in winter. The *Italie* is a fairly good hotel, with terms from 6fr.—dearer in summer during the Italian season (bathing). The *Hotel de Florence* has also been well spoken of by a recent visitor. It is out of the town—a distinct advantage—five minutes' walk from the sea, and close to a pine wood. Its charges are from 5fr.

PRACTICAL HINTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—See p. 335.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Customs examination at the frontier stations; tobacco and cigars, spirits, tea, playing cards, lace, silks, perfumery, sweetmeats, new wearing apparel, embroideries, and carpets are dutiable, while the following are prohibited: Medicines, leaf tobacco, firearms, and saccharine. Luggage (except what is taken in the carriage—not over 45lb. in weight) must be registered and properly locked. Money, articles of value, and articles considered as such must be excluded from the luggage. Their carriage is regulated by special tariffs. Luggage may be insured against eventual loss by payment of a premium on its declared value. Money, securities, and articles of value should be inclosed in bags, boxes, parcels, &c., properly sealed, and their value declared. Articles of value include: Gold and silver in ingots and wrought, jewellery, pearls, and precious stones, worked coral, lava, mosaics, and watches. The responsibility of the company commences from the time of their receipt and ceases at the moment of withdrawal of luggage from station. For non-insured luggage the traveller will receive the estimated value of the lost luggage, exclusive of any valuables and other articles not admitted to be carried as luggage. For long journeys, book whenever possible at a tourist agent's (for Cook's offices, see under towns). For steamers on lakes tickets are dearer on board than at the chief stations. Steamship companies have boats plying from the principal ports (Genoa, Naples, &c.). Children of three to nine years travel half price.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.—See *Chaplaincies* (p. 341).

HOTELS AND PENSIONS.—Good houses can be found at most of the principal places, and inclusive terms can be arranged for a stay of about a week. Rooms should be engaged in advance in the larger towns, and especially when the arrival is timed for the evening and during the season. English is understood at the majority of hotels and pensions. *Tips* are given more frequently than in Switzerland, but small ones are in many cases sufficient. In restaurants and hotels 10 per cent. of the bill (for a week) should never be exceeded.

MONEY.—See *Foreign Currencies* (p. 363).

MOTOR-CARS AND CYCLES.—The Italian Touring Club (7, Piazza Durini, Milan) helps tourists greatly with maps and handbooks (entrance fee 2fr.; annual subscription 5fr.). Members of well-known clubs are spared the trouble of depositing 42fr. 60c. on entering the country (returned on leaving). MOTOR CYCLES deposit 42fr. 60c. MOTOR-CARS deposit 400fr., repaid at all frontier stations. *Speed Limit:* 25 kilomètres an hour in the

open country, 15 kilomètres in towns and villages. Foreigners motoring into Italy should present to the customs officers the "permits" of their own country.

POSTAL RATES, &c.—*Letters*, 25c. for ½oz. foreign; 20c. inland; 5c. local (in towns). *Postcards*, 5c. local, 10c. inland and foreign. *Book packets*, 2c. for 50 grammes inland; 5c. foreign. *Registration*, 10c. local; 25c. otherwise. *Parcels*, (not over 11lb. and 2ft.), 60c. inland; 2fr. 75c. to England via France. *Telegrams*, 15 words for 1fr. (and 1fr. and 5c. each extra word), inland; 1fr. and 26c. per word extra to England, 14c. extra to France and Germany, 6fr. 14c. to Switzerland and Austria; to U.S.A., 3fr 75c. per word, or more, according to State.

SEASONS.—Spring and autumn are the best times in any part of Italy or Sicily; and summer—July and August—the most disagreeable, except in the mountain stations. The winter resorts are the *Italian Riviera* (Bordighera, Ospedaletti, San Remo, Alassio, Oneglia, Pegli, Nervi, Rapallo, Santa Margherita, Portofino, Levanto, Sestri Levante, Spezia), *Naples*, *Rome*, *Sicily* (Palermo, Taormina, Catania), and *Florence*. Spring and Autumn Resorts: *Italian Lakes* (Como, Cernobbio, Bellagio, Cadenabbia, Menaggio, Tremezzo, Stresa, Pallanza, Baveno, Maderno, Riva, and—in Switzerland—Lugano and Locarno), *Venice*, *Florence*, *Rome*, *Naples*, *Salsomaggiore*, &c. Mosquitoes are troublesome in summer and early autumn.

TIME (Central European) 56min. faster than in France, and an hour than Greenwich. Instead of p.m. and a.m. the "24 hours from midnight" system is largely adopted; for example, 3.15 p.m. is 15.15, and 9 p.m. is 21 o'clock.

FRANCE.

AIX-LES-BAINS (Savoy), the smartest thermal resort on the Continent—the summer Monte Carlo. It is situated in the middle of a large and picturesque valley in the Alpine Savoy district of France. Its altitude is 823 feet above sea level, and 90 feet above Lake Bourget. The direct route is via Paris and Mâcon, and the first-class fare from London is £5. 8s. 8d. via Dover and Calais. The season begins in April, but the baths can be taken all the year. There are many visitors before May—the English month. The climate, even in March, is mild —milder than in England—and the mean temperature for the season (April to October) is 70° Fahr. HOTELS: *Albion, Bernascon, Europe* (near the baths and Casinos), *Splendide*, and *Excelsior* are among the best. Prices range from 14fr. to 22fr. a day. The *Continental, Louvre et Savoie*, and *Metropole* (10fr.) are cheaper houses. PENSIONS: *Châlet des Bains, Windsor-Dufrène, Cottin*, &c. HOUSE AGENT: Mermoz, 2, rue Davat. WATERS: For rheumatism and gout. DOCTORS: Stanley Rendall, A. S. Gubb, &c. The gambling at Aix is confined to baccarat and petits chevaux, 5fr. being the minimum at baccarat, and 1fr. at petits chevaux. The maximum stakes at petits chevaux vary according to the season, 10fr. being the limit on a number at one table. But one may, of course, play on all the tables. Good concerts and theatrical representations at the Casino; gambling and music at the Villa des Fleurs. EXCURSIONS: On Lake Bourget to the Château de Hautecombe; La Chambotte; Mt. Revard (by cog-wheel rail); Pont de l'Abîme; Gorges de Sierroz; Lake Annecy; Grenoble; Chamonix, &c. During the season there are horse races, motor-car and motor-boat races and regattas. The tariff of the baths at Aix includes: Douches de luxe (4fr. and 2fr.), douche de luxe with bath (5fr. and 2fr. 50c.), douche Berthe with massage, 5fr. and 2fr. 50c., without massage, 3fr. and 1fr. 50c., and many others at lower prices. The waters are sulphurous. In the form of vapour (Bertholet) baths they are very efficacious in the treatment of stiff joints from disease or injury. There is a well installed Zander Institute. ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: *Barnett's Weekly*. English Church in the rue du Temple, Presbyterian in Asile Evangélique. BANK: Crédit Lyonnais, Place Carnot. Motor-cars on hire at 31, Avenue du Lac (Société Parisienne). GUIDE BOOK: *Aix-les-Bains* (Joanne Guides; English edition; Hachette and Co. 1fr.).

AJACCIO (Corsica) has a climate which is beneficial in cases of asthma, nervous debility, rheumatism, and convalescence. The average temperature in winter is 52° Fahr., and there is a general absence of cold winds. Rainy days average about

thirty-five during the same period. Variations in temperature slight, and never sudden. Very little atmospheric disturbance, and complete absence of dust. Very sunny. The most direct route is via Paris and Marseilles, whence steamers of the Fraissinet company sail for Ajaccio on Fridays and Mondays at 4 p.m. The crossing takes sixteen hours, and the fares are 38fr. first class, and 26fr. second class. Steamers also sail from Nice on Saturdays (twelve hours). The principal hotels at Ajaccio are the *Ajaccio et Continental* (from 15fr.), *Beau Séjour* (8fr.), *Suisse* (8fr.), and *Etrangers* (8fr.). English Church and English doctor in the winter (November to May) season. Villas cost from about £120 the season in the Cour Grandval district. Flats can be obtained at from about 1000fr., though it is not easy to find really good ones. VILLA AGENTS: The Agence Diamant, 6, Cour Grandval.

ALLEVARD-LES-BAINS (Isère) is situated in one of the prettiest Dauphiny valleys at an altitude of 1560 feet. The waters are sulphuretted hydrogen, and are used for the cure (by inhalation and pulverisation) of chronic catarrhal diseases of the nose and throat. The season lasts from May 20 to Sept. 15, when the attractions include a casino (15fr. for ten days' subscription, 20fr. for fourteen days, and 25fr. for three weeks), and excursions (driving, walking, and climbing). HOTELS: *Plantas* (from 9fr), *Louvre*, and *Parc* (from 8fr.), *France* (7fr. 50c.), and *Dauphiné* (6fr.). Reached via Chambéry and Pontcharra; thence by tram. Furnished houses can also be found.

AMBLETEUSE (Pas-de-Calais) is a quiet little bathing-place (600 pop.). Bathing is good. No mundane amusement of any kind exists. The roads are good for cycling, undulating, and through cornfields; leading inland to nowhere in particular, and along the coast to Wissant and Gris Nez and the lighthouses and Calais north, with Boulogne south, each in a morning's run there and back. Superb, rather too strong, air; fine sea; sands; complete immunity from trippers. HOTEL: *Delpierre* (6fr.). Reached from Marquise Station.

AMELIE-LES-BAINS (Pyr-Or) has a mean winter temperature of 46° Fahr. Its climate is dry and equable, and not so relaxing as Pau. It is reached by the South of France Railway from Paris via Toulouse, Perpignan, and Elne. Amélie-les-Bains lies 800 feet above the sea. The summer is hot, and, in the spring, the east wind very trying. HOTELS: *Thermes Pujade*, &c.

ANNECY (1470 feet), the principal town of Haute Savoie, has of late years attracted many visitors in summer, on account of its lake and excursions. HOTELS: *Angleterre* (from 10fr.), *Verdan* (8fr.), and *Negociants* (7fr. 50c.). FREE INFORMATION OFFICE: 1, Rue du Paquier.

ANTIBES (Alpes Maritimes), a winter station between Cannes and Nice. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 10fr.), *Cap* (from 12fr.) at Cap d'Antibes (*q.v.*), *Aigle d'Or* (from 8fr.).

ARCACHON (Gironde) has a very good winter climate, with an average mid-winter temperature of 40° Fahr. at night and 60° Fahr. by day. Annual rainfall, 37 inches. Strong

westerly winds blow at Arcachon, but in the Ville d'Hiver, which is from 100 to 200 feet higher than the town, but sheltered by pines, they may be avoided. The country round is grown with pine forests. Arcachon is not so gay in the winter as in the summer, when the French make it one of the gayest of coast stations, but English people frequent it during the former season, particularly those who have lived in India or the tropics. It is a sporting place in a good sporting district, where hunting, golf, tennis, and other outdoor amusements are gone in for. For sea route, see Bordeaux. Rail route via Paris and Bordeaux. HOTELS: *Continental* (from 11fr.), *Moderne* (13fr.), *Grand* (12fr.). PENSION: *Villa Peyronnet.* English Church. English Club. BANK: Fréderic Andap. CLUB: *Golf and Country,* Boul. Deganne. VILLA AGENT: Ducos.

ARGELES-GAZOST (Hautes Pyrenées) is at an altitude of 1500 feet above sea level, and its season commences with May, though the climate is quite mild enough before then. It is mainly frequented for its sulphur waters. The village, which has a population of 1890 inhabitants, is situated on the right bank of the Gave d'Azun, in a fertile plain surrounded by high mountains. The valley is one of the prettiest in the Pyrenees, and offers numerous interesting excursions. The waters of Argelès-Gazost are employed in the cure of skin diseases, dyspepsia, catarrhal affections, and ulcers. There is a thermal establishment, near which are the hotels, villas, and a casino. The hotels include the *France* (from 10fr.), the *Parc et d'Angleterre* (from 8fr.), the *Beau Séjour,* and the *Pension Laborde* (from 7fr.).

ARLES (Bouches du Rhone), an interesting old town of Roman France, and visited on account of its Roman remains. HOTELS: *Nord, Forum* (from 10fr. 50c.).

ARROMANCHES (Calvados) is a decidedly bracing resort. It faces north, and has a reputation for salubrity. The bathing is safe and good; hard sands, shingle at quite high tide only. There are fine cliffs stretching from the village well out to sea and along the coast. Excursions by road or driving numerous, including to the Château de Fontaine, Bayeux, and its cathedral, tapestry, china factory, and lace industry, the rocks of the Fontenailles, the Abbey of Fontenailles, the feudal Castle of Creully, the "Carrières d'Orival," and to the ruins of a Roman aqueduct. Excellent roads for cycling. HOTEL: *Etoile du Nord.* A quiet class of French bathers frequent Arromanches. There is no casino, and one must depend on nature for enjoyment. Reached by steam tram from Bayeux.

AUVERGNE scenery is magnificent. The mountains range as high as 6000 feet. The best centres for mountain excursions where good hotels are situated are Mont Dore, St. Nectaire, and Châteauneuf. The peculiarity of the mountains of Auvergne lies in their being in many instances extinct volcanoes, with remarkable and well defined craters, some of immense size. The principal heights are Puy-de-Sancy, Mont Dore, Mont Cantal, and the Puy de Dôme. The entire group forms perhaps the most remarkable extinct volcanic group in the world. To reach this district one should take the express

from Paris to Clermont Ferrand, the chief town of the department and a place of very considerable importance. HOTELS at Clermont Ferrand: *Poste* (from 11fr.), *Univers* (from 11fr.), *Paix* (9fr.), and *Terminus* (8fr. 50c.). Living is expensive in the hotels of the Auvergne spas, but out of them in the more rural districts, cheapness and generally a want of all sanitary arrangements and an abundance of insect life may be encountered together. The train service from Clermont Ferrand is exceedingly good, the P.L.M. and Orléans Railways both having stations there. Auvergne consists of the Departments of the Puy de Dôme and the Cantal, and the principal feature, as far as the majority of visitors are concerned, is the number of mineral springs (over three hundred). The chief centres for mineral water treatment are Royat, Mont Dore, La Bourboule, and Châtel Guyon (*q.v.*). GUIDE-BOOK: Joanne's *Auvergne et Centre* (8s.), to be had of Hachette et Cie., 18, King William-street, London.

AVIGNON (Vaucluse) cannot be recommended as a winter resort. It is windy in winter. Apart from this it is a most interesting old place, full of quaint buildings, walls, and palaces. HOTELS: *Grand Hôtel de l'Europe* (from 10fr.), *Crillon* (from 10fr.), *Louvre* (9fr.). The route there is direct by P.L.M. through Paris, by fast express trains. For a few weeks in late spring or early autumn it is a very charming spot for retirement, but not in mid-winter or mid-summer.

AVRANCHES (Manche), an old Normandy town (7400 pop.) on the Sée, and overlooking Mt. St. Michel. English church service; bracing air. HOTELS: *France*, *Angleterre* (9fr.), *Bonneau* (8fr.), the last near the station, and at the bottom of the hill on which is Avranches.

AX-LES-THERMES (2350 feet) is a village in the Pyrenees, above Toulouse, and is a sulphur water station. The HOTELS are: *Boyer* (8fr.), *Sicre*, *France* (8fr.), and *Midi*. The climate is not as good as Amélie or Vernet, but it is agreeable in summer and autumn, though hardly suitable before May. Excursions include Andorra.

BAGNOLES DE L'ORNE (Orne) is a thermal resort lying 530 feet above the sea among very pretty country. French doctors recommend the waters for phlebitis, but other complaints are treated, such as rheumatism, skin diseases, dyspepsia, gravel, anæmia, women's complaints, &c. HOTELS: *Etablissement*, *Bagnoles*, *Grand*, and *de Paris*. PENSIONS: *Villa Beausite*, from 12fr., in the pine woods, and villas. Bagnoles has a casino and attractive excursions. Season, June to October. VILLA AGENT: J. Thouroude, Villa du Roc.

BALARUC (Hérault) is situated on the shores of the salt-water Lac de Thau, which is connected with the Mediterranean, and in which fishing, bathing, and boating can be enjoyed. Indications: Rheumatism, scrofula, paralysis, chlorosis, anchylosis, &c. The waters are more suited to lymphatic than to full-blooded or nervous temperaments. Season, May 1 to Oct. 31. HOTEL: *Etablissement Thermal*. Sixteen and a half hours from Paris.

BARBIZON.—See under "Fontainebleau."

BARBOTAN (Gers) includes several establishments. Rheumatism is treated with mud baths. Other indications: Paralysis, cutaneous and uterine complaints, &c. HOTEL: *Grand.* Season, May 1 to Nov. 1. Twelve hours from Paris.

BARÈGES (in the High Pyrenees), at an altitude of 4046 feet, is frequented in summer for its sulphur springs. HOTELS: *Europe* (from 11fr.), *Angleterre* (from 10fr.). Casino subscription, 12fr. a week, 35fr. a month.

BAULE, LA, is one of the nicest places with good hotels and enchanting woods in Loire-Inferieure, the most southern part of Lower Brittany. La Baule is right in the forest. It is a simply perfect spot, with only pretty houses, no trippers, sands made for children, which run out half a mile seawards, and from which they could not drown however hard they tried. La Baule has a long sea front of charming modern villas, mostly owned by Parisians as summer residences, with others owned by well-to-do inland provincials. At the rear is an extensive pine forest, in which is one large tuberculosis hospital (*Institut Verneuil*), said to be the most successful in its results of all those on the French coast. The villages round are quaint enough, and Guérande one of the most picturesque old moated towns of Western Brittany. There is also a Hydro, particulars of which may be had of the secretary, 10, Serjeant's-inn, London, W.C. The *Institut Verneuil*, near La Baule, is in the forest, where sea air and bath cures prove the value of the climate and pine-scented air. The railway journey can be accomplished from St. Malo or from Paris. The former route is the least expensive; the latter the least trouble, for there is no change whatsoever after Paris. Golf links (eighteen holes). HOTELS: *Royal, Plage, Châlet, St. Aubin.* HOUSE AGENT: Malin (villas from 500fr. upwards). (See also Ste. Marguerite and Le Pouliguen.)

BAYEUX (Calvados)—An ancient Norman town particularly interesting from its cathedral and museum, containing the renowned tapestry worked by Queen Mathilde, wife of William I., which represents the Conquest of England by the Normans. The lace of Bayeux is also celebrated. See *Bayeux, its Cathedral and Churches*, by the Rev. R. S. Mylne (George Bell and Sons, 7s. 6d.). HOTEL: *Luxembourg.* The *Couvent des Bénédictines*, on the outskirts of the town, five miles by tram from the coast, accepts lady boarders (men not admitted) at low terms.

BEAULIEU-SUR-MER was called by the ancients Olivula, for here the olive tree reached its greatest luxuriance, due to its admirably sheltered position. Likewise, in modern times its tropical vegetation has not the less proclaimed its merits. In the thirteenth century it is named in an ancient document Bel-luoco, which shows that even then Beauty-spot was the title it had earned, and it has well maintained it up till now. The eastern end, now known as the Petite Afrique, was so denominated from the tropical character of its vegetation, being the only spot on the mainland of Europe where the fan-palm (Chæmerops humilis) grew indigenously, and where to-day the banana ripens and the heliotrope flowers all the winter. This

privileged climate with which Beaulieu is endowed is due to the magnificent wall of limestone cliffs, attaining 1000 feet in height, that incloses it on the north and by the spurs at each end of this rock screen, shutting off all winds from north, east, and west. Behind this wall, towards the north and east, rise tier after tier of mountain towards the higher Alps. To the south the gardens of the shore villas run down to the sea, so that the fig, bamboo, plane, cactus, and agave are almost laved by the waves. These waves never attain great size, as the hook of Cap St. Hospice acts as a breakwater, and renders at the same time the seascape more picturesque. Between sixty and seventy trains stop daily at Beaulieu station, including all the *trains de luxe* from London, Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg. The metropolis of the Riviera, Nice, can be reached in nine minutes, and Monte Carlo, with all its attractions, is but fourteen minutes' distant. The theatre train that awaits the end of the play at Monte Carlo lands you in Beaulieu, so that in most of the hotels you can be in your room thirty minutes after the fall of the curtain in Monte Carlo. The trains are likewise convenient for the opera and theatre at Nice, or you can return by the comfortable electric tram and book your return places for it at the theatre itself. Another tram leaves Nice at 3.30 a.m., and one at 5 a.m., so that the return from a ball is possible in the spacious, warm, well-lit car. During the day the trams run to Nice and back every ten minutes, and to Monte Carlo and back every half hour. It is a great advantage that one can live at Beaulieu and enjoy all the privileges of its climate and country-like surroundings, and yet be within reach of the attractions of Nice and Monte Carlo more quickly than you would be if you lived in the outskirts of Nice itself. The water supply and the drainage are excellent at Beaulieu. There are a fair number of good shops, a good post, telegraph, and telephone office, several house agents, two chemists, an English physician. The English Church, one of the most beautiful on the Continent, is open for service during the season. There are a good motor garage, workshops, and lodgings for chauffeurs. Small yachts can anchor in the port and larger ones outside, or can shelter in Villefranche harbour, fifteen minutes' walk or five minutes' drive from Beaulieu. English Church and an English doctor (Dr Johnston-Lavis). The chief hotel is the *Bristol* (from 16fr.), with a good English *clientèle*. Other hotels are the *Panorama Palace* (new), *Anglais, Metropole, Empress* (from 10fr.), *Bond's, Beaulieu,* and the little *Hôtel du Commerce*. Villas and apartments can be had, if applied for early in the season (October to May); agent, Kurz.

BEG-MEIL (Finistère).—Very fine coast scenery, and for that reason resorted to by marine painters. The inland country also is wild and wooded, and the air as pure as it must be in a district entirely free from factories, ports, and crowds. It can be reached by steamer (four daily) from Concarneau, or by carriage from Quimper (a distance of fifteen miles). The *Hôtel des Dunes* is the best (about 7fr. 50c. a day); the *Plage* and *Bains* are other hotels. Full address: Beg-Meil, près Fouesnant, Finistère. It is a charming spot, and not well known to English people. Only one fault, and that is the bad water, which should not be

drunk, but mineral waters should be taken instead. For houses apply to Mme. Vve Le Louët.

BERCK-SUR-MER (P. de C.) is a very healthy place, but is not picturesque. Fine air, a few comfortable and cheap hotels, a large preponderance of invalid children in bath chairs, and magnificent sands. The villas to let are of the usual kind. It is easily reached from Boulogne-sur-Mer. It has the credit of being one of the healthiest towns in all North France. A fair house (furnished) for the season costs about £40. In the early spring Berck is bleak, unkempt in appearance in the old town, too modern and deserted to be nice in the new. Numerous HOTELS: *Nord* (from 10fr.), *Continental, France, Paris, Esperance, Russie, Grand, Londres, Berck et de la Plage* (from 8fr.), &c. HOUSE AGENT: Ch. Dequéker, 3, Avenue de la Gare (villas from 300fr. upwards).

BESANCON is an old town of about 60,000 inhabitants. It is an important industrial (watchmaking) centre, on the Doubs, and not far from the frontier of the Canton of Neuchâtel. The museum and cathedral are the principal buildings. The "amusements" are mainly in connection with the casino and theatre belonging to the bathing establishment (mineral waters). The hotels include the *Bains* and the *Couronne*, the latter being much cheaper. The *Pension National* charges 6fr. a day. Besançon is a pretty, attractive place.

BEUZEVAL.—See "Houlgate."

BIARRITZ.—All nationalities have their season at Biarritz, just as they have at Territet. The French and Spanish are there all the summer, the Russians are the autumn visitors, and English and Americans begin to arrive at the beginning of December, and remain until the latter part of April. Americans, even stay later. The climate in winter is temperate, stormy with alternate sunshine, tonic and yet nerve soothing. It is occasionally cold, but not for long. There are few Atlantic coast resorts so unfailingly restorative. The mean temperature in November is 55° Fahr. In December it is generally mild, and remains so all the winter, except for part of January and February, which is cold, and sometimes windy. It is damper (annual rainfall, 42 inches) than Pau, but warmer. Snow seldom falls, and when it does it melts soon after it touches the ground. The average winter (December, January, February) temperature is 50° Fahr. HOTELS: *Angleterre, Victoria, Grand* (from 12fr.), *Princes, Bayonne*, and *St. Julien* (8fr.). PENSION: Mlle. Dumangin, 12, rue de France (7fr. 50c.). The rents of furnished villas vary from 700fr. to 5000fr. the season. Servants are not difficult to obtain, and are generally good and trustworthy. A housemaid's wages are from 20fr. to 35fr. a month. There is no registry office in Biarritz, but one hears of servants at house agents (Messrs H. A. Bellairs and Co., place de la Liberté). English Church, clubs, libraries, two English doctors, golf and tennis. Sleeping-car office, 17, Place de la Mairie. BANK: Bellairs.

BIGORRE, BAGNÈRES DE (Hautes Pyrenées) is crowded, fashionable, and expensive in August, but not so in September, when it is moderate in price and delightful. The situation

(1805 feet) is exquisite, and the bath establishment perfect. Frequented largely in the season by French and Spanish, but not much by English or Americans. Those who enjoy a mild climate in spring should bear Bagnères-de-Bigorre in mind. It is reached from Paris via Bordeaux, is on the Midi system, and the next station to Lourdes. HOTELS: *Paris* (13fr.), *France* (10fr.), *Frascati* (9fr.), *Beau Séjour* (9fr.), *Bon Pasteur* (8fr.), and *Vignes* (8fr.).

BLOÏS is in Loire et Cher, and has 24,000 inhabitants. The autumn climate is rather relaxing, winter cold, spring very agreeable, and summer hot. It is chiefly visited by tourists for its château, and the excursions include the châteaux of Chambord, Beauregard, Cheverny, Bury, and Chaumont. The hotels of Blois are the *Château* (from 8fr. 50c.), *Grand* (from 10fr.), *France* (from 10fr.), and *Angleterre* (from 10fr.). The Agence Blésoise, 2, rue Beauvoir, lets houses and apartments. The route from London is via Paris, whence the Orleans railway from the Quai d'Orsay station passes through Blois.

BORDEAUX, RESIDENCE AT.—Climate relaxing, humid, not suited to any but strong constitutions. Extremely hot in the summer. There is an English merchant and trade colony engaged in shipping, wine and sugar industries. Many Germans also. Less expensive than inland towns, owing to produce arriving by boats and the natural fertility of the soil. Apartments are difficult to obtain, especially in the winter season, when rents are high. They are obtainable principally through local advertisement. HOTELS: *Terminus, Grand, Hôtel de France, Hôtel Commercial* (opposite Midi Station, inexpensive).

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.—This town, three and a half hours from London or Paris, and built on sandy soil, is very healthy, with bracing sea air; the climate is suited to convalescents requiring change, and is recommended for scrofula complaints. From being the nearest bathing resort to England in France, it is the most popular place with English outside the British Isles. The chief attractions are the sands and sea bathing; the casino, comprising theatre (opera and comedy), concert, ball, assembly, and club rooms, hydropathic establishment, and swimming baths; the picturesque ramparts, and four ancient gateways or *portes*, belfry, and château—all thirteenth century; the cathedral and crypt, churches, museum, town theatre, the markets, busy harbour, quaint streets, &c. The environs are wooded and picturesque, and numerous excursions may be made into the country by tram or rail, or along good roads by cycle and motor. There are tennis, Badminton, football, photo, and boating clubs. The nine-hole golf links are twelve minutes' walk from Aubengues Station on the Boulogne-Calais line, or they can be reached by electric tram from Boulogne to Wimereux, followed by a quarter of an hour's walk. The round of the links measures 2500 yards. Resident professional: G. Walls. There are from 400 to 500 English residents, English doctor (Dr. Philip), English libraries and churches. Boulogne offers advantages to English families desirous of educating their children well and cheaply—municipal college for boys; several girls' schools. HOTELS: *Pavillon Imperial* (facing the sea), *Christol* (opposite the central railway station), *Brighton et*

Marine (facing Casino gardens), *Bayly's Hotel de Folkestone*, *Paris* (both near Casino on the harbour), *Dervaux* in the Grand Rue (family Hotel), *Meurice* (from 9fr., in the rue Victor Hugo), *Temple's* (private hotel, facing the promenade gardens and walls of the town, in a high, quiet situation), *Bourgogne* (a small hotel in the upper town, with very reasonable terms). PENSIONS: Mme. de la Grange, 37, rue Beaurepaire; Mlle. Manier 27, Bld. Mariette; Mme. La Prieure, 7, rue de Desvres (from 5fr., ladies only received). For flats application should be made to Mr Merridew, English bookseller, 60, rue Victor Hugo; or Mr Moore, *Boulogne and North of France Times*, 103, Grand Rue. Rents for furnished apartments begin at about 200fr. a month, exclusive of plate and linen. BANK: Adam and Co.

BOURBON-LANCY (Saone et Loire), 780 feet, has six springs used for external and internal treatments. Nervous affections, rheumatism, paralysis, anæmia, scrofula, are benefited by these waters. HOTELS: *Bourbon*, *Lion d'Or*, *Poste*, &c. Season, May 15 to Sept. 15. Seven and a quarter hours from Paris.

BOURBON-L'ARCHAMBAULT (Allier), 900 feet, is recommended for similar complaints as above, besides also for diabetes and ophthalmia. Season, May 15 to Sept. 30. HOTELS: *Bains*, *Parc*, *Montespan*, *France*. Eight hours from Paris.

BOURBONNE (Hte. Marne), 850 feet, is recommended for a number of ailments, including lymphatism, scrofula, paralysis, rheumatism, wounds, and affections of the digestive organs. The waters are exciting and reconstituting. Casino. HOTELS: *Thermes*, *Berthe-Gaillard*, *Bains*, &c. Season, June 15 to Oct. 15. Seven and a half hours from Paris.

BOURBOULE, LA (Puy de Dôme), 2850 feet above the sea, ...best from mid-May to end of June. It is hot and relaxing in July and August, dear and full. The treatment of the Auvergne spas does not always suit English constitutions. At all times the hotel charges are high, as in most fashionable resorts in France. Bourboule is a peculiarly French spa. Dr. A. W. Gilchrist is the English doctor there. The arsenical springs are in much repute for the treatment of skin diseases, and certain forms of diabetes, anæmia, and incipient phthisis. During the season—June to September—visitors can expect a mild mountain climate. The surrounding country, studded with extinct volcanoes, is of great geological interest. HOTELS: *Iles Britanniques* (14fr.), *Paris* (14fr.), *Metropole* (12fr.), *Grand* (14fr.), *Palace* (12fr.), *Cosmopolitain* (9fr.), *Bristol* (9fr.), *Beau Sejour* (9fr.), and *Londres* (8fr.).

BREHAT, THE ISLE DE, near Paimpol (Côtes du Nord), is one of the most beautiful spots on the Breton coast. It is reached from St. Malo by train to Paimpol, changing at Dol, Lamballe, and Guincamp. There is plenty to interest the traveller in the various places passed on the way. Guingamp is noted for the pilgrimage to Notre Dame du Halgoet de Bon Secours, and contains many curious buildings. Lamballe also has a most exquisite thirteenth century church (Notre Dame), known as the little Mont St. Michel. Dol has a magnificent old cathedral, so that, although the journey is

long it can easily be broken at places worth visiting. Paimpol is chiefly interesting by reason of its being the starting point for the Newfoundland and Iceland fishermen and the scene of Pierre Loti's "Pêcheur d'Islande." From Paimpol carriage, or diligence, to the Pointe de l'Arcouest, about five and a half miles, where take the sailing ferry across to the island, a distance of about one and a half miles (30c.). The island itself is an irregular mass of rock, rose-coloured for the greater part, and covered with every kind of vegetation on its south side, including a forest of pine-trees. Its north side is very bleak and rugged, but indescribably grand, exposed as it is to the open sea. Bréhat is the resort of artists; the ordinary tourist is unknown. The island is very well populated, and the people are intelligent and pleasant. The *bourg* possesses a very pretty church. The island is dotted with villas. The *Hôtel du Port Clos* is the best, and has a garden filled with flowers. Terms about 5½fr. The climate is a very fine one, with real ocean air, but there are plenty of sheltered nooks where one can avoid wind. No doctors or chemists on the island. For houses apply to Messrs G. Guyomard, D. Dupré, or Mme. Legrand.

BRETON CLIMATE, THE, is like the Devonian, only somewhat drier, and with much more sun. It has the temperature of Devon, with the humidity of, perhaps, Kent. On the other hand, the climate is more equable than Kent. But then Brittany has at least three distinct climates: The north coast, the west, and the inland. The north is about the same as the Channel Islands, but with less mist; the west, an Atlantic air, somewhat stormy, but most healthy; inland Brittany is fairly cold, but far warmer than Normandy. One can live anywhere in Brittany the whole year through. It has no special climatic season.

BRIDES-LES-BAINS (Savoie) is near Aix-les-Bains, and is best reached from England via Paris, Chambéry, St. Pierre, and Albertville to Moutiers-Salins, from which it is some three miles distant. Accommodation is good, and much less expensive than at Aix-les-Bains. The *Grand Hôtel des Thermes* charges about 10fr. a day for a stay of a month or so. Other houses are the *Grumel* (9fr.) and the *Baigneurs* (8fr.). There are post and telegraph offices, and English doctor. Brides is prettily situated in the Doron de Bozel valley, and is some 1860 feet above sea level. It is well sheltered on the north, east, and south sides. The waters are used for the cure of liver complaints and gout.

CABOURG (Calvados) is almost as fashionable and expensive as Trouville, with which it is in rivalry. The *Grand Hôtel* there is first class. Considerably cheaper is the *Hôtel Duc de Normandie*. Others are the *Casino* (11fr.), *Deux Mondes*, *Nord*, and *Beau Séjour*. VILLA AGENTS: Cavé, Villa des Marmonsets; and Jullien, 25, Avenue de la Mer. The sands are 7 kil. in length. Casino, horse-races, children's *fêtes*, and other amusements. ROUTE: From London via Southampton and Trouville; or via Cherbourg and Mézidon.

CAEN (Calvados) has a population of 45,000 and interesting sights. Numerous English tourists visit it in the summer.

CANNES.

The town and the environs are rich in historical associations, in quaint architecture, and in charming, wooded country. Communication with the whole of France, and with the Norman coast in its best stretches, is easier than from any other inland town. Steamer daily to Havre. HOTELS: *Angleterre* (from 13fr.), *Espagne* (11fr.), *France* (9fr.), *Moderne*, *Place Royale*, *Victoria* (in the Place St. Pierre). PENSION: Mlle. Sotter, 40, rue St. Gabriel.

CALVARIES.—Brittany abounds with them. All lie west of St. Malo, and most are reached by the train. Finistère is the great centre for *Calvaires*, and beautiful many of them are. Perhaps the most exquisite are the following: Plougastel, about seven miles from Brest; another near Landerneau called La Martyre; still another at Guimillau, some fourteen miles from Morlaix, and at St. Thégonnec, near Roscoff. One can visit all from Roscoff.

CANCALE (Ille et Vilaine) has no attraction for anyone but a few French artists who visit it much for the same reason as English artists frequent Brixham. Four hotels exist, where oysters are freely consumed; but many very nice small houses characterise this rather inaccessible fishing village. A public vehicle conveys from the station of La Gouesnière-Cancale six miles away, a station between Dol and St. Servan, but there is also a train service between St. Malo, Paramé, St. Colomb, and Cancale. The roads from understand a marine and figure artist being enraptured with Cancale, as was Feyen-Perrin, whose exquisite pictures have artistically created it. But for anyone else—well, after one day, they will cry enough. The sands are slime, and the oysters are not in season until October.

CANNES (Alpes Maritimes), a fashionable winter resort on the Riviera, had only a population of 3000 when Lord Brougham first visited it in 1834. Now its permanent population is between 25,000 and 35,000, and its winter visitors number about 15,000. CLIMATE: Dry, mild, and sunny. Mean temperature for November, 52; December, 46; January, 48; February, 49; March, 51; and April, 55° Fahr. Cannes is slightly warmer than Nice, though decidedly cooler than Mentone or San Remo. It is a very bracing place, but considerably exposed to wind; and is visited by rain on about fifty days during the six months of the season, as compared with the thirty rainy days at Nice. Though the prevailing wind is easterly, the mistral is here frequent and very troublesome; more so, indeed, than at any point farther east, and in March this wind is apt to be accompanied by torrential rains. Though, in common with the Provençal and Ligurian coast as a whole, Cannes possesses a climate which is thoroughly enjoyable by the strong and healthy, and admirably beneficial to large classes of sufferers from various ailments, it has been frequently found to possess also the curious property of inducing hæmorrhage in cases where a tendency to that complication, in any of its forms, may exist. A very useful change of climate from Cannes, recommended to any who find the sea air there too strong, is to the picturesque old town of Grasse, situated among the hills, twelve miles to the north, and

1000 feet above the sea level. Grasse is fairly well sheltered and very sunny; but, on account of its elevation, is somewhat colder than Cannes. It rejoices in the entire absence of mosquitoes—a great advantage in early autumn over the resorts upon the coast. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Christ Church, St. Paul's, St. George's, and Holy Trinity. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL: Mr. John Taylor, 46, Rue de Fréjus: U.S.A. CONSUL: 36, Rue d'Antibes. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Battersby, Bright, Douty, Gimner, Carr, Sanders, and MacDougall. AMUSEMENTS: Golf (at La Napoule, *Hotel des Bains*), tennis (at the *Metropole, Beausite*, and other hotels), yachting, carnival *fêtes*, &c.; open-air concerts, *Gallia Hotel* Theatre, &c. CLUBS: Cercle Nautique, and the Union. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 3, Rue de la Gare. BANKER and VILLA AGENT: Mr. John Taylor, 46, Rue de Fréjus. NEWSPAPER: *Indicateur de Cannes* (list of visitors). HOTELS: *Metropole* (a Gordon house), at Cannes-Eden; on the slope, *Gallia* (from 17fr.), *Anglais, Prince de Galles, Californie, Mont Fleuri, Provence*, &c. (from about 12fr.); east side of the town, *Grand* (from 16fr.), *Grey et d'Albion* (from 11fr.); at the west side, *Parc, Beausite Continental, Neva* (8fr.), *Helder, Landres* (9fr.), *Bellevue* (10fr.). PENSIONS: *Orangers* (7fr.), *Villa Donat-Rose, Villa Rey* (6fr.), *Villa des Lilas* (8fr.), *Villa Campestra* (7fr.). The excursions in the neighbourhood are excellent, and the Lerins Isles and Esterel Mountains afford many a pleasant day to exploring wanderers; while Grasse, where the hill slopes are covered with flowers for the perfume industry there, is not only interesting for a day's outing, but as a season resort for those who find the air of Cannes unsuitable, and it is so for many people, including those who suffer from diseases of the nervous system.

CAP D'AIL is between Beaulieu and Monte Carlo, and used to be called La Turbie-sur-Mer. Rock, bare and barren, except for a few straggling pines, is the background of this, the snuggest spot on the Riviera; and there is not a single break in it from Villefranche to Menton, while its height is over 1500 feet, and at Cap d'Ail this mountain protection in places rises sheer from the sea. The bare rock above looks, and is, hot, and every inch of soil below is rich in tropical vegetation. Hundreds of visitors pass through this favoured spot every winter, but see little or nothing of it, for from the train it is only possible to catch glimpses of the Mediterranean, as tunnels are even more frequent than on the Gotthard. HOTEL: *Eden* (from 12fr.).

CAP D'ANTIBES is between Cannes and Nice, and three miles from Antibes station; it has one good hotel (*Grand Hôtel du Cap*), which is open from November till June. It stands out on a promontory, like Cap Martin, between Monte Carlo and Menton, and has a similar marine climate, dry and exhilarating, but somewhat too exciting for nervous people.

CAP MARTIN.—The *Hôtel Cap Martin* (Mr. Ulrich, manager) owned by an English company. There is but this one hotel, frequented by the best class of English, Russians, Italians, French, Austrians, and Americans. There is no town. Cap Martin is a wooded promontory midway between Monte Carlo

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AUDE
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Narbonne
PERPIGNAN
LERIDA
GERONA
BARCELONA
GERONA

and Menton, completely off the line. Besides the hotel there are a few fine villas. The amusements depend entirely on the hotel, or on Monte Carlo and Menton near by, reached by electric tram. It is more bracing than some parts of the Riviera. The *Cap Martin* is one of the most fashionable hotels in Europe.

CAP VERN (Hautes Pyrénées), 1500 feet, has three bath establishments. Chlorosis, affections of the digestive organs, gravel, and gout are treated. Excursions can be made to Luchon, Bigorre, and other attractive parts of the Pyrenees. HOTELS: *Grand, Beau-Séjour, Richelieu.* Casino. Season, May 15 to end of October. Fifteen and a half hours from Paris.

CASSEL (Nord) is a town of windmills, built on the summit of a hill (Mont Cassel). *Hôtel Sauvage.* It is a delightful and quaint place to spend a few days in, with health-giving air.

CASSIS is a small port between Marseilles and Toulon. *Hôtel Lieutaud.* As a resort, it is suitable in the winter only; living is cheap.

CAUDEBEC EN CAUX (Seine Inf.) is an interesting town and a good centre for excursions. It is situated at the mouth of the Seine, and at the foot of some nicely wooded hills. The *Hôtel de la Marine* is quaint and comfortable; pension from 6fr. to 10fr., for rooms in the *dépendance*, which are preferable to those in the hotel itself.

CAUTERETS, one of the most agreeable summer resorts (over 3000 feet) in the Pyrenees, reached from Pau via Lourdes. The air is bracing, and the scenery very fine. It has mineral springs of repute in the cure of rheumatism, skin diseases, and anæmia. HOTELS: *Angleterre* (from 15fr.), *Continental* (from 13fr.), and *Parc, Paris,* and *Paix* (from 10fr.).

CAYEUX (Somme) is a quiet, inexpensive resort, with a shingle beach, a station of its own, and is a short distance from Abbeville. It is not a picturesque spot, nor is the season a very lively one, although there is a Casino. HOTELS: *Commerce* (8fr.), *Bains* (7fr.). Reached from Boulogne via Noyelles.

CHALLES (Savoie), 880 feet, is a modern spa. The waters are recommended for scrofula, arthritis, lymphatic complaints, &c. HOTELS: *Château, France, Centre.* Season, May 15 to Oct. 15. Nine and a half hours from Paris.

CHAMONIX is in Savoy, at the foot of Mont Blanc (15,782 feet), and at an altitude of 3415 feet. It is much frequented by mountaineers, especially for glacier excursions. During the summer season (the winter one is seldom busy) an English Church service is held, and there is also a Casino, with the usual variety entertainments. Mountain guides can be secured at the Bureau des Guides, near the *Hotel Imperial.* Mules are also on hire for several excursions. The best book on the district is Whymper's *Chamonix and Mont Blanc* (5s.). Route: Via Paris, Geneva, and Le Fayet; the fares by the Calais route are £6 3s. 3d. first class, and £4 4s. second class; by Dieppe £5 1s. 8d. first class, and £3 10s. 6d. second class. The second return fare by the Dieppe is £5 14s. 4d. HOTELS: *Angleterre* (from 12fr.), *Imperial, Savoy* (from 10fr.),

Royal, Mont Blanc, Couttet (from 9fr.), ***Beau Rivage, Beau Site, Mer de Glace*** (from 7fr.), &c. The principal routes between Chamonix and the Rhone Valley are by carriage over the Tête Noire and the Col de Balme to Martigny. A railway, which is constructed from Vernayaz as far as Salvan, will in 1907 extend to Chamonix. TOURIST AGENT: Dr Lunn, Hotel de Paris.

CHÂTEAUNEUF-LES-BAINS (Puy de Dôme), a summer thermal establishment in the Auvergne (*q.v.*). HOTELS: *Grand Bains* (from 8fr.), *Thermes* (from 7fr. 50c.). Reached from London via Paris, Vierzon, Bourges, Montluçon, and Lapeyrouse, to St. Gervais; thence by omnibus in an hour and a half.

CLÉCY (Calvados), in Norman Switzerland. Pretty, hilly country. Bathing in the river. *Hôtel de la Place* (5fr.), *Auberge de l'Ermitage*, Le Vey par Clécy (station, La Serverie-Clécy), 4fr. 50c.

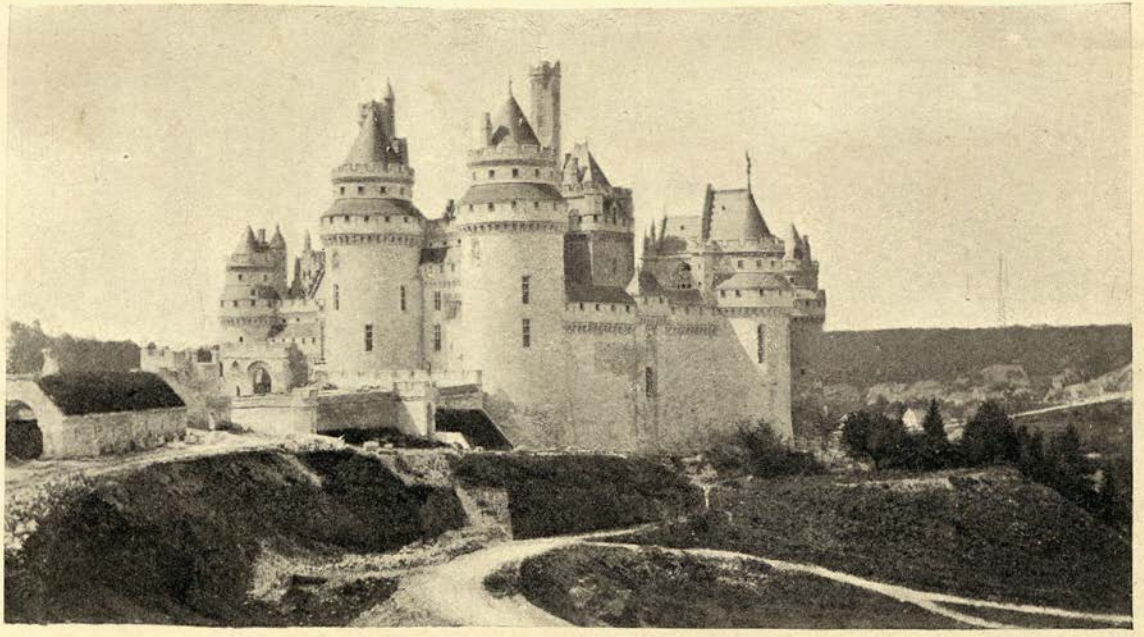
CLERMONT FERRAND.—See under "Auvergne."

COMPIEGNE (Oise) is an exceptionally pleasant place for the end of June and the beginning of July, and the surroundings are remarkably pretty. River excursions are good, and English games, such as cricket, tennis, and golf (18 holes), are greatly indulged in by visitors and residents. The palace teems with interest. For rooms, write to Mme. Caron, 10, Rue d'Ulm, close to the Palace. The principal HOTELS are the *Hôtel de la Cloche* (9fr.) and the *France* (8fr.). The population of the town is over 15,000. There is an ENGLISH CHURCH (St. Andrew's, Avenue Thiers), as the English colony is by no means small, one of the chief industries (hat manufacture) being in the hands of an English firm. A short walk leads to Pierrefonds, its castle, and its thermal establishment with mild sulphurous, ferruginous, and arsenical waters, which are especially beneficial in pulmonary catarrh. The direct route from London to Compiègne is via Dover and Calais (or Folkestone and Boulogne) and Amiens, where change. By a slight detour via Creil, Paris is reached, from which it is distant fifty miles.

CONTREXÉVILLE (Vosges) is about six hours from Paris. It stands 1150 feet above sea-level, and is the most English-frequented of the Vosges spas. It is not so lively as Aix-les-Bains, and has only a population of a little over 1000. The season begins a month later than at Aix-les-Bains, which is warmer than Contrexéville. The waters are beneficial in affections of the urinary organs, in hepatic complaints, biliary calculus, diabetes, certain forms of gout, &c. They should not be taken without medical advice on the spot. *Grand Hôtel de l'Etablissement* (13fr.), *Cosmopolitan Hotel* (13fr.), *Hôtel de la Providence* (9fr. 50c.), very good and reasonable, &c. The easiest route is via Paris. A medical guide to Contrexéville, by Dr. Debout d'Estrées, is published by Churchill, Great Marlborough-street.

COSTEBELLE. See "Hyères."

DALLES, LES PETITES (Seine Inf.), is a very nice place. The cliffs, the woods, and many pretty country walks beginning close to the sea make it very enjoyable, and, though hilly, cyclists have found the roads very good. The beach is pebbly, but the bathing is quite safe, and at low



The Château of Pierrefonds.

tide there is plenty of fun on the sands. HOTELS: *Pavillon St. Jean, Bains.* HOUSE AGENT: M. Roger. Reached by diligence from Cauy (July—September).

DAX is a spa (population, 10,200) in the department of the Landes, and is reached from Paris via Orleans and Bordeaux in twelve hours. The waters (brine, sulphur, 103° Fahr.; and chloride) are used in the cure of rheumatism (the mud baths are celebrated), gout, paralysis, neuralgic complaints, and throat and chest diseases. There are several bathing establishments; private baths at the Thermes Salins cost from 60c. to 2fr. 75c., douches from 50c. to 1fr. 25c., and public baths 50c. At the Thermes Baignots the prices are, respectively, 50c. to 2fr. 50c., 50c. to 1fr. 25c., and 50c. At the Thermes de Dax the prices are lower, and mud baths cost from 50c. to 2fr. HOTELS: *Grand Hotel des Thermes* (from 10fr.), *Paix* (from 7fr.), *Europe*, and *Nord;* rooms and board can be also obtained at the Thermes Baignots at from 6fr., and at the Thermes Séris at from 5fr. a day, including treatment. The bathing season lasts all the year; prices are lowest in summer. The doctors are Larauza, Delmas (speaks English), Bourretère, Marat, and Labatat.

DIEPPE.—A most popular, fashionable seaside resort, crowded during the high season with both French and English bathers. Very bracing air, a shingle beach, a Casino with a great deal of gaiety in July, August, and September; a picturesque town, with front and promenade laid out in up-to-date fashion; good excursions, golf links and tennis are the attractions. The *Royal*—a Gordon hotel—is the best. The *Hôtel des Familles* is a family house, charging from 10fr. to 12fr. a day. Others: *Paris* (from 12fr.), *Normandie* (6fr.), *Commerce*, in the market-place (8fr.). PENSIONS: Mme. Michel, 59, rue Gambetta; Mlles. Brau, 32, rue Gambetta; *Villa Hirondelle*, 40, rue Aguado; Mme. Edmeston, 1, rue Asseline; the *English Boarding-house* (Mrs Buckland), Rue Toustain; Mme. Aniel, 22, rue Général Chauzy. For houses and flats apply to Mr Brau, Grande Rue. A few English families reside at Dieppe all the year. BANK: F. Chapman.

DINAN (Côtes du Nord) is a quiet, ancient Breton town, very quaint, very picturesque, with cheaper living than in many French towns; with a fair sized English colony, an English church, and an English banker. Life may be spent there very quietly and enjoyably, much the same as in a small English provincial town. On the high ground, overlooking the ancient town, where most of the English reside, it is healthy and not hot. The air is pure, mild, and moderately bracing. Mr J. Le Cocq, English Bank, acts as house agent. Rents are not high. Very good cycling roads. Boating on the river Rance. Fishing. English clubs; golf links; tennis courts. Mineral waters suited to neurasthenia. English Church. HOTELS: *Bretagne, Poste, Paris.* PENSIONS: Mme. St. Gal, Bellevue les Buttes; and Mrs C. Gray Kennaway, Rochereuil, Lanvallay. GIRLS' SCHOOL: Miss McCallum, Ker Even. A brochure is published by the Comité d'Initiative at 3d.

DINARD (Ille et Vilaine) is not bracing at any time, but in September it is more agreeable than in many seaside places

because it is sheltered. In October and November and in the spring months Dinard is often delightful, the air genial, and, comparatively speaking, dry. Dinard is close in the summer, excepting on the cliffs of St. Enogat, the two being absolutely associated. Dinard has shade—cliff shade—and trees are numerous in the neighbourhood. It is sheltered from cold winds. Dinard is very fashionable, select, and dressy, especially in August. There is an English and American resident colony of a very good class all the year, and in the summer months it is full of French and English bathers and tourists. Children would find plenty of companions of both nationalities all the year round, but especially on the sands in the summer. Dinard is the most up-to-date resort in Brittany. There are clubs and golf links (both for ladies and gentlemen members), a certain amount of sociability going on out of season, and any amount of gaiety in season, with a Casino to provide further entertainment. English Church, circulating library, doctor, banker and house agent (Mr Lecocq). Rents in summer for furnished houses are from £70 to £80 for three months; in winter, from £4 to £9 per month. The winter climate is mild and genial, and somewhat resembling the Devonshire and Cornwall coasts. Cycling roads fair; excursions good. HOTELS: *Royal*, closed in winter, pension from 16fr.; *Windsor* (from 10fr.), *Grand*, away from the sea, open in winter, and charging then about 12fr., in the season from 15fr.; *Plage*, near the beach (from 10fr.), *Vallée* (from 9fr.), *Provence* (from 7fr.). *Etrangers*, *Michelet* (6fr.), *Mer* (from 5fr.), the two last at Dinard-Enogat. PENSIONS: Miss Fitzgerald, Villa Trianon; Miss Waller, "Le Castelet." ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: *The Breton Briton.*

DIVES (Calvados) is not, properly speaking, a bathing resort, but much visited by excursionists, as it was William the Conqueror's port of embarkation for England in 1066. An ancient town, with a picturesque and very comfortable hostelry, *Guillaume le Conquérant* (from 10fr.). The same station serves both Dives and Cabourg.

DIVONNE-LES-BAINS (Ain), is near the Swiss frontier, twelve miles from Geneva, and at an altitude of 1500 feet. Its *Hydro* (from 11fr.) is well known. HOTEL: *Etrangers.*

DOMFRONT (Orne) is thought to be one of the best cycling centres in North France. *Hôtel Larsonneur*, cheap. Domfront is due south of Caen, a most beautifully situated mediæval town.

DUCEY (Manche), a Norman village near Avranches. Good centre for excursions, quiet and cheap. INN: *Hôtel du Lion d'Or* (from 4fr.).

DUNKERQUE FOR RESIDENCE.—Houses and apartments are readily obtainable; there is a nice English colony, with a Chaplain and Consul; the surroundings on coast and inland are most agreeable, and recreations, both English and French, numerous. The soil is sandy, and the climate dry and bracing. HOTELS: *Château Rouge* and *Flandre.*

ERQUY (Côtes du Nord), to the west of St. Malo. *Hôtel des Bains* (from 6fr.). Off the beaten track. Two *plages*

ETRETAT.

(sand). Good cycling roads. Access: By carriage from Lamballe. The beach is of fine sand. For houses apply to Mme. La Salle, 9, rue de Vincennes, Rennes; or to M. Dobet, Erquy.

ETABLES (Côtes du Nord) is a growing resort, but not yet a fashionable one. The gently sloping beach is composed of fine sand. Pretty country. Lodgings and nice houses are easily obtainable. Etables is reached by diligence (2fr. 50c.) from St. Brieuc station. HOTELS: *Croix Pierre, Voyageurs.* HOUSE AGENT: Mme. Secat, at St. Quay, Portrieux.

ETAPLES (Pas de Calais) is a quaint fishing village. Several artists live there. The neighbourhood is fascinating, but not from beauty. The great salt marsh and its wonderful flora to the north of Etaples and extending to the *plage* of St. Gabriel; the dunes, that continue on towards Boulogne, also rich in herbaceous and, more especially, marine vegetation; the woods between Etaples and Paris-Plage which, though less wild than the dunes, are very enjoyable; and, lastly, the wide stretch of sands, perfect pebbleless sands, within so short a distance of Etaples, say, half an hour on cycles, or in a few minutes by the tram; these are the attractions, apart from the picturesque village itself. HOTEL: *Joos.*

ETRETAT (Seine Inf.) is frequented by a good class of Parisians, who return annually; its white cliffs are very remarkable; it was discovered by artists and writers, who still favour it, but life there is not Bohemian in the usual sense of the word. HOTELS: *Roches Blanches* (17fr.), *Blanquet* (12fr.), *Normandie* (from 8fr.), *Hauville, Plage, Bains.* HOUSE AGENT: Mme. Bas. Prices generally are those of a fashionable resort. Casino; good tennis courts; shingle beach. The village is clean and pretty. (See Mr Henry Bacon's book, "Etretat, Hamlet of the Setting Sun," Brentano's, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.) Reached via Havre or Dieppe.

EVIAN-LES-BAINS (1245 feet) is in Savoy and opposite Lausanne, from which it is eight or nine miles distant. There are frequent steamers during the day. The principal hotel is the *Splendide*, which stands high above the lake. Others are the *Bains* (from 15fr.), *Paris* (from 11fr.), *France, Beaurivage, Alpes*, and *Continental* (from 8fr.). There is a casino, with petits chevaux and good concerts. There are frequent steamers across the lake to Ouchy in forty minutes. The roads, both towards Geneva and towards the Rhone Valley, are good for cycling. It is the coolest resort on Lake Léman, and has the shortest season, June, July, and August being the best months. It is mainly frequented by French visitors for its alkaline waters, and is extremely gay in the height of the season, considering that it is a small town of less than 3000 inhabitants. PENSION: *Villa des Fleurs* (8fr.).

FALAISE, in Norman Switzerland, birthplace of William the Conqueror, and a most picturesque town. HOTEL: *Normandie.* Good cycling roads.

FONTAINEBLEAU.—HOTELS: *Cadran Bleu, France*, good and expensive; *Victoria*, moderate terms. Near Fontainebleau, Montigny-sur-Loing is a charmingly rural spot. It lies

just outside the forest. The inn (*Hôtel du Coq*) is frequented by artists. As Barbizon the *Hôtel de la Forêt* and the *Hôtel des Charmettes* are good, and there are several simple inns, which have been the haunts of the great Barbizon painters. The train from the Gare de Lyon (Paris) takes from eighty to 100 minutes, and the fares are 6fr. 40c. first class and 4fr. 45c. second (return, 9fr. 90c. and 7fr. 15c.); the distance is thirty-seven miles.

FORGES-LES-EAUX, 520 feet above sea level. The waters are very rich in iron tonic and reconstituting; chlorosis, anæmia, dyspepsia, convalescence, and debility are benefited by treatment lasting from twenty to thirty days. There is plenty of shade, and excursions are fairly numerous in that pretty and interesting region named "Norman Switzerland." Among illustrious patronisers of Forges have been Louis XIII., Anne of Austria, Cardinal Richelieu, Mme. de Sévigné, Voltaire, and Buffon. The castles of Gaillefontaine, Fossé, Héron, and Argeuil, and the ruins of the Abbaye de Beaulieu, in the forest of Epinay, may be visited from Forges. HOTELS: *Continental* (about 12fr.), *Mouton d'Or* (from 7fr.). The season lasts from June to October.

GÉRARDMER (Vosges) is one of the very pretty cure and after-cure hydropathic resorts little known in England, but frequented by French, Spanish, and Russian aristocrats, who find it perhaps the most beautiful spot in the Vosges. Gérardmer is 2200 feet over sea-level, in pine-wooded country, with rich and nourishing air. Season, June to Sept. 15. HOTELS: *Lac* (12fr.), *Beaurivage* (11fr.), *Poste* (12fr.), *Bains* (11fr.). PENSION: *Bouton* (8fr.).

GRASSE.—The climate is dry in winter. The town is situated a thousand feet above the sea, on slopes facing the south, and sheltered from the cold winds. It has a large amount of sunshine. It is advisable at Grasse in winter to take morning exercise eastward, and in the afternoon, westward. Warm underclothing and often thick coats are as necessary as in England, and the former should not be cast away until May is out. The climate is agreeable from Oct. 1 until the end of June, and few visitors act wisely in going northwards earlier than the end of May. The neighbourhood is interesting, the surrounding hills being covered with olive trees and flowers (grown for the large perfumery distilleries there). Lemons and oranges are also cultivated in vast quantities. Grasse is twelve miles from Cannes, with which (and with Nice) it is connected by rail. One advantage it has over the coast towns in autumn is the absence of mosquitoes. The principal hotel is the *Grand*, open from October to June, and with pension terms from 11fr. A cheaper house is the *Victoria*, with prices from 7fr. Best route from London is via Paris, Marseilles, and Cannes, £6. 10s. 10d., first class. SEASON: October to June. See also under "Cannes."

GRAVE, LA.—See under "La Grave."

GRAVELINES (Nord) is a town of 6000 people at the mouth of the river Aa, on the French coast facing Deal and Ramsgate. It is served by two railways, Watten-Gravelines and Calais-Dunkerque. From the station one can go by 'bus and

tram to the *plage* of Petit-Fort-Philippe, which is excellent, like most of the North French coast bathing stations. Living is cheap enough, in the hotels, from 5fr. to 7fr. a day. Fishing and watching the many passing vessels are features in the mild diversion of the visitors, and there is a Casino, a lending library, and other distractions of the usual kind. HOTELS: *Casino* and *Messageries.*

GRENOBLE (Isère).—A few visitors stay here on their way north from the Riviera, and find the climate agreeable during May and June. The principal attraction of the town (population, 65,000; altitude, 660 feet) is the museum, and the surrounding country offers many interesting excursions, including those to Bouguéron, Sassenage, Uriage, Vizille, Chapareillan, the Grand Chartreuse, Vercors, &c. Grenoble is a favourite place for summer holiday French courses, the secretary of the Foreign Students' committee being Mr H. Capitant, of the Grenoble University. HOTELS: *Primat* (15fr.), *Moderne* (from 11fr. 50c.), *Savoie* (9fr.). A pension there is 2, Place de l'Etoile (Mme. Monier), the inclusive terms being from 150fr. a month; it is frequented by foreign (including English) students. Many families in Grenoble receive one or two paying guests at about the same terms as Mme. Monier, including Mme. Baron, 26, Cours Berriat; the Maison Bouvier, 4, rue Brocherie; and M. J. Delaye, 2, rue Montorge. The Syndicat d'Initiative, 2, rue Montorge, will send a brochure (3d. postage), in which the principal mountain resorts near Grenoble are described. La Grave (5000 feet) is one of the most interesting centres; there are two hotels, the *Meije* and the *Alpes.* Monêtier (*Hôtel Alliez*, from 5fr.) is also attractive.

GUÉRANDE, CLIMATE OF THE PENINSULA OF.—The climate is remarkably even, and, though stormy and wet on occasions, the porosity of the soil is such that the heaviest rains leave but little or no trace an hour after they have passed over. Extremes of heat or cold are unknown, the thermometer rarely reaches freezing point, and snow to remain is equally rare. It is well known that France possesses, from its admirable geographical situation, the greatest variety of climates in Europe, but all are healthy. There is hardly an insalubrious province in the whole of France, and certainly its coast line is unique. The north-east is perhaps the most bracing in all Europe to be so without being subject to disagreeable and harsh winds, and boasts the finest bathing sands probably in the world. The south coast is the winter paradise of Europe, while the west comes midway between the two, temperate, with heavy rains, yet no mists, fog, or lurking humidity. And it is this west coast Atlantic air, its pine forests, combined with its salt-impregnated atmosphere blown over its thousands of acres of brine pits that make the Peninsula of Guérande among the most salubrious of France.

HARDELOT is a new seaside resort a few miles south of Boulogne. The estate, which comprises the Forest of Hardelot (15,000 acres) and some miles of coast, is being developed by an Anglo-French company; the old castle is to be used as an Anglo-French club. Particulars can be obtained from the secretary, Hardelot, Condette, Pont-de-Briques, Pas de Calais, France.

HENDAYE is the last station on French soil on the way to San Sebastian. It is prettily situated at the mouth of the Bidassoa, and is not unsuitable for winter residence, the climate being pleasant and living comparatively cheap (8fr. a day at the *Hôtel de France* or the *Hôtel Continental*). Opposite, and reached by boat, is Fuenterrabia, one of the most interesting excursions made by visitors at Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz.

HESDIGNEUL (Pas de Calais) 15 minutes by rail south of Boulogne. *Hôtel Verlingues* (from 7fr. to 8fr. a day pension). Sea bathing about four miles off. Within a short walk of the State forest of Hardelot, 1500 acres.

HOME-SUR-MER, LE (Calvados).—The country round Le Home-sur-Mer is very fresh and green, while the sands are most extensive. It is reached from Cabourg station by tram, and although Cabourg races take place at Le Home it is a cheap, quiet family resort. HOTEL: *Grand H. de la Plage* (open from June 15 to Sept. 30). Lodgings.

HONFLEUR (Calvados) is a town of some importance, with a population of about 10,000. As a port it is most interesting, the environs are charming, and the town picturesque, but it is not a bathing resort. The beach is not nice—muddy at low tide—and at high tide the water is yellow and uninviting. No one, except native, bathes at Honfleur. HOTELS: *Cheval Blanc* (from 9fr.), *Dauphin* (9fr.), and *St. Siméon* (8fr.).

HOULGATE-BEUZEVAL (Calvados).—Houlgate is more fashionable than Beuzeval, though they both form practically one village, and there is one station for both. 500fr. a month is about the rent of furnished houses there. It is in every way a very attractive resort, with good bathing on sandy beach, pretty country, and so forth. HOTELS: *Imbert*, at Beuzeval (from 10fr.), *Grand H. d'Houlgate* (12fr.), *Bellevue* (11fr.), *Beau Séjour* (9fr.). Route from London, via Havre or Cherbourg. VILLA AGENT: Lecointre, rue des Bains.

HYERES (Var) has its English season from October to the middle of May. It is the nearest to England of the larger resorts on the Riviera, and is further south than Cannes, Nice, or Mentone. A good golf course, with eighteen holes, in many ways rivals the Cannes links. During the golfing season three challenge cups and many valuable prizes are played for. The place has the advantage of a dry and mild winter climate, which is well suited to sufferers from asthma, bronchitis, and rheumatism. Even milder than Hyéres is Costebelle, situated some two miles away, in the midst of pine woods, and well sheltered from the mistral. Reading Room and Circulating Library (4000 English books), kept well up-to-date. Hyéres is renowned for its rare orchids, ferns, and butterflies; botanists and entomologists should apply for information to Mr. J. Hook, Banker and House Agent, correspondent for Messrs Thos. Cook and Son. The walks on the mountain sides are exquisite. When the sun shines over Hyères it is eastern in its beauty. Its splendid palm trees rival those of Bordighera. In early March Hyères is radiant with the bloom and perfumed with the scent of flowers. ROUTE: Via

Calais, Paris, Marseilles, and Toulon (£7. 3s. first class, £4. 17s. 4d. second class). English Church. DOCTOR: Biden. HOTELS: *Costebelle Hotels, Golf, Continental, Palmiers, Iles d'Or, Metropole, Beau Séjour, Hesperides,* &c. PENSIONS: *English,* and *Mimosa* (at Costebelle).

JUAN-LES-PINS (Alpes Maritimes) is a small winter resort near Antibes, between Nice and Cannes. It is sheltered and quiet. HOTELS: *Grand* (9fr.), *Regence* (8fr.).

JULLOUVILLE (Manche) is a collection of villas, with two hotels. Splendid beach, lovely inland scenery, low hills surrounding; open country, and a little lake. Fifteen miles north of Avranches, five miles south of Granville, and easily reached from Cherbourg. The valleys are wooded. A pine forest is situated a short distance from the sands. Jullouville is reached by diligence from Granville Station (five miles). A Casino provides mild amusement.

LA GRAVE is one of the most interesting excursion centres of Dauphiny. It is 5000 feet above sea level, and is reached from Grenoble by steam tram as far as Bourg d'Oisans (thirty-three miles), and thence (sixteen miles) by carriage. Good accommodation can be had at the *Hôtel de la Meije.* The principal mountain excursions are the Meije (13,080 feet), the Grande Ruine (12,317 feet), the Roche Méane (12,140 feet), the Aiguille du Goléon (11,250 feet), and the Aiguilles d'Arves (11,500 feet). Beyond La Grave good excursions can also be made for Le Lautaret (6790 feet) with accommodation at the *Hôtel des Glaciers* from 7fr.; and Monêtier (*Hôtel de l'Europe*). From Bourg d'Oisans (*Hôtel de l'Oisans,* from 7fr.) you can instead go up the Valley of the Venéon to St. Christophe and La Berarde (*Hôtel de la Société des Touristes du Dauphiné*), at an altitude of 5700 feet, and a capital centre for excursions in the Meije and Pelvoux mountains.

LAMALOU-LES-BAINS (600 feet) is in the department of Hèrault (Avenues) and is reached from Paris via the P.L.M. railway, Nimes and Cette. It is 771 kilomètres from Paris; the first-class fare to it is 86fr. 35c., and the second class 58fr. 30c. By leaving Paris at 8.5 p.m. Lamalou-les-Bains is reached at 3.34 a.m., or in about thirty-two hours. The waters are warm and cold polymetallic 75° to 115°, alkaline, ferruginous, brine, and arsenical. Vapour and natural baths. INDICATIONS: Rheumatism, locomotorataxy, chlorosis, nervous affections, &c. This station being so far south is very hot in summer, so the best time to go is in April, May, or October. It is much frequented by those who know the value of springs for rheumatism. HOTELS: *Grand* (from 10fr.), *Nord* (9fr.), *Bains* (8fr.).

LANCIEUX (Côtes du Nord) is on a peninsular between St. Briac and St. Jacut-de-la-Mer. Accommodation consists of an inn, the *Hôtel des Bains,* accepting from 4fr. 50c. a day. It is reached by tram from Dinard, about eight miles off, to St. Briac, whence ferry. An extremely quiet place, with good safe bathing. Fine sands and rocks.

LANGRUNE-SUR-MER (Calvados).—A quiet resort, with the bracing air characteristic of these parts. Sands. Numerous cottages to be had for the season; also rooms; and accommo-

dation at several hotels (*Terrasse, Grand, Mer*). No Casino, but one exists at St. Aubin and also at Luc-sur-Mer, both quite close to, and with train communication.

LAON AND RHEIMS.—Laon is a most delightful old town, with a cathedral, whose towers are alone worth missing the train to see. There is no cathedral in all France that bears any resemblance to it. Then there is the Knights' Templars Church, built in the same style as our Temple Church in London, octagonal. A grand old gate, the Porte d'Ardon, and the Palais de Justice, once the Bishop's Palace. Seen from a distance the town is most picturesque. In actuality it is a combination of every conceivable style of building, architecture, and period. If you photograph or paint, and like architectural incidents, Laon will occupy you some time; and Rheims being the next station southwards, one can finish off by another week there, though there is really less interest in Rheims, taken as a whole, and omitting its cathedral, than in Laon, to the archæologist. Laon is the terminal station of the Nord and Est railways, and, therefore, a most important junction. An electric railway carries passengers and their luggage to the city. Rheims is on the Est system only. The country is fairly interesting, but not so as to detain one a moment. The interest is concentrated in the towns, and in them alone. As for hotels, they are only commercial (*Hure*, from 10fr.; *Nord*, from 8fr. 50c.; and *Acacia*, from 6fr.), at Laon. At Rheims there are the *Lion d'Or* (11fr.), facing the Cathedral; *Commerce* (11fr.), under the Cathedral; *Grand* (13fr.), and *Europe*.

LOCTUDY.—One of the chief interests of the district is the picturesque costume of the inhabitants. Loctudy is reached by bus from Pont l'Abbé. The scenery is pretty, and less stern or bleak than in many other parts of Lower Brittany. Near Loctudy there are two sandy beaches from which to bathe. Fishing, walks, and excursions are other recreations. The *Hôtel des Bains*, from about 5fr.

LONS LE SAULNIER (Jura).—Saline waters. Well-fitted establishment; Casino, and grounds. Good excursion centre. HOTELS: *Genève, Europe*. Ten hours from Paris.

LOURDES (in the Pyrenees).—The climate of Lourdes is not unlike that of Pau, sedative, moist, mild, and free from wind. It is a good health resort, apart from its miraculous renown, though the presence of so many sufferers militates against it to a healthy person. HOTELS: *Angleterre* (15fr.), *Palais Royal, Chapelle, Grotte*, &c.

LUCHON, BAGNÈRES DE (Haute Garonne), is one of the smartest of French spas (2060 feet), and the smartest of all those in the Pyrenees. The climate in February and March is by no means dry, but not particularly cold, as the town is sheltered. It is frequented largely by Spaniards, Russians, French officers, and society people. It is very gay (June to September), and correspondingly expensive. The casino is open from June 1 to Sept. 30; the subscription is 10fr. for ten days, 30fr. a month, or 60fr. the season. The route to Luchon from

England with the least fatigue, is naturally via Dover, Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, and Tarbes. HOTELS: *Grand*, the *Metropole*, *Bonne Maison*, *Paix* (8fr.), and *Poste* (10fr.), and many others.

LUC-SUR-MER (Calvados) is the oldest of all the bathing places on this coast. Fine sands and good bathing. It is very popular with families. Board may be obtained for from 7fr. Casino. HOTELS: *Belle-Plage* and *Petit Enfer*.

LUXEUIL is a small resort at an altitude of about 1200 feet, and is at the foot of the Vosges mountains. The waters are taken for neurasthenia, rheumatism, female complaints, &c. It is something like Schwalbach as to treatment. Many of the visitors are French, and some English also go there. Season, May to October; casino; the surroundings afford plenty of good walking excursions. HOTELS: *Thermes*, *Casino*, *Parc* (9fr.), *Lion Vert* (8fr.).

MALO-LES-BAINS (Nord) is a Franco-Flemish crowded summer resort, with fine sands, and entirely modern houses. It is reached by tram from Dunkirk. It is not an expensive, or a cheap resort. The sands are good. There is a casino and plenty going on. The air is exceedingly bracing. English Church services are held. A little fresh water fishing can be indulged in. The scenery is that of the neighbourhood of Calais and Boulogne—namely, downs. HOTELS: *Casino* and *Kursaal*.

MALZIENVILLE (Lozère) is eight miles from the station of St. Chély d'Apcher. It lies at an altitude of 2700 feet, and the air is wonderfully pure and invigorating. Though the summers are hot, the temperature never becomes oppressive, and the nights are always fresh. It would be an excellent place for convalescence, and although the village is small, there are a very good doctor and chemist. The country is extremely pretty, and some of the mountains reach to a height of 4800 feet. There are pinewoods, meadows, and an exceedingly picturesque river, with plenty of trout in it. There is no very large town at all near. Mende (*Hôtel Paris*), the capital of Lozère, is within quite easy reach, whence the Gorges du Tarn—said to be the finest sight in the Cévennes—may be visited. The journey is very simple. A through carriage runs from the Gare de Lyon, Paris, reaching St. Chély in about twelve hours. An omnibus from Malzienville meets the night train from Paris. A pleasant holiday might consist of spending some weeks at Malzienville, including a visit to Mende for the Gorges du Tarn, which are worth a long journey to see.

MARSEILLES is not a town one would select for residence, except in the case of business connections or some similar reason. It is a large commercial port of 495,000 inhabitants, and the large number of foreigners are chiefly there for business purposes. The mean annual temperature is 58° Fahr.; the coldest months are January and December, with a mean temperature of 44° Fahr., and the hottest are July and August, with a mean of 70° Fahr. The average annual rainfall is 21 inches, the wettest months being October and November. The prevalent wind is the mistral, which blows on an average about ninety days a year. HOTELS are numerous, the best being the *Louvre*

et de la Paix, with inclusive terms from 12½fr. a day. Others are the *Noailles* (12fr.), *Grand* (12fr.), *Orleans* (11fr.), *Genève* (10fr.), *Bordeaux et Orient* (8fr.). The British consul is Mr. C. Gurney, 1, rue Joseph Autran. There is also a permanent English chaplain (Rev. W. F. C. Gurney, 100, rue Sylvabelle). HOUSE AGENCY (Agence de Location) at 31, rue de la Darse. NEWSPAPER: *Le Petit Marseillais* (daily).

MENDE (Lozère).—See under "Malzienville."

MENTON, sheltered on the north, has a mild winter climate, and is largely frequented from November to April by visitors who spend a great part of their time at Monte Carlo, eleven minutes away by train. Since the hotelkeepers refused, some years ago, to receive consumptives, the town has become as much a pleasure as a health resort, though it relies largely on Monte Carlo for its attractions. It has, however, a tennis and croquet club, and frequent dances are given in the hotels. Two ENGLISH CHURCHES: one on the West Bay and one on the East (see Garavan). Two ENGLISH DOCTORS: Samways, Villa Flavie; Rendall, Villa Palmiers (see also Garavan). TOURIST AGENTS: Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, Avenue Felix Faure. BANKERS: Thos. Cook and Son, Isnard, &c. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL: Mr H. H. Hill. U.S.A. CONSUL: Mr Isnard, Isnard's Bank. AGENTS FOR VILLAS: Isnard, Boglio, T. Amarante, A. Amarante, &c. VISITORS' LIST: *Mentone and Monte Carlo News* (weekly). HOTELS: *Riviera Palace, Winter Palace, Iles Britanniques, National,* on the slope (all from 12fr.), *Westminster* (from 11fr.), *Venise, Orient, Russie, Louvre, Menton, Balmoral, Windsor Palace, Victoria, Colonies, Turin* (from 9fr.), *Bristol, Splendid,* &c. PENSIONS: *Stella Bella, Villa Honoré* (from 8fr.), and above the town the *Annonciata* (from 7fr.). CLUB: *Anglo-American,* 17, Avenue Felix Faure.

GARAVAN is the name given to the east (the more sheltered) bay of Menton. In front is the harbour, to the west the old town, and further west, Menton proper (or the West Bay), and to the east the Italian Riviera, the frontier being near the eastern extremity of the bay. Garavan has its own railway station, its own English Church, and its English doctor (Dr Campbell, Casa Rossa). The hotels—starting from the town—are the *Grande Bretagne* (from 10fr.), above which, on the hill side, are the *Italie* (from 12fr.), in a pretty garden, and belonging to the same proprietor, and the *Bellevue* (from 13fr.); the *Anglais* (from 12fr.), the *Beau Rivage*, the *Grand*, and the *Britannia* (all from 8fr.), and the *Santa Maria* and *Villa Marina* (from 7fr.). All are frequented by English visitors, who are also the tenants of many of the villas on this bay. An electric tram runs from near the frontier along the shore to Menton, and on to Monte Carlo and Nice. As a rule, visitors leave the train at Menton station, whence a tram runs through the town to Garavan. The climate of Garavan is one of the warmest in Europe, the bay being sheltered on all sides except the south. The mean temperature of Menton is 54° Fahr. for November; 49 for December, January, and February; 52 for March; and 57 for April. The promontory upon which the old town is built divides Menton into two bays, the east and the west, and it is the former alone that is thoroughly well sheltered. This

East Bay, Menton.

quarter, known as Garavan, has a climate to itself, quite distinct from the rest of the Riviera. Owing to the stillness of the air and to the extreme narrowness of the habitable strip of level land between the high cliffs and the sea shore, this crescent-shaped bay is regarded by many as being close and enervating. "The eastern bay," says Dean Alford, "is simply a sun-trap at midday. There is no edge in the breeze, no sea air breathing from the waves." The temperature here is some 3° Fahr. higher than at Nice or Cannes, and the air is much damper than at any other place in the neighbourhood, having a mean humidity for the winter months of 73 per cent. The rainfall, too, is among the heaviest on the western Riviera, there being twenty more wet days at Menton than at Nice. The west bay offers very different conditions. Here it is fairly breezy, much drier, and more bracing than Garavan, and is consequently preferred to the latter by all but the most delicate of visitors. A third climate, differing again from both those of Menton proper, is to be found on the small peninsula of Cap Martin, some three miles distant. Here, as also at Cap d'Antibes, farther west, the marine element enters very largely into the climatic composition, with the result that the air upon both these promontories is too highly exciting for any but those possessed of the strongest nerves.

MERS (Somme) is a rapidly growing resort. There is a casino, with concerts and other amusements. The forest of Eu is reached by tram from Le Tréport, which adjoins Mers. A steamer service connects Le Tréport with St. Valéry-sur-Somme. The shingle beach at Mers is more extensive than that of its popular neighbour, Le Tréport. HOTELS at Mers are the *Grand Hôtel du Casino* (9fr. to 12fr., *en pension*), *Bains* (7fr. to 12fr.), *Bellevue* (7fr. to 10fr.), *Petit* (7fr. to 10fr.); the first and third are situated on the beach. From Dieppe, Le Tréport is reached by rail, whence omnibus to Mers (1 kil.). The journey from Paris to Le Tréport occupies three hours by the *Chemin de Fer du Nord* route.

MONT DORE (Pup de Dôme) is very full in the summer, and very hot, though frequent thunderstorms clear the air. The town itself nestles in a high valley among the mountains, the chief of which is the Pic de Sancy, the highest elevation in Central France. Mont Dore is over 3000 feet over sea level, and the air is so rarefied as to produce a sensible effect on the respiratory organs by modifying the oxygenisation of the blood. The air is the finest of the Auvergne spas. It is like Braemar, but has the advantage over Braemar in the possession of most valuable mineral springs. These waters contain arsenic, phosphorus, and iron, and for all throat affections, and especially bronchitis and asthma, they may truly be said to "work wonders." Patients arrive with a bad bronchial cough, and in a few days the most distressing symptoms are alleviated, if even the cough does not disappear altogether, as it has been known to do. It is frequented by singers, who find great benefit there. Hotels are not cheap, as the season is too short to allow of this. It is, in fact, a place where 20fr. to 25fr. a day may be expended by anyone who goes for simply hotel living and treatment at the baths. The *Hôtel*

Sarciron Rainaldy charges about 15fr. a day; the *Hôtel de la Paix*, about 10fr.; *Vatican*, 9fr.; *Parc*, 12fr.; *Tournaire*, 9fr.

MONTE CARLO.—The mean daily temperature from November to April is 52° Fahr. It seems to be very generally agreed, in medical as well as lay circles, that one of the finest climates upon the whole coast is that enjoyed by Monte Carlo. Placed upon a broad terrace, well raised above the sea level, and perfectly protected from northern winds by an unbroken range of high mountain cliffs, this "poisoned paradise" unquestionably occupies an ideal site for a sanatorium. It is 2° warmer than Mentone, with a thoroughly dry and exhilarating air, and, but for the associations, so objectionable in the eyes of many, would undoubtedly have been recognised years ago as one of the first of health resorts. A sedative climate is not often to be met with upon the Riviera. One of the few examples of this type may, however, be found in the dip between Monte Carlo and Monaco, at the little suburb of La Condamine. This is the bathing quarter of the principality, and is better sheltered from the mistral and from east winds than Monte Carlo itself. The resident population of the principality for 1903 was 15,543, while the number of visitors in 1903 was 1,073,000. Thirty years ago the population was a little over 3000, and the visitors in 1873 were 186,000. The size of the principality is two and a quarter miles long, and from 165 to 1100 yards wide (five and three-quarter square miles). The English season is at its best during February and March, when there is a constant round of amusements on the Casino programme. The cost of living may be exactly what one chooses to make it. There are hotels where the bill may amount easily to £3 a day, and hotels where one can have pension for 10fr.; in the Condamine, that part of the principality between Monte Carlo and Monaco, it is possible to live on less than 10fr. a day. A cheap hotel is the *Angleterre* in the Condamine, where the prices begin at 8fr. a day. The *Hôtel de la Condamine* charges 7fr. a day for a stay of some weeks. Close to the Casino pension can be obtained at the *Hôtel Europe* for 10fr. a day, and its restaurant charges 3fr. (wine included) for lunch. The best restaurants are *Ciro's*, the *Paris*, the *Hermitage*, and the *Métropole*, while the *Princess* and *Ré's* are also excellent. It is needless to give prices. HOTELS: *Métropole* (a Gordon hotel), *Paris*, *Grand*, *Riviera Palace* (reached by electric tram from the Casino Gardens), and *Hermitage* (all expensive). GOOD FAMILY HOUSES: *Méditerranée*, *Balmoral Palace* (from 16fr.), *Windsor*, *Victoria*, *Alexandra*, *Anglais* (from 13fr.), *St. James*, *Savoy*, *Beau Rivage*, *Suisse* (from 9fr.), and *Splendid* (from 9fr.). English Church. English doctors (five). BANKERS: Comptoir National, Galerie Charles III.; Crédit Lyonnais, opposite the *Hermitage Hotel*. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL: J. W. Keogh. ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: *Daily Telegram* (from January to April), price 10c.

MONTLOUIS (Eastern Pyrenees), a little town 5280 feet above sea level, is reached from Villefranche-de-Conflent (the same station for Vernet-les-Bains), the journey being made either by the public diligence or private carriage (25fr. to 30fr.).

The distance from Villefranche is eighteen and a half miles, and the road winds up the magnificent valley of the Tet. An electric railway is now being made to the Spanish frontier, and will be in working order as far as Montlouis in two years' time. Montlouis can be reached easily from Barcelona. The train should be taken as far as Ripoll, and the rest of the journey completed by diligence—60km. to Puigcerda (the frontier town), and from thence 20km. Montlouis itself is a small town, completely surrounded by fortifications of the seventeenth century. The air is wonderful, as might be expected, and the scenery magnificent. The *Hôtel de France* is simple, but good, and the food most abundant. An excellent room, with a splendid view of the mountains, can be obtained for 11fr. a day *en pension*, with everything included; smaller rooms can be had for 7fr. a day. No one could be kinder and more anxious to do everything possible for the comfort of his guests than the manager, M. Arnaudiés. Beautiful excursions can be made in the neighbouring forests, either by carriage or on foot, and for those who prefer walking there is an unending variety of expeditions. The views of the snowy Pyrenees is superb. The season begins about the middle of June, and lasts till the middle of September. It is never too hot, and when it rains is distinctly cool. The climate is a thoroughly invigorating one.

MONTMIRAIL (Vaucluse) has three springs with differing (mild) properties, which are beneficial in affections of the respiratory organs, lymphatism, rheumatism, chlorosis, and complaints resulting from it. Accommodation is supplied by the bath establishment. Season June 1 to Oct. 1. Fine scenery. Station at Orange. Fifteen hours from Paris.

MORLAIX (Finistère) is very agreeable for staying in some time, as it has a mild, genial climate, and is especially attractive to an artist or lover of architecture. The immediate surroundings are enchanting: hill, dale, river, and wild expanses of heath, and superb roads for cycling or driving. Nine miles off is the little bathing place of Locquirec (besides many others), with fine sands and an hotel. A *diligence* runs between the two. HOTELS at Morlaix: *Europe*, *Provence* (9fr.), *Bozzelec* (6fr. 50c. pension).

MORTAIN (Manche) is a pleasant little place for a short sojourn. The town is picturesquely situated inland and on a hill, and contains some interesting architecture. HOTEL: *Poste*.

NICE, the largest of the Riviera winter resorts (pop. 106,000), has a mean temperature of 54° Fahr. for November, 48 for December, 47 for January, 46 for February, 52 for March, and 58 for April. The real secret of the reputation for warmth which Nice has gained, and continues to hold in the face of all statistics, lies, *not* in the normal temperature of the atmosphere, or in any certain immunity from occasional winter severity, but is to be explained entirely by the astonishing proportion of brilliant sunshine enjoyed there throughout the worst months of the year. Day after day, often for weeks in

succession, the sun will traverse a sky clear as crystal and cloudless from dawn to sunset, shining with a radiant brilliancy and penetrating power seldom known, even at the best seasons of the year, in northern climes. Torquay is the sunniest spot in the south of England, and for the six months from November to April can boast of an average of nearly 600 hours of sunshine. At Nice and along the Riviera generally, however, the average during the same period is about 1200 hours. That the thermometer in the shade frequently registers a figure not much higher than at home is therefore of very little practical consequence, for few indeed are the days, even in December and January, upon which one cannot bask for six or seven hours in a solar temperature of 75° or 80° Fahr. A direct effect, of course, of this wide contrast between sunshine and shade is the notorious "sudden chill" at sunset, so greatly dreaded by invalids of the old school. The time-honoured tradition that at sunset the atmosphere of this coast becomes charged with some mysterious and deadly property will, no doubt, die hard; it is an illusion which is, however, being steadily dispelled by the accumulation of practical evidence to the contrary. The mercury does indeed fall, at most stations on the western Riviera, some 5° or 6° Fahr. in the course of the hour about sundown; east of Genoa the drop is rather less. But many of the Riviera doctors have, for some years past, been keeping their most delicate patients out of doors, without harm, all through the "fatal hour"; and it is now becoming well recognised that, with a light coat or other extra wrap at hand, there is no more danger to be feared from sunset on the Riviera than from the same event in any other part of the world. It is probably correct to say that at Nice we find the most truly characteristic climate on the coast. The air is even drier than the average for this region (the relative humidity during daytime being as low as 60 per cent.), and is, therefore, of that highly stimulating quality usually considered too exciting for all cases of a nervous type. The proportion of sunshine is very large. During the six winter and spring months Nice has an average of ninety-seven cloudless days, whilst London has only twelve. It is the proud boast, also, of Nice, that rain falls there upon many fewer days than at any other station. The fall is usually very heavy when it does occur, but during the whole year there are only sixty days upon which ·01 inch or more is registered. There is one drawback, however, to the climatic attractions of this charming city. Owing to the absence of a closely protecting range of hills, the plain upon which Nice stands is somewhat exposed to the cold north winds in winter, and in spring to the dreaded mistral from the north-west—the scourge of the western Riviera from February to April. In consequence the mean winter temperature at Nice is lower than at almost any other station. At times the violence of the mistral, raising as it does dense clouds of irritating dust, is remarkably trying. On this account Nice is usually ranked among the less suitable stations for lung patients. The suburb of Cimiez, some three miles inland, is, however, better sheltered, and the air there is much less exciting than in the neighbourhood of the sea. The attractions include the Carnival, a Casino,

General View of Nice.

theatres, races, a regatta, tennis, golf, and the usual doings of a fashionable resort. ROUTE: Via Calais, Paris, and Marseilles (£7 14s. 6d. first class, £5 5s. 8d.) in twenty-five hours. BRITISH CONSUL: A. Macmillan. U.S.A. CONSUL: H. Van Buren. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Holy Trinity, Christ Church, and the Scotch Presbyterian. AMERICAN CHURCH: Church of the Holy Spirit, Boulevard Victor Hugo. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Amy, Brandt, Gilchrist, Linn, Sturge, Sillery Vale. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 15, Avenue Masséna (also for banking). NEWSPAPERS: *Eclaireur de Nice*, *Petit Niçois* (daily), *Anglo-American Gazette*, *Barnett's Weekly*, and *Swiss and Nice Times*. FORWARDING AGENTS: Henry Johnson and Sons, and Pitt and Scott. CLUBS: Cercle de la Méditérranée, Promenade des Anglais; Club Nautique, Anglo-American, Tennis, Golf, &c. HOTELS: *Anglais*, *Angleterre*, *Cosmopolitan*, *Grand Hôtel de Nice*, *Riviera Palace*, *Winter Palace*, *Parc Imperial* (all terms at from 15fr. or more), the *Suisse*, on the sea-front (from 10fr.), the *Continental*, near the tennis courts (from 11fr.), *Palace*, *Iles Britanniques*, *Queen's*, *Métropole*, *Palmiers* (from 11fr.), *Cotta*, *International* (from 8fr.), *Barthélémy* (from 9fr.), *West End*, *English* (10fr.), *Grand Hôtel de Cimiez* (from 11fr.), and many others. PENSIONS: *Suisse*, *Funel*, *Busby* (from about 8fr.), *Vergnolle* (6fr.), &c. HOUSE AGENT: Jougla, 55, Rue Gioffredo.

NORMANDY AND BRITTANY FOR AN ARTIST.—Normandy is so rich in certain artistic qualities, and so poor in others as compared with our own country that it is difficult to select the best districts. Distinctly to be advised is Caen, because it is as excellent for wooded landscape in the immediate south, as it is in itself in architectural and antiquarian worth. Normandy is better for architecture in some ways than Brittany. But while Breton towns are, in very few instances "restored," and the old buildings ruthlessly destroyed in consequence, in Normandy, modern dwellings, hideously plain, replace the older houses, so delightfully picturesque. In the landscape Brittany resembles England much more. There are, however, strong un-English features, such as the curious way of lopping trees, the high mud overgrown banks separating field from field, and the peculiarity of the cereals, buckwheat, colza, and maize, all very paintable. In Normandy the fields are not so coloured, the trees are not lopped, though a pollard oak is preferable any day to a natural aspen poplar or ash, the common trees of Normandy. In both provinces are apple orchards to any extent, but generally speaking in Normandy the ground beneath the trees is more utilised and delved than in Brittany. *Résumé*: The landscape is more natural in Brittany than Normandy. Pastures are abundant everywhere in Brittany, but scanty by comparison in Normandy. The "arrangement" of road foliage in Normandy reminds one more of northern Europe, and that picture of Hobbema's in the National Gallery, "The Avenue at Middelharnis, Holland." In Brittany Ruysdael would have revelled could he have only found more water. May to October is the right season.

PARAMÉ (Ille et Vilaine) has the most bracing air of the resorts on the Bay of St. Malo. Cycling roads are, generally

speaking, not good in the immediate neighbourhood compared with the usual standard of French roads. There are tennis courts, a casino, and most excellent bathing from a magnificent two-mile-long stretch of hard sands. English Church. A small resident English colony, and numerous English visitors during the season. For an artist there is little to do at Paramé, but there is plenty of subject and incident close by at St. Malo. Paramé is a considerably cheaper resort than Dinard. A very good hotel is the *Bristol*, with every comfort (from 10s. to 12s. a day pension). The *Pension Châteaubriand* has terms from 7fr. a day. Mr. Cooper-Meese (house agent) arranges for furnished villas. Paramé is sunny in winter (mean annual temperature, 43° Fahr.), and especially agreeable in the spring, when the country lanes are lined with primroses and violets in profusion.

PARDIGON is a quiet place for inexpensive Rivieran quarters in the less-frequented department of Var, where the hotel of the same name, a transformed château, accepts from 6fr. to 7fr. a day. The *Hôtel Pardigon* is situated at the foot of the pine-covered Maure mountains, faces south, and is surrounded by palms and mimosa trees growing almost down to the sea. Pardigon is reached in about two hours from Hyères by the beautiful coast line communicating with St. Raphaël.

PARDONS, IN BRITTANY.—A list with dates is given in Mr Baring Gould's *Book of Brittany* (Black).

PARIS.—For a visit to Paris March is a good month, April a better one, and May best of all. After June it becomes hot; at the end of September it is again agreeable; but it must be added that the shaded open-air life of Paris makes it much more endurable in midsummer than are other European towns, London, for instance. The environs are enchanting in spring, summer, and autumn. PRINCIPAL SIGHTS: Louvre, Luxembourg, Cluny, Carnavalet Museums; Invalides (Napoleon's tomb); Panthéon, Madeleine, Nôtre Dame, Chapelle St. Louis and other churches; Chamber of Deputies, Boulevards, Place de la Concorde, Champs Elysées, Tuileries Gardens, Bourse, Montmartre, Bois de Boulogne. In the environs: Sèvres, St. Cloud, Versailles, St. Germain, Chantilly, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, Pontoise, St. Denis, Sceaux. HOTELS near the principal railway stations: *Terminus*, Gare St. Lazare: *Buffet*, in the Gare du Nord; and *Terminus*, opposite the Gare du Nord; *Quai d'Orsay*, Gare d'Orléans. Other HOTELS: *Ritz*, with renowned fashionable restaurant; *Bristol*, patronised by royalty; and *Rhin*, both retired and select. Place Vendôme; *Élysée Palace*, fashionable, Ave. des Champs Elysées; *Athénee*, fashionable, quiet hotel; *Scribe*, Rue Scribe; *Regina*, large and up-to-date, Place de Rivoli; *Grand, Continental*, both large and renowned; *Mirabeau*, quiet, foreign, Rue de la Paix; *Hollande*, Rue de la Paix; *Chatham*, Rue Daunou; *St James and d'Albany*, Rue St. Honoré; *St. Petersburg; Lille et d'Albion*, Rue St. Honoré, principally English visitors; *Amirauté*, Rue Daunou, central, unpretentious; *Sidney*, Rue des Mathurins; *Fortuny*, 57, Av. Malakoff; *Calais* (10fr.), Rue des Capucines; *Metropolitan*, Rue Cambon (central); *Petiot*, 10, Rue Chalgrin; *West End*, Rue Clément

THE BEACH OF PARAMÉ, THE SEASIDE RESORT ON THE BRITTANY COAST.

Marot; *Byron,* Rue Lord Byron; *Iéna,* Avenue d'Iéna; *Lafond,* Rue de la Tremoïlle, a good English family hotel; *Malte* (from 9fr.), Rue de Richelieu; *Castille,* Rue Cambon; *Dysart,* Square de la Tour Maubourg. FAMILY PENSIONS: *Glatz,* 45, Rue de Clichy; *Bellot,* 4, Rue Boccador; *Morrice,* 28, Rue Marbeuf; *Marlboro',* 24, Rue Taitbout; *Verdin,* 100, Avenue Victor Hugo; *Delasalle,* 100, Rue de Longchamp; *Latapie,* 64, Rue la Boëtie; *Hadamla,* 15, Rue Richepanse; 26, Rue de Lübeck; *Villa Gabrielle,* 3, Rue de Chartres, Neuilly-sur-Seine; *Villard,* 88bis, Avenue Kléber; *Le Tellier,* Rue de Sontay, Place Victor Hugo; *Stretch,* 8, Rue Sedillot (6fr.); 18, Villa Herran, 85, Rue de la Pompe; *Morrice,* 28, Rue Marbeuf; *Lamartine,* 175, Avenue Victor Hugo. FURNISHED ROOMS: Mrs Kirk, 17, Rue des Acacias; Miss Wilson, 3, Rue Pelouze. BRITISH EMBASSY: 39, Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré. U.S.A. EMBASSY: 18, Avenue Kléber. BRITISH CONSULATE: 7, Rue d'Aguesseau. U.S. CONSULATE: 36, Avenue de l'Opéra. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Embassy Church, 5, Rue d'Aguesseau; St. George's, 7, Rue Auguste Vacquérie; St. Joseph's (R.C.), 50, Avenue Hoche; Christ Church, 49, Bld. Bineau, Neuilly; Presbyterian Church of Scotland, 17, Rue Bayard, Avenue Montaigne; Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, 4, Roquépine; Congregational Chapel, 25, Rue Royale. For addresses of English medical practitioners see "Doctors Abroad." ENGLISH SOLICITORS: Barclay, E. G., LL.B., 24, Rue Taitbout; Barclay, Sir Thos., LL.B., 17, Rue Pasquier; Bodington, Oliver, E., B.A., 6, Bld. des Capucines; Denton, Hall, and Burgin, 4, Rue de la Paix; Lammin, P. B., 11, Fbrg. St. Honoré; Lumley and Lumley, 10, Rue de la Paix; Maugham, C. O., LL.B., 54, Fbrg. St. Honoré; Mourilyan, J., 26, Rue Mont Thabor; Saville, J., 23, Rue Taitbout; Sewell, J. T. B., L.L.M., 54, Fbrg. St. Honoré; Valois, A. E., 32, Avenue de l'Opéra. HOUSE AGENTS: John Arthur, 40, rue Marbeuf; Tiffen, 32, Rue des Capucines; F. Arthur, 378, Rue St. Honoré. BOOKSELLERS: W. H. Smith, 248, Rue de Rivoli; Galignani, 224 rue de Rivoli; Brentano, 37, Avenue de l'Opéra and Elysée Palace Hotel. READING and TEA-ROOMS: 248, Rue de Rivoli. TEA-ROOMS: *Ritz; Elysée Palace; Rumpelmayer,* Rue de Rivoli; *Colombin,* Rue Cambon (all very fashionable). The best restaurants include the *Ritz,* Place Vendôme; *Elysée Palace,* Ave. des Champs Elysées; *Paillard,* Bld. des Italiens, and *Pavillon de l'Elysée; Voisin,* rue Cambon; *Café de la Paix,* Bld. des Capucines; *Café de Paris,* Ave. de l'Opéra; *Arménonville* and *Madrid,* in the Bois; *Ambassadeurs,* Champs Elysées; *Durand,* Place de la Madeleine; *Larue,* Place de la Madeleine; *Henri,* Place Gaillon, &c. THEATRES: Opéra, Opéra-Comique, Comédie Française, Vaudeville, Antoine, Sarah Bernhardt, Renaissance, Porte St. Martin, Odéon, Gymnase, Ambigu, Palais Royal, Variétés, Bouffes-Parisiens, Athénée, Royale, Grand Guignol, Gaîté, Nouveautés, Capucines. These are the best. MUSIC-HALLS: Folies-Bergère, Olympia, Ambassadeurs, Scala, Alhambra, Parisiana, Marigny. The Nouveau Cirque and Bostock's are excellent circuses. COMMUNICATIONS: Metropolitain or electric underground railway, tramways, omnibuses, and steamers. Also Chemin de Fer de Ceinture

to various central and outlying parts of Paris. TOURIST AGENT: Cook, 1, Place de l'Opéra; and 250 Rue de Rivoli. CONSERVATORIUM: Rue Faubourg Poissonière (gratuitous tuition). ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS: Daily, *Daily Mail*, 3, Place de la Madeleine; and *New York Herald*, Ave. de l'Opéra. Golf Links at *La Boulie* near Versailles (18 holes), and *Le Pecq l'Hermitage*, near St. Germain (9 holes). Cricket at St. Cloud (Stade Français Club), and Chantilly (Standard Club). POST OFFICES in Paris are open every week day from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m., and until noon on Sundays and holidays. Stamps, &c., are sold at the tobacco shops. Letters may be posted in Paris for places abroad as follows: For London, central offices are closed 7 p.m. and 7.45 p.m., and letters for the night mail may be posted in the special box on the 8.40 p.m. train at the Gare du Nord. See "Postal Rates" (p. 184). CABS: Fare, 1.50fr. the course, with tip of 25c.; or 2fr. per hour; taximètre cabs, 75c. first kilomètre, and 10c. every additional 400 yards. BANKS: Munroe and Co., 7, Rue Scribe; Morgan and Harjes, 31, Boulevard Haussmann.

PARIS PLAGE—LE TOUQUET, a bathing resort in Pas de Calais, twenty miles south of Boulogne. The best hotels are the *Hermitage* (from 16fr. a day) in the forest, and the *Atlantic* (from 18fr.) on the sea front. They belong to an English company, and are tenanted by the Prince's Hotel, Piccadilly; they are in every way first class and expensive, the terms above being the very lowest. The other houses, the *Grand* (from 10fr.), the *Bains* (from 9fr.), and the *Dunes* (from 7fr. 50c.) are a long way short of these in comfort. There is practically no drainage in Paris Plage yet, and some houses have a cesspool and a well quite close together. Good spring water is brought from the chalk hills two miles beyond Etaples, but houses are not bound to be connected with it. There is no town council, or anyone in authority (even a policeman); the post office is also sadly out of proportion for the requirements of a bathing-place with so many visitors, and the Government asks for free ground and a local loan for building one. Mosquitoes in the forest. On arrival at Etaples drive, if you intend to stay at the *Hermitage*, the *Atlantic*, or the *Grand*, which have 'buses at the station; otherwise your luggage will be sent by electric tram. The amusements are bathing (first and foremost) and—in connection with the *Hermitage* and *Atlantic*—golf (a good 18-hole course two miles away), tennis (three good brick-dust courts close to the *Hermitage Hotel*), archery (on special occasions), and excursions (to Etaples, Boulogne, Berck, Montreuil). There are two casinos, one in the forest, and one at the *Grand Hotel*. An English church service (C. and C.C.S.) is held in the theatre at the *Hermitage*. For furnished houses apply to the *Agence Clarisse*.

PAU.—The winter and spring climate is mild and even; some find it relaxing, others not so much so. Annual rainfall, 43 inches; mean winter temperature, 40° Fahr. There is a great deal going on in the way of sports and amusements, and it is a favourite place with English people. Hunting,

polo, golf, dances, tennis, &c., can all be enjoyed there. Delightful walks and excursions abound. Pau stands on a plateau 650 feet above the sea-level, and there is a fine panorama of the Pyrenees from the Place Royale. SEASON: Autumn, winter, spring. Three English Churches and one Presbyterian. Two English doctors. HOTELS: *Gassion* (from 13fr.), *France* (from 16fr.), *Palais et Beau Séjour* (10fr.), *Poste* (9fr.), *Londres* (8fr.). PENSIONS: *Hattersley* (7fr.), *Colbert*, &c. For a list of villas and apartments apply to L'Agence Intermédiare, 10, Place Gramont; or to M. P. Barrière, Agence Pyrénéenne, 4, Rue Montpensier. ROUTE: Via Paris, Orleans, and Bordeaux.

PERROS GUIREC (Côtes du Nord) reached by 'bus from Lannion. Bathing from the sands of Trestraou and Trestrignel. Very cheap accommodation at the *Hôtel du Levant*.

PLESTIN LES GREVES (Côtes du Nord).—Very good bathing from St. Efflam sands. Comfortable accommodation for 5fr. to 6fr. a day at the *Hôtel de la Plage*, St. Efflam. A very quiet and attractive little place. Station at Plounérin, whence omnibus. An English lady, Miss Roberts, "Lancarré," takes "paying guests" at Plestin. Lodgings are obtainable. St. Efflam is situated in a horse-shoe-shaped bay, with fine sands and pretty country round. Wooded valleys run right down to the sea shore, and there are many interesting excursions to be made inland. The walks, drives, and cycle excursions are numerous, while the whole district teems with interest. There is good shooting and fishing in the neighbourhood.

PLOMBIÈRES-LES-BAINS (Vosges) has a good name for nervous dyspepsia, gastralgia, chronic diarrhœa, and nervous disorders. Also for appendicitis. It is a charming spot in the French Vosges, with a good bath establishment, founded under Napoleon III., but some baths there date back nearly 2000 years. Altitude 1360 feet. Waters 77° to 155° Fahr. are *simple* thermal, with some slight presence of arsenic and silicate of aluminium. The surrounding scenery is pretty, and there are many charming excursions. It is not very much frequented by English visitors. Being situated in a deep valley, it is often very warm during the day, with sudden changes of temperature at night. SEASON: June to October 15. ROUTE: Via Calais, Laon, Port l'Atelier, and Aillevillers. There is a good train service, corridors as far as Port l'Atelier. In the season there are through carriages from Paris. HOTELS: *Nouveaux Thermes* (15fr.), *Stanislas* (12fr.), *Hôtel des Bains*, &c. Furnished rooms are easily obtained in the rue Stanislas, and the cost of living in these is much less than in hotels; most of the furnished rooms are in houses to which a restaurant is attached. The cost of baths varies; first-class baths at the *Nouveaux Thermes* and the *Stanislas* are 2fr. 30c., with douches from 1fr. 5c. At the National Baths the prices are from 1fr. 20c. (douche 60c.); at the Bain des Dames from 1fr. 80c. (douche 1fr. 30c.); at the Bain Tempéré, 1fr. 20c.; and at the Bain des Capucines, 80c. Vapour baths cost from 1fr. 50c.

PONT-AVEN (Finistère).—Pont-Aven is not on the sea but near the mouth of the river Aven, within a walk of an hour or so

to the open sea. About fifteen kilos. from Pont-Aven is Concarneau, easily reached, and which is a picturesque fishing town. The *Hôtel Villa Julia* at Pont-Aven is perhaps one of the best known artists' haunts in Europe. The walks around Pont-Aven are inexhaustible. Barmelec is the station for Pont-Aven, and a letter to Mlle. Julia, or to the *Hotel Gloanec*, will bring a carriage to meet any train. A good time of the year for these parts is May and June. During the hotter months a mild sort of cholera is not unknown, not dangerous, and usually only affecting the natives, while outbreaks of small-pox occasionally occur. The English and American artists who congregate at Pont-Aven are rarely affected by these local epidemics, which a little better sanitation and domestic knowledge would entirely remove. The air of Concarneau and all this coast is genial, without being relaxing on the one hand or boisterous on the other. There are no first-class hotels near there, but simple accommodation with abundance of food can generally be had.

PORTEL, LE (Pas de Calais).—A grand religious procession takes place in this fishing village on the Sunday after the Feast of the Assumption (August 15), and attracts many visitors. Portel is reached by electric tram from Boulogne. Beach of hard, fine sand; bathing accommodation is cheap; woods in the vicinity. HOTELS: *Balheux-Destrés, Carel, Gowmay-Richard, Hocq-Dubois*, &c.

POUGUES (Nièvre), 700 feet. The water is tonic, aperient, and diuretic. Casino. Numerous excursions. A very pretty place. HOTELS: *Splendid, Parc, Guimard, Etablissement*, &c. Four hours from Paris.

POULIGUEN, LE (Loire Inf.), is a charming place. It is almost exclusively French, is very full in summer, has deep soft sands, a little harbour for pleasure craft, and plenty of sea fishing. Cycling is good, though not very varied. Excursions to Le Croisic, Bourg de Batz (good costumes), Guérande, La Baule, Ste. Marguerite, St. Nazaire, while the opposite bank of the Loire is interesting. *Hôtel de la Plage*, about 10fr. The best route from England is via Southampton and St. Malo, and thence train via St. Nazaire. There is no regular passenger service all the way by sea.

POURVILLE (Seine Inf.), a small bathing resort, two and a half miles from Dieppe. The beach is of shingle. The air of these parts is as bracing as can be, the neighbouring country charming, and the cycling roads good. The communications with Dieppe are by carriage or diligence, while the *Hôtel du Casino* also sends an omnibus to Dieppe Station. The golf links (nine holes) are on the Pourville road from Dieppe, and in the season are a fashionable rendezvous. At Pourville is a small casino, but for amusements one goes to Dieppe, where all the recreations of a popular resort are found. Pourville, small as it is, is a very dressy place, even to the costumes displayed at the morning dip. PENSION: *Châlet Albion* (from 8s.). FURNISHED HOUSES: Mme. Gutmann (from £50 for six months).

PRADO PLAGE, near Marseilles, is rather exposed to the wind, and, therefore, dusty. There are two hotels, the *Plage*

(from 10fr.), and the *Roucas Blanc*, cheaper and chiefly frequented in summer. A much healthier place on the sea coast, near Marseilles, is the *Palace Hôtel La Réserve*. It is situated higher, and is under the same management as the *Hôtel du Louvre de la Paix*, Marseilles.

PUYS (Seine Inf.) is a very attractive little bathing resort, where the *Hôtel de Puys* (from 10fr.) is one of the finest and most luxurious on the north of France coast. The country in these parts is wooded and very pretty, and when one wants a change from it there is always Dieppe at hand to fall back upon. As at Pourville, one can enjoy the amusements of the fashionable resort without being constantly in the midst of them; it is picturesque, but hilly country for cycling. Trout fishing from April 1 to Oct. 20 (permits at the hotel). Excursions many and attractive. Rooms and cottages are obtainable.

QUIBERVILLE (Seine Inf.).—At low tide the beach is sandy; but high tide only leaves a shingle shore. The air is bracing. Quiberville is at the foot of a valley and at the mouth of a little river. The country round is fresh and green. There are houses and apartments to let at prices varying between 300fr. and 1500fr. the season. Provisions are easily obtained at the place itself. There are plenty of excursions to be made. STATION: Ouville-la-Rivière, whence by diligence (July 1 to Sept. 30). 'Bus also from Dieppe. HOTEL: *Casino* (8fr.).

QUIMPER, a charmingly situated Breton town on the conflux of two rivers. The native costumes here are noticeably picturesque. An interesting cathedral and several churches merit attention. The architecture of many of the houses is most curious. HOTEL: *Epée*.

RE, L'ILE DE.—At St. Martin there is plenty of shingle, exclusively French accommodation, the *Hôtel de France* and the *Hôtel du Bateau à Vapeur* being the principal houses for visitors. Living, for France, is absurdly cheap; but at the hotels 7fr. 50c. is about the full price of pension. The sands are only moderately good, having many rocks and stones which interfere with the comfort of bathers. The air is heavily charged with saline particles from the salt marshes. One must not drink water in consequence; it is bad enough to wash in, and mineral waters should be exclusively consumed at meals. It is reached from La Rochelle station, whence a steamboat service plies daily; fare 2fr. 50c.

RHEIMS. See under *Laon*.

RIVIERA v. SOUTH OF ENGLAND.—Of late years a laudable effort has been made to draw the attention of invalids, semi-invalids, and all who seek mild and pleasant winter quarters to the climatic attractions of our English south coast resorts, in opposition to those of the more fashionable Riviera.

One often hears it asked: Why go to the expense and fatigue of a long journey across the Continent, with all its attendant discomforts, when you may enjoy on your own shores, within a few hours of London, a winter climate nearly, if not quite, equal to that of the South of France?

No doubt there are many who would gladly avoid the incon-

venience of a prolonged stay abroad (entailing loss of home comforts, letters and newspapers two days late, &c.) if possible; and some would even be prepared to put up with a slight inferiority of climate for the compensating advantages of residence at home.

The truth is, of course, that each of the two localities has its own peculiar advantages and its own special defects; and, as climatic tastes and needs differ so essentially, it is well that our south coast resorts are now taking steps to emphasise the fact, at present inadequately recognised, that in some important respects they are far more suitable to certain constitutions than are their foreign rivals.

It may, therefore, be useful briefly to compare the chief climatic features of the two regions.

Perhaps the thought most likely to cross the mind of a resident of, say, Torquay or Bournemouth who finds himself on the Promenade des Anglais at Nice in the early days of November will be that, having come to compare, a comparison is, after all, impossible. The two climates are really not in the same category. The quality and composition of their respective atmospheres differ so completely that a common basis for comparison is wanting. A fine day on the Riviera is not in the least like a fine day in the south of England; it does not give you at all the same physical sensation. One of our fresh and brilliant September days, following an almost frosty night, is the nearest approach to a typical Riviera winter's day; but the thin, keen, desiccated air of the Mediterranean littoral gives one a feeling of sharp stimulation and vivification impossible to experience in the heavier atmosphere of the British Isles, even under the most favourable meteorological conditions.

It is this that makes a change to the South of France not merely a change from unsettled to settled weather, but a radical change of climatic type.

It is a change that by no means suits all. Not everyone appreciates so much sunshine and so little rain. The mean humidity on the Riviera is some 15 per cent. less than with us. One often hears people confess to a longing for a damp and cloudy day. Some, even among those in good health, find that the exciting dryness of the air gives rise to a form of nervous irritation, sometimes causing sleeplessness for a time. To many, perhaps to the majority, a winter spent in the crisp and brilliant air of the South of France is, of course, a delightfully exhilarating experience; but, on the other hand, there is no doubt that certain classes of constitutions require, both for health and comfort, residence in a more humid and sedative atmosphere. In such cases the soft and soothing air of Bournemouth, Torquay, or Falmouth is more truly invigorating than the fresher and brighter conditions prevailing at Cannes, Nice, or Menton.

With respect to temperature, our home resorts frequently claim to be nearly as warm as the Riviera, and in a certain sense this claim may be said to be justified. As is shown by the subjoined table, the mean shade temperature at Nice or Cannes during the winter months is not more than about 5° Fahr. higher than at Torquay or Falmouth; unquestionably this is the feature in which the two districts differ least. Indeed, many winter nights are warmer in the south of England than in the South of France, owing to the prevalence on our shores of the balmy,

soft south-western wind, reaching us direct from the West Indies, and often raising the night temperature to 50° Fahr., or even above; whereas the Riviera, lying as it does completely outside the influence of the Atlantic type of weather, experiences almost invariably sharp nights. During daytime, however, the almost constant sunshine on the "azure coast" renders the question of relative shade temperature of little importance. When you can sit in the sun nearly every day, enjoying a temperature of 75° or 80° Fahr., it does not much matter that the thermometer in the shade stands only a few degrees higher than at home. This advantage, however, brings in its train that consequent disadvantage from which our own coast is happily free—the notoriously sudden chill at sundown, a climatic defect regarded as of dangerous importance by all who fear rapid changes of temperature.

Equability is, in fact, our strongest point as against the Riviera, the mean daily range there being nearly twice as great as at many of our south-western stations. Falmouth, for instance, from November to April, has a mean daily range of 7° Fahr. only, as compared with 13° at Nice, and Penzance is equally favoured in this respect. It is thus true that one who simply needs a mild winter, without sudden variations, may very well stay at home; but for those to whom a dry, sunny, bracing climate is a necessity, there is no alternative but, early in the autumn, to get clear away from our mist-soaked shores.

Let no one, however, decide to visit the Riviera under the impression that there he will be quite beyond the reach of winter. At some time between the middle of December and the end of January he will in all probability be called upon to endure perhaps half a dozen truly wintry days—days of biting wind, with a few degrees of frost, and possibly a slight fall of snow. But he will be consoled by the certainty that such conditions cannot last, that in a day or two the hot sun will again shine in a cloudless sky.

By far the most serious defect in the climate of the Sunny South is, not its liability to an occasional cold snap, but its windiness. All through the autumn and early winter calm days are the rule; a breeze is quite exceptional; but from January to April strong gusts of wind, at times attaining the force of half a gale, and raising most irritating clouds of dust, blow from about 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. on three or four days per week. When the direction of the wind is from the north-west it is known as the mistral; when from the north as the bise. The mistral is perhaps the more violent of the two. Menton, Nice, Cannes, and Hyères suffer from the mistral in an increasing degree in the order named. Bordighera and San Remo are usually beyond its reach, but these latter, with Alassio in particular, are subject to a troublesome easterly wind that is nearly as bad. The temperature of these winds is generally fresh, but seldom really cold as we reckon cold in England; and the mornings and evenings throughout late winter and spring are perfectly enjoyable.

As regards rainfall, from November to April inclusive in the south of England rain falls on about fifteen days per month, in the South of France during the same period on about six days per month. There is no great difference in the amount that falls, but the same quantity descends in considerably less time on the Riviera than it does with us.

Storms there are remarkably infrequent; two or three during the whole season are all that may be expected. Usually, whilst rain falls there is little or no wind. And fog, of course, is a phenomenon that has never been seen.

To sum up the respective merits of the two coasts, it may fairly be said that the winter climate of the Riviera is slightly warmer and much sunnier and drier than the south coast of England; but, on the other hand, in the matter of equability of temperature and comparative freedom from spring wind and dust, the advantage undeniably rests with us.

The following table of mean shade temperature shows how very favourably some of our warmest stations compare in this respect with their rivals 500 miles further south, and brings to light the little-known fact that in the month of December both Falmouth and Penzance are warmer than Cannes.

	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.
Bournemouth	48	42	40	40	43	48
Torquay.....	47	43	43	43	44	48
Falmouth	49	47	45	44	45	50
Penzance	50	47	46	44	45	50
Nice	54	48	47	46	52	58
Cannes	52	46	48	49	51	55
Menton	54	49	49	49	52	57

ROCAMADOUR is a quaint little town, looking like a picture of a bygone age. It is situated in the department of Lot, and is some two and a half miles from its railway station on the Paris-Toulouse line. The church is its principal attraction, and is situated halfway up the height, and reached from the bottom by 216 steps, and from the top by a steep Way of the Cross. It is composed of seven separate chapels, grouped round each other, in the principal of which the original statue, carved by Zachary, is exposed. In the early and middle ages, Rocamadour was one of the principal pilgrimages of France, and, therefore, did not escape the Huguenots' vengeance, or the revolutionist's sacrilege. HOTELS: *Ste. Marie*, and *Grand Soleil*.

ROCHELLE, LA, has a good winter climate, like all the west coast of France, and is remarkably healthy. Living is not dear, as the products of the soil are here so prolific. ROUTE BY SEA: Pacific Line from Liverpool (every alternate Thursday) to La Pallice-Rochelle; fare £4 4s. first class. Three bathing establishments, but a muddy beach. La Rochelle is an important shipping port, and, therefore, not, properly speaking a seaside pleasure resort. HOTELS: *Commerce* (9fr.), *France* (10fr.).

ROSCOFF (Finistère).—The coast here is jagged and rock-bound, with innumerable bays, islands, and shore-incidents which prove a never-ending source of delight to French marine artists. The soft influence of the Gulf Stream is here felt in winter and summer, and vegetables and certain flowers which thrive in a marine climate here luxuriate. Fig trees grow to an enormous size. Roses bloom ten months out of twelve. No place on the north coast of France offers so even and genial a temperature. Houses are obtainable, furnished and unfurnished; the cost of living is remarkably low. It is essentially a quiet resort, without a Casino or other such

"attractions." The bathing is not very good. The beach is rough. For the winter months, and for lovers of fine coast scenery, for artists and for tourists in search of the picturesque, Roscoff, and the Ile de Batz opposite, with its fishing fleet and quaint types of Breton peasant folk, must prove a mine of pleasure. To the botanist, the varieties of ferns, mosses, and flowers, many of them of unusual types, Finistère throughout will be found an extremely rich field. There is sea-fishing and some coarse river sport to occupy anglers. HOTELS: *Bains de Mer* (from 7fr.); *Palmier*, English-owned (Mr. and Mrs. Messervy).

ROUEN is a healthy city for residence on the high ground. On the quays it is not advisable. The climate differs little, or not at all, from that of Hampshire and the neighbouring coast counties. Perhaps rather more sunshine, and a couple of degrees more of both heat and cold. The French always speak of Rouen as one of the wettest places in France, and Normandy owes to its humidity its perpetual green. However, an Englishman may live out of doors there as much as ever he chooses. Good boating can be enjoyed on the Seine, the banks of which are very beautiful, both above and below Rouen, and largely forest-grown. Educationally it offers exclusively French advantages, with also good music and the best singing. Many people settle in Rouen for a while to study Gregorian music, the church choral services being remarkably fine. There are various lycées and other schools for girls and boys, being the equivalent educationally of our public and high schools. For £6 to £8 a year a day-boarder or *demi-pensionnaire* is received, while the cost for a full boarder is about £40 a year at the Lycée Corneille. Gratuitous courses in French history, geography, literature, and chemistry are provided by the municipal council. For shopping, Rouen is one of the best of the French provincial towns. There are many *cafés* much like the Paris ones, and the Théâtre des Arts is one of the only ones in France whose productions can rival those given in the capital. One steamer plies between Hâvre and Rouen, down the river one day, up the next, which calls at Duclair and Caudebec on the way. HOTELS: *Angleterre, Poste, France, Paris, Victoria, Albion* (the last two from 8fr.). PENSIONS: Miss Bedells, 4, Rue d'Ernemont (from about 6½fr.); Mme. Duval, Bonsecours, near Rouen. HOUSE AGENT: M. Drouot, *Gérant d'Immeubles*, Rue Alsace Lorraine.

ROYAN SUR L'OCEAN (Charente Inf.)—The bathing at Royan is superb, but the waves are rather strong in some of the several bays. The bathing cabins are built on piles, and one descends a ladder. HOTELS: *Bordeaux* and *Paris*, near the pier; *Grand* (from 10fr., open from Easter), at the southern end of the *plage*, in a retired and good situation for bathing, for walks, and view; *Nouvel, Centre*, &c. Hotels at Pontaillac: *Europe, Pontaillac, Angleterre*, &c. The sands are firm and safe for children. There are numerous inlets called *conches*, the most fashionable of which is the Conche de Pontaillac. The town extends about three miles. It is a very smart place, and exclusively a summer resort with bracing air. It is on the borders of a pine

forest covering thousands of acres, a paradise of wild flowers, and affording a delightful change from the glare of the shore. Many charming, solidly built villas. Public gardens. Two Casinos, very fine buildings with grounds. Plenty of music. Plenty of shops. Cycling but fair, though better when Rochefort or Saintes is reached. Machines should be sent by sea to Bordeaux and boat up to Royan. ROUTE BY SEA: From London to Bordeaux via General Steam Navigation Company, 55, Gt. Tower-street, E.C.; every Saturday; fare £2 10s. first class. From Liverpool to Bordeaux via Moss Line steamers; every Friday; fare £4 first class. ROUTE BY LAND: By express in eight hours from Paris.

ROYAT-LES-BAINS (Puy de Dôme) is one of the very important French watering places. Among medical men it is known as the "Ems of France," owing to the similarity of some of Royat's springs to those of the German resort. The waters, which are used, according to their character, for bathing, drinking, sprays, and inhalations, are beneficial to the circulation and peripheral nerves, to laryngitis, bronchitis, anæmia, and general debility, and especially to chronic gout and gouty affections. The cost of baths, douches, and massage is small, varying between 75c. and 4fr. The charge for following the drinking course during twenty-five days is 10fr. A subscription of 130fr. includes the full treatment, admission to the Casino, Kursaal, and theatre during the same period. Hotel expenses need not be at all high, 10fr. to 15fr. a day being accepted at the best houses like the *Continental*, managed by Mr Agid, of the *Ghezireh Palace*, Cairo, and the *Winter Palace*, Nice; the *Grand;* and the *Métrôpole*. owned by Mr Gazenave, of the *Hotel de Hollande*, Paris. Medical men reside at Royat in numbers, among them the English practitioners Drs G. H. and Egerton Brandt, who are at Nice in the winter, and one lady doctor. Royat, apart from its thermal qualifications, is a well-favoured spot. Situated at about 1500 feet, among one of the less hackneyed and most beautiful mountain districts of Europe, there is no place where a greater variety of drives and bicycle rides can be enjoyed through a really rural and characteristic country. The route to Royat is via Paris and P.L.M. railway, thence to Clermont Ferrand (through corridor carriages in about eight hours), where the Royat hotel-omnibuses meet trains.

SABLES D'OLONNE, LES (Vendée).—One of the finest bathing stations in France, with immense sands on which not a pebble can be found, is a town of some 12,000 people, and situated on a semi-circular bay. There is a fine promenade, Le Remblai, along the front of which are hotels and villas. There is plenty of amusement, natural and artificial: the Casinos, horse races, regattas, and *fêtes nautiques*. Excursions in the forest, to the oyster park, tumuli, grottos at Brétignolles, and any number more points of interest reached on foot, by sea, by road behind a pair of donkeys or ponies. It is not dear, like most of the west-central-coast French stations. For children it is a paradise, as the sands are perfectly safe. It is essentially a French resort. Best way to reach it is via Paris, Saumur, Bressuire, and La Roche (Chemin de Fer

ROYAT, IN AUVERGNE.

de l'Etat). Returning, leave at Saumur the Etat, and come on to Paris by the Orléans railway through Touraine. HOTELS: *Casino des Pins, Remblai, Plage,* and *Cheval Blanc.*

SAIL-LES-BAINS (Loire), near Roanne. INDICATIONS: Herpes, intestinal atony, &c. The waters are the richest in silicates of any in existence. They are of value in all skin disease. If this place were known to the fashionable world it would soon rival any of the celebrated watering places. The water is delicious to bathe in, soft, brilliantly clear, with a pleasant natural temperature of about 90°. After a week or two the skin becomes soft and velvety and the complexion clear. It is a very quiet place, without any of the gaieties to be found in more frequented watering places; but the country round is very pretty, and the grounds extensive, well-wooded, and picturesque. Elevation about 820 feet. Reached from Paris by express to St. Germain des Fosses, where change for St. Martin d'Estraux, then drive (three miles). HOTEL: *Etablissement.*

ST. AMAND is in the department Nord of France. Reached from Calais or Boulogne by rail to Lille, where change into the St. Amand train. In writing, put St. Amand-les-Eaux, and always add *Nord,* as there are several St. Amands in France. The mud baths are very good, and composed of mineralised soil. Patients remain from two to five hours immersed in mud, and amuse themselves as best they can meanwhile. The season extends from June 1—Sept. 30. Good establishment. ACCOMMODATION: *Etablissement.*—In France it has a high repute among rheumatic patients, and as it is near to England, it should have a reputation with us also. Environs: Forests.

ST. CAST, LA GARDE (Côtes du Nord).—Smooth sands; woods down to them; rocks; and, inland, charming walks; a little shrimping and fishing. Reached from Plancoët station, where (during the bathing season) hotel 'buses meet the train, and whence a *diligence* runs between the two places. Carriage communication also with Dinard. HOTELS: *Plage, Bellevue.*

ST. ENOGAT forms part of Dinard, and is the parent of that resort. The beach is better for children than that of Dinard itself; the sand is fine and well suited for bathing and paddling. (See Dinard.)

ST. GERVAIS-LES-BAINS, in Haute Savoie, is an extremely pretty place, and has much to recommend it. The village is situated high above the baths, and is most picturesque, with wooded slopes below it and the beautiful Mont Blanc group in the background. There are many pleasant walks in the neighbourhood. The baths are alkaline and slightly sulphurous, and are specially recommended for skin diseases. To those who are strong the walk up and down from the village to the baths through the woodland paths breaks the monotony of a "cure," while invalids can drive up and down in the diligence. HOTEL: *Grand Hotel des Bains.* Mme. Vve. Orset, à la Comtesse, St. Gervais, gives comfortable accommodation at from 8fr., *en pension;* she lets also apartments and furnished villas.

ST. HONORE (Nièvre), 920 feet, has five springs, used in cases of laryngitis, pharyngitis, asthma, and skin diseases. They are stimulating and diuretic. The treatment lasts twenty-one days. Casino. HOTELS: *Parc, Morvan, Bains,* &c. Walks and excursions abound. SEASON: May 15 to Sept. 30. Six hours from Paris.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ is a town of 4000 inhabitants, and there are several English families there in the winter. It is cheaper, quieter, and more sheltered than Biarritz, which is eight or nine miles distant by train. HOTELS: *Angleterre* (from 8fr.), *Terminus Plage* (10fr.), *Ocean* (8fr.), *Poste* (7fr.), *Univers.* PENSION: Miss Pitcairn, Chalet des Pyrénées (7fr.). There are several villas and apartments to let for the season. Apply for list to Messrs. H. A. Bellairs and Co., Avenue Thiers (house agents). They also give information about local servants. There is a branch of Messrs Bellairs and Co.'s Bank, and an English club, and first-rate English library. There are good, well-managed golf, tennis, and Badminton clubs, with tournaments from time to time during the season, and occasionally small dances and social functions. The country round is beautiful and very accessible for walking, driving, and bicycling. A good supply of mountain water has recently been brought into the town, and laid on in most of the houses, and a more efficacious system of drainage made throughout the streets. The golf course, of nine holes, is on the heights overlooking the Bay of Biscay, with a view over the Pyrenees to landward, and Biarritz and the Spanish coast to the left. St. Jean de Luz Station is within ten minutes' walk. Visitors: 2fr. a day, 10fr. a week, or 30fr. a month. The English chaplain is the Rev. C. E. Hubbard. The journey is via Paris and Bordeaux, or by steamer to Bordeaux, and train thence.

ST. JOUIN (Seine Inf.) is reached by *diligence* from Etretat. The *plage* is of shingle at high tide, and of mixed shingle and sand at low tide, and bathing installations are practically non-existent. An inn, which is also a museum of sorts, the ***Hôtel de Paris,*** provides accommodation at from 7fr. a day. It is much visited by excursionists from Etretat. The country in these parts is very pretty.

ST. LAURENT, in Calvados; stations, Molay-Littry and Isigny; doctor and chemist not nearer than 6 kilomètres. It is a nice little place, and quite removed from excursionists, and, in fact, from all life except that of the few French visitors in the two small hotels and lodgings, and the simple natives, who number about 300. HOTELS: *Plage* and *Moulins.* Bathing good.

STE. MARGUERITE, NEAR PORNICHET (Loire Inf.).—The air of Ste. Marguerite is alike bracing without ever being cold, breezy without being stormy. The place is backed up by pine woods. Ste. Marguerite is a resort for adults, the beach sloping rapidly, and the sea suited for strong swimmers, but it is not the least dangerous, there being no currents, no rocks at the bathing place, and not a pebble. Climatically this is in season the whole year round, and you can bathe from May to November. From St. Malo book via Rennes and

Redon to Pornichet. The journey is easily accomplished in a day. In July and August pension at the *Hôtel de la Plage*, Ste. Marguerite, is about 10fr. Cheaper, the *Villa des Fleurs* (6fr. 50c.). There is no Casino, but there is one at St. Nazaire, seven miles off, reached from Ste. Marguerite by train. Golf, tennis, cycling, and excursions form, besides bathing, the amusements of Ste. Marguerite, and English Church services are held in the *Hôtel de la Plage*. There are plenty of nice villas to let, some in a pine wood, some on the shore, and some on the main road. For villas apply to Mr. C. Mercier, Ste. Marguerite; of Mr. Mangeard, aux Couëtes, par Bourguenais.

ST. MARTIN-LANTOSQUE (Alpes Maritimes) is frequented in summer by permanent Riviera residents. It is high and bracing in the mountains. It is best reached from Nice (36 miles) by the Puget-Théniers line. The station is St. Martin-Vésubie. There is a considerable amount of accommodation: *Hôtel des Alpes* (7fr.), *Hôtel Regina* (11fr.), *Hôtel Anglo-American*, and others. And there is an English Church service, for many English permanent residents on the Riviera go there in summer. Altitude, about 3000 feet.

ST. MAXIME-SUR-MER is a pretty little place on the Mediterranean in the department of Var, facing due south, protected to N., N.E., and E., and in part to N.W. (*mistral*). But the mistral does not blow every day. The climate, Dr Biden of Hyères says, is of the stimulating, dry, Mediterranean type, and if the place is exposed rather to the N.W., it is more than usually sheltered to the east. The *Grand Hotel* is good and reasonable, but its site was not chosen with the best climatic or protective considerations. St. Maxime has not advanced to the dignity of an English Church, nor does it claim to have an English doctor. It is approached from Hyères by the Ligne du Littoral in three hours, or from St. Raphaël, which is more convenient, in forty-five minutes.

ST. NAZAIRE (Loire Inf.) is not a pleasant seaside resort. It is an interesting day's excursion, but no more a bathing place than most big shipping towns. It boasts, however, of a beach and a casino. Several hotels: *Grand* (10fr.), *Bretagne* (9fr.), among others.

ST. PIERRE EN PORT (Seine Inf.).—Reached by *diligence* from Fécamp. Shingle beach at high tide, while at low tide some sand is left. St. Pierre en Port is surrounded by woodland, which reaches almost to the water's edge. A very agreeable, pretty little spot. HOTEL: *Terrasses* (from 7fr. a day). Rooms and cottages to be had at small cost.

ST. POL-SUR-MER (Nord) FOR AN ARTIST.—St. Pol is a kind of suburb to Dunkirk, and very cheap. There are some fishing villages in the neighbourhood, which are interesting to sketch, and other good subjects. Amusements are found at Dunkirk and Malo-les-Bains. HOTEL: *Angleterre*. Fair sandy beach. Salubrious air. Station at Dunkirk (two kilomètres).

ST. RAPHAEL is a place of about 4000 inhabitants, and stands on the Bay of Fréjus. It is similar to Hyères as regards

climate, and is, like it, exposed to the mistral. Valescure, a couple of miles inland, is popular with English visitors. The hotels at St. Raphaël are the *Grand* (from 12fr.), the *Bains* (from 11fr.), and at Valescure, the *Grand* and the *Anglais* (both from about 9fr.). English Church service. Valescure lies inland from St. Raphael, and the pine woods afford a variety of walks, while longer excursions among the mountains are easily made. The soil which is of a warm red hue, is highly favourable to the longer retention of heat; and the roads in the neighbourhood, being made of blue porphyry, and not of limestone, do not cover one with that flour-like dust, which is, elsewhere, so objectionable. These winter stations do not claim to be as warm as some others, but this fact, although warning off cases of advanced consumption, has its compensating advantages. Though not in all parts absolutely wind-proof, yet, when once the spring has returned, there are always cooling breezes, which temper the heat that elsewhere is found to be relaxing. The air is dry, bracing, and exhilarating.

ST. SAUVEUR (Hautes Pyrénées), 2400 feet, is near Luz and Argélès. Two establishments. Indications: Nervous and uterine affections, gravel, rheumatoid arthritis, paralysis, and female complaints. HOTELS: *France, Prince, Bains,* &c. Season: June 1 to Oct. 1. English Church service. Thirteen and a quarter hours from Paris.

ST. SERVAN (Ille et Vilaine) holds out inducements to English families who like repose, quiet lanes, old and comfortable houses at low rents, a good climate, tennis, cricket, golf, boating, and bathing all within easy reach. It is built on sandy soil. English Church services with a resident chaplain. Children can be satisfactorily educated there, and some few dozen English families are in all the year round residence. It lies on a natural harbour, and, though possessing a fair *plage*, has no such shore charms as Dinard or Paramé. The Rance is admirable for boating. The distance to the *plage* of St. Malo is inconsiderable, and that of Paramé is easily and quickly reached by tram. The country round St. Servan is not particularly attractive, but St. Servan itself is picturesque. These parts are not the best for learning French as there are too many opportunities for practising English, while the people's language is a Celtic dialect, though they understand, of course, and speak French after a fashion. From the following approximate scale of prices the cost of living may be ascertained: Beef is charged from 8d. per lb.; fowls, about 1s. 8d. each; asparagus, about 6d. the bundle in season; vegetables are always cheap, as also fruit; milk is 1d. the pint; eggs, 9d. the dozen; coal, 1s. 8d. the sack; wood is fairly cheap. Groceries are all dearer in France than in England, the duty when imported from England being 268fr. per 100 kilos. For white sugar you pay 60c. the kilo. Servants' wages are between 20fr. and 40fr. a month, or by the day about 2fr. Taxes (really *contributions*) in France are very small, but if you carry on a trade you have to pay a *patente*, which for ordinary traders varies between 300fr. and 2fr. in the country. You pay one fixed fee, according to the town

you live in, and another proportionately to the rent on the premises used for this trade. ACCOMMODATION: *Hôtel Bellevue;* Mme. Laure, Ker Jantiie; Mme. Pallot's Pension, Maison Mathias. BOYS' SCHOOL: *Château Beauregard.* Holiday courses in August and September at the *Collége Universitaire.*

ST. VALERY-EN-CAUX (Seine Inf.), a popular, but at the same time quiet, resort, rather *bourgeois,* where the sexes separate at bathing time, but *families* can remain united if it is their wish; shingle beach, with some sand at low tide; very pretty country, as all along this coast. HOTELS: *Bains* (9fr.), *Aigle d'Or* (9fr.), and *Paix* (7fr.).

SALIES DE BÉARN (Basses Pyrénées) has not only the richest mineral waters in France, but on the Continent. It is a calm and restful place, with very agreeable walks in the neighbourhood, and excursions by rail. The salt baths are employed for rheumatism, neuralgia, and many children's complaints, such as scrofula and paralysis. It is a winter as well as a summer resort, but the busiest season is from May to November. It is fairly hot in summer, and not cold in winter, the altitude being about 100 feet. The waters are (as the name indicates) salt, and employed for the same purpose as brine baths. HOTELS: *Parc* (12fr.), *Bains* (9fr.), *Paix* (8fr.).

SALINS (Jura), 1200 feet, is recommended in anæmic, lymphatic, tuberculous, and rachitic complaints. It is a good excursion centre. HOTELS: *Bains, Messageries, Sauvage.* Season: June 1 to Sept. 30. Seven hours from Paris.

SOLESMES (Nord) is suitable for a couple of days' halt. Reached via Calais and Lille, where change for Valenciennes, and again change for Solesmes. HOTEL: *Soleil d'Or.*

SOULAC LES BAINS (Gironde).—A small bathing resort fifty-eight miles from Bordeaux, with sands some miles in extent, and situated in the midst of pine forests. Very fine health-giving air. HOTELS: *Marmandais, Océan, Paix,* &c. Is frequented by families from Bordeaux, and is unknown to English people. Reached via Bordeaux.

TAMARIS is charmingly situated on the Bay of Toulon, twenty minutes from Toulon itself by steamer which leaves every hour for a pier off the hotel gardens. For invalids the climate is exceptionally good. Being sheltered from the cold winds Tamaris offers great advantages over some better known neighbouring places. The *Grand Hotel* is comfortable, good sunny rooms, with pension terms 8fr. to 10fr. Good doctors and chemists at Toulon.

THORENC (3820 feet) is reached by carriage from Grasse. The *Hôtel du Haut Thorenc* (10fr.), and *Grand Hôtel Climatérique,* which is in connection with the *Grand* at Grasse, are open from June 1 to Oct. 15.

TOUQUET, LE (Pas de Calais).—See under "Paris Plage."

THURY-HARCOURT, a village in Normandy, on the river Orne, situated among hills and near the castle of the Dukes of Harcourt. Comfortable inn: *Poste.* Pretty, wooded country. Seventeen miles from Falaise by road. Station: Croisilles-Harcourt.

TOURS (pop. 65,000).—The climate of Tours is not unlike that of Paris but rather milder. The autumn is somewhat relaxing, the spring normal, the summer hot, and the winter rather cold, but less so than Paris. But in both places one knows what to expect. The temperature in each of the four seasons is even. The actual average warmth is above Paris, and olives, magnolias, and figs thrive well in the open. The average temperature for the whole year in Touraine is 53° Fahr. An English colony in Tours is practically non-existing. There are always a few girls *en pension* at schools or with families, and generally two or three youths being coached. There is no English Church service, and nothing English about the place. That is, combined with the excellent French spoken in Touraine, a very good reason why English youths and girls who want to learn French should go there. Where English colonies exist the temptation to speak English often overcomes the first desire to acquire French. Good tennis is played by the French residents, the roads are in fine cycling condition, there is music to be enjoyed, and a theatre. HOUSE AGENTS: Maupins, 4, Place du Palais de Justice; d'Estreguil, rue Nationale; Morais, 16, Bld. Bérenger. HOTELS: *Univers, Faisan.* PENSIONS: Mme. Brunswick, 64, Bld. Bérenger; Mme. Fournier, Villa la Pierre, St. Symphorien.

TREBEURDEN (Côtes du Nord). — The situation of Trébeurden is on a projecting part of the land two miles from the coast, facing west. It is some six miles from Lannion, which is the nearest railway station, in its turn reached by a branch rail from Plouaret, a station on the main line from St. Brieuc to Brest, and the last station of importance before you reach Morlaix. The country round is very beautiful. The sands near the village are very fine for bathing. The coast is island dotted. Living at the *auberges* is so cheap that the two miles for a sea bath is counted as nothing by the devotees of economy who find their way to this all but forgotten corner of the world. Moderately bracing, rather the reverse, yet possibly less relaxing than Morlaix or Roscoff. For many it is quite bracing enough. HOTEL: *Plage.*

TREGASTEL (Côtes du Nord), reached by 'bus from Lannion. Excellent bathing. Fine rocks. HOTELS: *Plage, Mer.*

TREGUIER.—The best hotel is the *Grand Hôtel Mallö.* The pension terms are about 6fr. 50c. a day, including cider. Tréguier is very picturesque, and has an exceedingly fine cathedral. It is not exactly on the coast, but on the estuary of a river, where a great deal of oyster catching is done. The environs are most interesting.

TREPORT, LE (Seine Inf.), is very popular with French people, especially with Parisians, who can reach it in a couple of hours. Casino, with a great deal going on. Shingle beach at high tide; partly shingle and sand at low. Many hotels (among others the *Bains* (12fr.), *France* (11fr.), *Calais* (7fr.), and (*Plage*), villas, and apartments. Nice country walks and excursions, the proximity of the forest of Eu being the principal attraction.

TOURS.—GENERAL VIEW OF THE TOWN AND RIVER LOIRE VALLEY.

TRESTRAOU (Côtes du Nord), reached by 'bus from Lannion station. Good bathing from fine sands. Grand rocky coast, and most interesting environs. Cheap little houses are obtainable. HOTELS: *Ollivro, Troadec, Levant,* and *Plage* (7fr. a day).

TROUVILLE is the gayest of all North French coast watering places. It is for Paris what Brighton is for London, only on a different footing. The month of August at Brighton is given over to the cheap tripper and the hordes of excursionists within a few hours by rail. This is Trouville's most fashionable and expensive time. Now at Trouville the cheap tripper is not felt. He may be there in the race week in a weak degree, but is lost in the *frou-frou* of the feminine side of the Paris Boulevards. And, moreover, as Paris is three times as far away from Trouville as London is from Brighton, it comes to pass that the thoroughbred cad has not the inclination nor the money to take him and keep him there. Thus Trouville is the most apparently high-class watering place in France. That it is not so in reality is another matter. Many French people who do not happen to possess the seaside "châlet" or "pavillon," which many thousands do in addition to their other household establishments, prefer Etretat, Biarritz, Royan, Dinard, or Trouville's neighbours Deauville, Dives, Villers, Cabourg, and Houlgate. The best hotels are *Les Roches Noires*, a renowned *hôtel de luxe;* the *Paris*, and the *Angleterre*. The prices are extremely high during the race week. Cheaper houses are the *Beau Séjour*, *Tivoli*, and *Plage*. The easiest way to reach it is from Southampton to Havre by the daily boats of the L. and S.W. Railway. The ferry boats to Trouville from Havre cross several times a day during the season, occupying forty-five minutes. June is the non-fashionable month. In July and August, even baths, billiard-tables, and anything else possible are converted into *logement*, and bring interest to the hotel proprietor. About 20fr to 50fr. a day can be spent at the best hotels. The first Paris talent in light opera and *variétés* finds its way to Trouville, where the receipts at the gambling-tables are so large that the best of *artistes* can be engaged to amuse. The beach of fine sands is superb, and the bathing-boxes are brought down to the water's edge. The country round invites numerous excursions. Golf links (18 holes).

URIAGE (Isère, 1360 feet).—Waters include two kinds, the one being saline sulphurous, the other muriatic ferruginous. Indications: Skin diseases, lymphatic, scrofulous, and nervous complaints, chronic rheumatism, convalescence, female affections, &c. Numerous picturesque walks and excursions. Uriage is a good touring and climbing centre. Casino. HOTELS: *Grand, Cercle* (under the same management as the bath establishment), *Globe, Louvre, Rocher*, &c. Season, May 25 to Oct. 5. Station, Grenoble, fourteen hours from Paris.

VAL ANDRE (Côtes du Nord), a quiet, little bathing place, reached from Lamballe station. Several HOTELS: *Bellevue, Plage*, &c., and a convent taking boarders.

VALESCURE.—See *St. Raphael.*

VALLOIRE, a quiet mountain resort at 4690 feet altitude in Savoy. It is a very favourably situated spot in a valley, surrounded by wooded slopes. It lies between St. Michel de Maurienne whence a diligence plies to Valloire, and Le Lautaret. The *Grand Hôtel* at Valloire is recommended. The pension charges are from 7fr. to 9fr. The diligence fare from St. Michel (on the P.L.M. line) to Valloire is 4fr.

VANNES (Morbihan).—An old-world town of Brittany with ancient walls, crumbling towers, narrow, tortuous streets, timber fronted houses, and a cathedral. HOTEL: *Commerce.*

VARENGEVILLE (Seine Inf.).—A pretty spot, with delightful woods. Rooms can be had, cottages, or accommodation at the *Hôtel de la Terrasse;* easily investigated from Dieppe, whence it is reached by motor-omnibus, taking passengers' luggage, in about an hour.

VERNET-LES-BAINS is situated about 2200 feet above the sea-level in the Pyrénées Orientales of France. It has sulphurous saline waters 45° to 140° Fahr. The indications are rheumatism, nervous breakdown, and skin diseases. There are two establishments, several sources, and plenty of hotel accommodation, the *Portugal, Parc,* and others, as well as eleven villas. It is approached by *diligence* from Villefranche de Conflent, and reached from England via Paris, Limoges, Toulouse, and Perpignan. From Paris it is about 520 miles, and the first class fare is 94·55fr. As a winter or summer station it is equally agreeable. In winter the icy winds from Mont Canigou pass *above* the valley, leaving Vernet calm and temperate, with an even degree of warmth. AMUSEMENTS: Casino with petits chevaux, theatre, reading-room, dances, &c. For artists and photographers it is a paradise, and for those who can exist without golf there are mountains to climb, walks, rides, and drives in plenty, and an open-air riding school, and for home amusements, tennis, rackets, and billiards. The *Hôtel du Parc* is the best for the winter season, and is most comfortable and well managed. It is run on a very liberal scale as regards cuisine and attendance, and at the moderate inclusive terms of 9fr. or 10fr. a day for a long stay. For families who prefer a house to hotel life, there are several well-furnished châlets in the beautiful park ready for occupation at a few hours' notice.

VERSAILLES is one of the most attractive places outside Paris (twenty-five minutes), and there are several trains daily from the St. Lazare, Pont de l'Alma and Invalides stations. The accommodation is good; the principal hotels are the *Reservoirs* and the *Vatel.* Cheaper houses are the *Suisse* and the *France.* There are three railway stations, and one can go into Paris either direct to the Gare St. Lazare or as above. The La Boulie golf links of eighteen holes are among the best on the Continent, and equal to any of our English inland courses.

VEULES LES ROSES (Seine Inf.) is a very pretty bathing resort and a good centre for walks and cycling. It is patronised during the bathing season by the *bourgeoisie* of Rouen and English visitors. Villas are easily obtainable, some of them very good. Rural country, casino, tennis, pebbly beach.

VERNET-LES-BAINS: IN THE CASINO GROUNDS.

HOTELS: *Bains, Rouen,* and *Plage.* Prices, from about 6fr. a day upwards. Reached by 'bus from St. Valéry en Caux. HOUSE AGENT: Levaillant, rue Carnot.

VEULETTES (Seine Inf.).—*Grand Hotel de la Plage* and *des Bains.* Reached from Cany station. Exposed shingle beach at high, with some sand at low tide. Rooms or cottages and provisions easily obtainable. A pretty place. For houses apply to A. Davourie, or J. Challe.

VICHY (Allier) is the most frequented spa in France after Aix-les-Bains and Luchon. Altitude 786 feet. WATERS: Simple alkaline. Indications: Calculus, affections of the urinary organs, dyspepsia, hepatic, and liver disorders; diabetes; gout, up to a certain point, and in the case of strong or robust persons, obesity. According to the state of the constitution the doctors advise a special spring and treatment. Waters are imbibed, and used also as baths, both thermal and cold; vapour douches, and inhalation. ENGLISH PHYSICIAN: Dr. Cormack, who practises at Hyères during winter and spring. *Hôtel de la Grande Bretagne*; a new house, excellent in every way. Other houses are the *Nouvel, Bains, International* (motor-garage), and *Ambassadeurs.* The *Hôtel du Helder* is a comfortable, inexpensive house (from 7fr. a day). PENSION: Mlle Bouisse, *Pension Mireille.* ROUTE: Via Paris and Nevers. VILLAS AND LODGINGS: Agence Poncet, 10, rue Burnol.

VILLERS-SUR-MER (Calvados) rivals Trouville, from which it is only separated by Deauville. Villers is patronised by a fashionable *clientèle.* HOTELS: *Herbages, Paris, Casino.* Furnished villas, a shingle beach, fine and safe sands, a casino, and interesting excursions are the attractions to this resort. HOUSE AGENT: M. Cournollet, route de Dives.

VILLERVILLE (Calvados), being near Trouville, is perhaps a little expensive, though there is a good deal of cheap accommodation to be found. The beach is of shingle. The place is pretty, and appreciated by artists. HOTELS: *Parisiens, Continental, Plage,* &c. Omnibus and carriage communication with Trouville. VILLA AGENT: M. A. Goumy.

VITRE (Ille et Vilaine), a most charming old walled town with a wonderful château, between Laval and Rennes. There are several good cycling roads radiating from Vitré. The *Hôtel de France* (9fr.) is a nice old house, covered with creepers, and in the open *place* near the station.

VITTEL (Vosges).—The diseases treated include gout, gravel, diabetes, dyspepsia, diseases of the liver and kidneys, &c. The waters are similar to those of Contrexéville, four miles away. Vittel water can be obtained of Messrs. Ingram and Royle, Limited, 26, Upper Thames-street, London. HOTELS: *Palace* (15fr.), *Grand* (12fr.), *Parc* (9fr.), *Central* (11fr.), *Continental* (9fr.), and *Sources* (9fr.). There are also furnished flats to be had at moderate rents. The amusements include a Casino, with gambling rooms, a theatre, and a concert room; tennis, and golf. Vittel is most bracing. It stands 1100 feet above sea level, and the air is fine and exhilarating. There is an English doctor. The roads are good, and there are pleasant walks, drives, and cycle rides, but

carriages are very scarce and difficult to get, especially on a fine day. The subscription to the Casino for one person for three weeks is 85fr., which includes a stall in the theatre. Taking it all round, Vittel is in some ways preferable to the better known Contrexéville, which is situated in a hole, whereas Vittel is open, and the baths and hotels are quite apart from the old town. There are about 5000 visitors annually, of whom only some 150 are English; but the management are anxious to attract English people. There is a nice little English church. The season lasts from May to September, the busy time being the middle of July to the middle of August.

WIMEREUX (Pas de Calais). Good bathing and sandy beach for children; air very invigorating, but too breezy for some. Golf links (see 'Boulogne"). HOTELS: *Splendid* (adjoining Casino), and *Manche* on sea front; *Plage*, *Mauricien* (lunch 4fr., dinner 6fr.), *Bains*, all above 10fr. a day; cheaper *Bellevue*, *Union*, *Beaurivage*. PENSIONS: Mme. Rollez, Villa la Marmaille; Mme. Auberlique, Villa les Mauves. Reached by train and electric tram from Boulogne (twenty minutes).

YPORT (Seine Inf.).—There is much sketching material at Yport, and it is cheap. The beach is of fine shingle. HOUSE AGENT: M. Dutot, Grande Rue. Yport, the neighbourhood of which is wooded, is reached by 'bus from Froberville-Yport, and is 7 kilomètres from Fécamp. HOTELS: *Casino*, *Rocher*, among others.

PRACTICAL HINTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—See p. 335.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The train services on the main routes are good (sleeping and dining cars), and, in general, the railways are well managed. A circular tour planned out by the traveller himself may be accomplished on any of the French railways at a specially reduced price, providing the route covers a minimum of 300 kilomètres. The following abbreviated scale gives an idea of the charges:

Up to 300 kilom.	.....	27fr.	first,	19fr.	second class.
301 ,, 325 ,,	.....	29fr.	,,	20fr.	,, ,,
326 ,, 350 ,,	.....	31fr.	,,	22fr.	,, ,,
351 ,, 375 ,,	.....	33fr.	,,	23fr.	,, ,,

A scale up to 7000 kilomètres is established on the above system. *Carnets collectifs* are delivered to parties exceeding two persons, a reduction of 10 per cent. being made on the third ticket and of 25 per cent. on others. On these conditions the party is, of course, bound to travel together. These tickets are available thirty days for 1500 kilomètres, forty-five days for 1501—3000 kilomètres, sixty days for over 3000 kilomètres. The fourth and following members of a family (which includes strictly relations and their servants only) are allowed a reduction of 50 per cent. on the single fare for the journey out and back. The family must travel together and each member is required to sign the tickets. On all circular tours the traveller has a right to alight at any station on the line of route, providing he has his ticket signed at the booking office before resuming his journey in the case of stations not figuring in his *carnet*.

French railway carriages are of a more varied character than those of other countries, and, besides the sleeping and restaurant cars of the International Sleeping Car Company, the different companies have many special compartments with an extra fare. The Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Company, for instance, run fauteuils-lits (a compartment with three seats, which are changed into couches at night) and lits-salons (which have three seats, changed at night into beds); both have lavatory accommodation. The supplement over the first-class fare is (for example) from Paris to Nice 33fr. 10c. by "rapide," and 22fr. 10c. by "express" per seat in a fauteuils-lits; and 55fr. 10c. by some trains and 50fr. 10c. by others for a seat in a lits-salons. These prices are for the busy part of the year. On the Northern Railway (Paris to Calais) the special carriages include coupés (ordinary), consisting of half a first-class compartment; coupés intérieurs, with six seats and lavatory; and coupés-lits-toilettes, with three seats changed into beds at night. The supplementary fare is £2. 18s. 9d. from Calais to Nice per seat in a coupé-lit-toilette. The Eastern of France Railway charges a supplement of one-third of the first-class fare for each seat in a coupé-lit; a whole compartment from Paris to Bâle costs 67fr. 75c. (supplementary to the first-class fare). On the Orleans and Midi railways the special carriages consist of coupés (ordinary), fauteuils-lits (with three seats forming couches at night), and

coupés-lits-toilettes; and on the French State Railways coupés-lavabos, fauteuils-lits, and lits-toilettes.

Luggage: 66lb. free.

Children, half-price from three to seven years.

Customs: The usual articles sought for are tobacco (for every Englishman knows what smoking material is in France) and spirits; in addition to these, the following are dutiable: New wearing apparel, silks, lace, linen, embroideries, carpets, curtains, tortoiseshell, ivory, knick-knacks, typewriters, jewellery, perfumery, sewing machines, tea, soap, candles, and provisions; while entirely prohibited articles are matches, medicines, playing-cards, and cartridges.

CYCLES.—All cyclists on entering France must obtain a permit (60c.) for three months, after which period the Cycle Tax (6fr.) becomes due; motor cycle, double tax. On railways cycles are charged for as luggage. It is an advantage to join the Touring Club de France (65, Avenue de la Grand Armée, Paris), the annual subscription being 4s.

MOTOR-CARS.—A duty deposit of 150fr. per 100kg. for cars not heavier than 125kg.; 60fr. per 100kg. for those above that weight. *Speed limit:* Not over 20 kilomètres an hour in towns and villages. The driver must be master of the machine, and able to draw up at once. Pass on the right (meeting), on the left (when overtaking).

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.—See *Chaplaincies* (p. 341).

HOTELS AND PENSIONS.—Good houses in all the larger towns and inclusive terms can generally be arranged for a stay of five days or more. In the principal towns restaurants are numerous, and in Paris, for instance, lunch and dinner are often taken there rather than in the hotels, which however have, as a rule, excellent restaurants attached.

MONEY.—See *Foreign Currencies* (p. 363).

POSTAL RATES, &c.—Letters, 15c. per 15 grammes (½oz.) inland, 25c. foreign; *Postcards,* 10c. inland and foreign; postcards with correspondence on half the address side are delivered in France for 1d., and also in all countries except United States, Denmark, Spain, Holland, and Turkey, which charge a tax of 30c. for such cards. *Printed Papers,* 1c. for 5 grammes to 20 grammes inland; 5c. for 50 grammes foreign; *Commercial Papers* (*Papiers d'Affaires*), 5c. for 50 grammes inland; 25c. for 250 grammes, and 50c. per 50 grammes extra, foreign. *Registration,* 10c. inland and 25c. foreign. *Parcels,* not over 11lb., 1fr. 60c. to England. *Telegrams,* 50c. (and 5c. per word) inland; 20c. per word (minimum five words) to England. Pneumatic cards (30c.) can be used in Paris.

SEASONS.—Northern and Central France is most agreeable between April and November, the South from November to May, and the South-West in winter (English season) and summer (bathing and Pyrenees season). Paris is at its best in spring and autumn; the mean temperature is 44° Fahr. for March; 50, April; 57, May; 62·5 June; 60, September; 52, October; and 43·5, November.

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

ANSEREMME, near the confluence of the Lesse and the Meuse, is the centre of many interesting excursions, including those in the picturesque valley of the Lesse; the tourist resort of Dinant is connected by train and steamer (one and three-quarter miles). The hotels are the *Etrangers*, the *Lesse*, the *Repos des Artistes*, and the *Bourgeoise*, all with terms from 5fr. The *Villa Beau Séjour* (Mlle. Parent) also charges from 5fr. to 7fr. a day, according to the season; it is only open from early April till October. The route from London is via Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, and Dinant.

ANTWERP is a commercial town of nearly 340,000 inhabitants. For flats and houses, apply to the *Ligue Anvers en Avant*, 9, rue Vondel. HOTELS: *St. Antoine*, *Weber*, and *Queen's*. PENSION: *Kern Loos* (from 6fr.). BANKS: H. A. de Bary and Co., C. de Browne and Co. NEWSPAPERS: *Matin*, *Lloyd*.

ARDENNE.—HOTEL: *Château Royal d'Ardenne*, near Houyet, is surrounded by enchanting woods in a well-timbered park. The river beneath is filled with large trout, and the whole country is delightful for long drives. Being very near to Rochefort and the Grottes du Han, to Dinant, to Hastière and other villages in the Ardennes, there is no more enjoyable place in all Belgium. The château is on the summit of one of the highest of the Ardennes hills. It is a good centre for sport, such as shooting, boating, riding, fishing, golf, and tennis. A private station for the château is a stopping place between Namur and Dinant, where the hotel omnibus meets every train. The château belongs to the International Sleeping Car Company, and is conducted on the most luxurious principles. The management gives visitors every assistance to obtain the necessary sport permits, and in providing tackle and keepers. The park, in the midst of which the château is situated, consists of a well-wooded plateau 10,000 acres in extent at an elevation of 800 feet above sea level. Spring and autumn are the best seasons. ROUTE: Via Harwich, Antwerp, and Brussels. Tickets and rooms booked at 20, Cockspur-street, London, or at 3, Place de l'Opéra, Paris.

BLANKENBERGHE, a very popular seaside resort, yet not expensive. Excellent sands and bathing arrangements. Casino. ENGLISH CHURCH: Rue des Boulangers. Large choice of good accommodation. HOTELS: *Goddéris*, *Bains*, *Kursaal*, *Allemagne*. The pension charges vary between 6fr. and 11fr.

BRUGES.—Within seven hours of London, it is one of the cheapest places for residence in Europe. The Mecca of artists of all nationalities, it has long had special attractions for English families. The best opportunities for the study of art, a Conservatoire de Musique with free tuition, first-rate Protestant

schools for girls and boys, an excellent Golf and Sports Club, where golf, hockey, tennis, and croquet are played with a vigour seldom seen out of England, all combine to make Bruges a very desirable place of residence for English families. Standing upon sandy soil, about 25m. from the sea, Bruges is one of the healthiest towns in Europe, with a climate similar to that of England, but drier. Good houses can be obtained at very moderate rentals, and there are furnished apartments to suit all tastes and all purses. PENSIONS: *Miss Le Marchand's*, 25, Rue Cour de Gand; *Maison Redlich*, Rue du Vieux Sac. The *Hotel de Flandre* (C.T.C.) and *Hotel de Commerce* can be thoroughly recommended. At Pembroke School (C. E. Laurence, M.A.) can be obtained the best public school training for boys and coaching for the Universities, while for girls Mme. Burnier de Lutry's school, on the Quai Ste. Anne, has a European reputation. ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. J. A. Hull, British chaplain); ENGLISH BANK (Rue de Cordouan); ENGLISH READING ROOM (Place St. Jean).

BRUSSELS is one of the brightest and most cheerful near-to-England capitals, and the least expensive. Houses are more on the English plan than the French—that is, small residences as against huge blocks of flats. Brussels is cold and dry in the winter, and the best months to visit it are May, June, and October. Like all cities it should be avoided in mid-summer. Mean monthly temperature: January, 36; February, 39; March, 42; April, 49; May, 56; June, 62; July, 65; August, 64; September, 59; October, 51; November 43; and December, 38. Education of the best kind, conservatorium of music, many art schools. BRITISH MINISTRY: 2, Rue de Spa. CONSULATE: 15, Rue d'Edimbourg. U.S.A. MINISTRY: 2, Rue du Pôle; CONSULATE: 82, Bld. de Waterloo. ENGLISH CHURCHES: Resurrection, Rue Stassart; Christchurch, Rue Crespel; Presbyterian, 3, Rue Bodenbroeck. BANKERS: Messrs. Bigwood and Morgan, 16, Rue Royale. SOLICITOR: T. E. Jeffes, 15, Rue d'Edimbourg. DOCTOR: H Collignon, 24, Rue de la Grosse Tour. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook's, 41, Rue de la Madeleine. HOUSE AGENTS: Jordens Scott, 30, Avenue Toison d'Or. HOTELS: *Bellevue*, Place Royale; *Europe*, Place Royale; *Mengelle*, Rue Royale; *Empereur*, Rue Neuve (11fr. to 15fr.); *Wiltcher's*, Bld. de Waterloo, 7fr. to 9fr. *pension*, very good. PENSIONS: *De Boek's*, good family house; *Mme. Weeckers*, 45, Rue de la Longue Haie; *Mlle. Dresse*, 101, Rue Souveraine (principally for young girls); *Mme. Thévenet*, 97, Rue Souveraine; *Mlles. Tarride*, 94, Rue du Prince Royale; *Mme. Janssen's*, 23, Rue de Joncker; *Mme. Delille*, 22, Rue du Drapiers; *Mortier*, 17, rue d'Edimbourg. See *Schools*. CONSERVATORIUM: Rue de la Regence, £8 a year; school years begin in September. CLUBS: *Anglo-Belgian*, 4, Rue de la Pepinière; Automobile, 5, Place Royale; Cricket and Lawn Tennis, Avenue Longchamps. NEWSPAPERS: *Etoile Belge*, *European Express*, etc.

COQ-SUR-MER, LE, a favourite resort of the Belgian Royal Family. Its attraction is golf, the links (18 holes) being laid on perfect ground. The subscription for permanent members is 40fr. for gentlemen and 30fr. for ladies; for temporary members 20fr. per week, 30fr. per month. All particulars as to tournaments can be obtained from the International Sleeping Car Company, 20, Cockspur-street, S.W., who will forward the full lists of fixtures

for the season, free of charge. Frequent trams from Ostend. HOTEL: *Grand.* Several villas.

DEN HAAN AAN ZEE.—On the tram-line between Ostend and Blankenberghe. Small, quiet, growing bathing station. *Hôtel Du Coq* (from 6fr.) and others.

DIEKIRCH is a pretty little town and a good centre for excursions in the Luxemburg Ardennes. *Grand Hôtel des Ardennes,* with inclusive terms from about 5fr. Reached via the town of Luxemburg.

DINANT SUR MEUSE (300 feet above sea level) is a delightful place in which to spend a few weeks. It is picturesque itself, and surrounded by charming country, pierced by roads, and other outlets by steamer or train. The natural beauties of Dinant comprise the river Meuse and its ever-varied banks, diversified with orchards, precipitous rocks, peaceful pastures, and forests of pine or larch. Its environs with castles and ruins, perched generally at high altitudes over the rivers Meuse and Lesse, the incomparable rock caverns, of which the Grotte de Han-sur-Lesse is the most unique and curious. *Hotel Tête d'Or* (pension about 8fr.); *Institut Hydrothérapique* (8fr. to 15fr. per day). Dinant can be reached by steamer or by rail from Namur.

DORDRECHT is much more picturesque than Rotterdam or Amsterdam. There are many old canals, which make interesting subjects for painting. It is a good plan to take rooms in some small village near, so that one may enjoy the country and be within walking or bicycling distance of the town. There are many farms and small houses whose owners have found it profitable to take visitors, and one need never fear to live in any of the houses, however small or humble, as they are all spotlessly clean. The charges are very low in these villages, and the food is simple but good; milk, butter, and eggs are excellent, and plentiful. In some villages the farms are entirely done up for the convenience of artists who stay there all the year round, and in most of them there is a large studio. Even some inns have studios, which may be made use of by any of the visitors staying in the house. The charge for models is small.

FLUSHING.—Very few people stay at Flushing, though for bathing it can be recommended. *Hotel des Bains,* some distance from the town. It is a delightful seaside place for children, and is very quiet, the only amusement being a band at the hotel every evening of the season. The air is magnificent, and the surroundings characteristically Dutch.

THE HAGUE is the social and political capital of Holland, as opposed to Amsterdam, the commercial metropolis. Its population numbers 226,000, and the town is generally well laid out. Its chief attractions are the Mauritshuis (with famous picture gallery), historic buildings in the vicinity of the Vyver, and the Mesdag Museum. On the coast, two miles away, is the summer resort of Scheveningen. The hotels, which are, as a rule expensive, include the *Vieux Doelen, Indes, Bellevue, Paulez, Deux Villes,* and *Angleterre;* the pensions are the *Boelen* (86, Java-straat) and the *Vereeniging* (from 4fl.).

HASTIÈRE, near Dinant, is a quiet village with the most fascinating walks in the neighbourhood. It is cheap and yet

quite nice for those who do not want luxury. Train from Namur. *Hôtel d'Hastière* (from 5fr.).

HEYST.—Good bathing, but not so safe for children as at Blankenberghe. Hotels less sumptuous than those of Blankenberghe, but an attractive little spot. Railway station at Heyst. Electric tram from Ostend. HOTELS: *Bains, Kursaal, Plage,* &c.

KNOCKE, a few miles north of Ostend. Reached by tram via Blankenberghe and Heyst. Bathing one mile from the village. Golf links (18 holes). Quiet and inexpensive. Fine sea and bracing air. HOTELS: *Grand, Kursaal, Dunes.* Good excursion to the island of Walcheren.

LAREN, a small village, an hour by train from Amsterdam, situated in the midst of a fine landscape country, the painting ground of Mauve and other Dutch artists. Models are plentiful and cheap. PENSIONS: Mrs. Kam, Villa Van Dyck (from 5½fr. a day); Mme. Jacobs (from 4fr.).

MIDDELKERKE, reached by tram from Ostend (seven miles). Good sands and safe bathing for children. Favourite place for lawn-tennis. PENSION (from 5fr. a day): *Villa Jeanne.*

MONDORF-LES-BAINS, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Muriated waters at 77° temperature, and used for bathing, drinking, and inhalation. Affections of the liver, chronic indigestion, rheumatism, and other complaints are much benefited. Bathing establishments, casinos (season subscription, 5fr.), grounds and promenade; good cycling roads. A quiet, inexpensive resort, frequented by visitors (few English) with whom the cure is of importance and amusements are not. Accommodation in various hotels (*Grand Chef, Europe,* &c.), at prices varying between 5fr. and 8fr. 50c. a day *pension.* Reached via the town of Luxemburg.

OSTEND.—Extremely bracing and fashionable bathing resort, though a change has come over it since gambling was abolished. The sands are absolutely pebbleless, clean, and firm; they serve as an exercise ground for horses, for cycling, and for driving. In fact, they are perfection. For strong swimmers a more sudden descent is preferable; but for the majority of paddlers and dippers nothing can improve the present *plage.* The wide *Digue* is a promenade that has no equal, and by an excellent understanding there is not a false note in the harmony of the buildings and their objects. The entire vehicular locomotion of Ostend is quite at the rear of the *Digue.* Not a carriage nor hand cart can obtrude between the frontage of houses and hotels and the curb stones of the sea wall for three whole miles; consequently the *Digue* is always clean, entirely free from objectionable odours, and always an open promenade. In nearly every English watering place and in many French there is a carriage road between the beach and the houses of the front. This is objectionable to pedestrians if agreeable to drivers. The shops on the *Digue* are exceedingly good and confined absolutely to articles of luxury. There are no shops for the sale of inartistic commodities, and all have their windows arranged with that marvellous taste so universal in French-speaking countries. Daily concerts in the Kursaal at 2.30 and 7.45 p.m.; also on the *Digue* (ten to noon), and in the Place d'Armes. Balls daily at the Kursaal. A day ticket at the Kursaal costs 2fr. Subscription, available also for the Casino (a ballroom on the first

floor of the town hall) : 30fr. for a fortnight, 50fr. a month, 75fr. the season ; for two persons, 55fr., 90fr., and 125fr. ; three persons, 75fr., 120fr., 160fr. ; four persons, 90fr., 140fr., 185fr. ; for children under twelve years, 6fr., 10fr., and 15fr. A reduction is made for Kursaal subscribers for admission to the Theatre Royal. Middelkerke is 40min. (45c.) by electric tram from Ostend ; and Mariakerke, 20min. (25c.). Trams run every fifteen minutes, calling quite near the Kursaal. Theatre. Golf. ENGLISH CHURCH : 101, Rue Longue. HOTELS : *Royal Palace* (owned by the Sleeping Car Company), luxurious ; *Continental, Ocean, Plage, Splendid* (16fr.), *Globe, Kursaal,* from 15fr. pension ; *Regina* (13fr.) ; *Royal de Prusse et de la Grande Bretagne,* from 10fr. ; *Wiltcher's Hotel,* owned by Wiltcher, of Brussels ; *Fontaine* (12fr.), *Flandre* (8fr.), *Etablissement Hydrothérapique,* where apartment suites are let ; terms 7fr. 50c. a day, exclusive of rooms.

SCHEVENINGEN (Holland).—Fashionable. The climate is bracing, the sea-bathing very good, the hotels (the *Kurhaus* rather) well directed, and the company, if mixed, not objectionably so. The orchestra of the casino is the best perhaps of any coast town within the same distance of London at home or abroad. Drinking water good. HOTELS : *Orange, Kurhaus, Garni,* facing sea. ENGLISH CHURCH : Services in summer. Tram between the Hague and Scheveningen.

SPA.—1000 feet above sea level. A well-laid out thermal resort, surrounded by woods. The waters are beneficial in cases of chlorosis, anæmia, atony, dyspepsia, &c. The bathing establishment is extremely well-fitted. It has recently been redrained, and the water is absolutely pure. A complete new set of fango, or mud baths, have been put up, which are of great use in many arthritic, gouty, and ladies' troubles. Above all, two years ago a copious spring was tapped, containing an abundance of carbonic acid gas. This was turned into a new section of the bath-house for treating heart troubles, as with the same waters in baths at Nauheim. The old sparkling chalybeates and ordinary fizzy baths are doing as much good to weak girls and women as they did before Schwalbach advertised so largely, and before gambling drove people away from Spa. The country around is hilly, wooded, and sheltered, with walks everywhere. Good music, tennis, and golf. Within eleven hours of London. ENGLISH CHURCH : Bld. des Anglais. ENGLISH PHYSICIAN : Dr. Cafferata, 5, Avenue du Marteau. HOTELS : *Britannique, Flandre, Bellevue, Europe, York, Laeken.* PENSIONS : *Belvedere* and *Rosette.* Prices are not high at Spa, and inclusive terms generally range between 6fr. and 12fr.

UTRECHT is an interesting stopping place, with remarkably pretty environs. HOTELS : *Pays Bas, Kasteel Van Antwerpen, Station.*

VIANDEN (Luxemburg Ardennes), where fly-fishing and shooting can be indulged in. A picturesque village of 1500 inhabitants. It would be difficult to find another spot in Europe where excursions on foot are more varied or more remunerative. The hills are few of them more than 2000 feet above sea level, and easy climbs in every direction lead to belvederes, whence enchanting views of sylvan beauty delight the eye. A dense growth of sapling oak and beech, interspersed in the spring with dazzling patches of yellow broom, clothes the slopes, from out of which start up at

frequent intervals jagged blocks of shaly rock, while the sinuous Our gives a note of animation to the scene. In spring Vianden is especially charming, by reason of the splendid bloom of cherry and apple trees on the slopes of all the hills. Once seen, it is a sight never to be forgotten. Vineyards are numerous, the dwarf species of vine being carefully cultivated by the Viandenese, who, in good years, make many hogsheads of white wine, which, though perhaps rather harsh to the cultivated palate, is a wholesome beverage, and by some considered better even than that of the neighbouring Moselle. *Hotel Ensch* (from 5fr.). Reached from Luxemburg town.

VOLENDAM.—The route from Amsterdam is by steam tram via Brock, and Monnikendam to Edam, from which Volendam is distant one and a half miles. The island is small, and accommodation limited to one hotel frequented chiefly by artists, who generally engage their rooms a long time in advance. The terms are from about 6fr. to 8fr. a day. Marken can also be included on the same visit. There is daily steamer connection in summer between Amsterdam and Marken.

WENDUYNE-SUR-MER, on the tram line between Ostend and Blankenberghe. A quiet, inexpensive little bathing station. HOTELS: *Bienvenue des Etrangers*, from 4fr., and others.

See also "TOURS ABROAD" and "HOLIDAY RESORTS ON THE COAST OF BELGIUM."

HOLIDAY RESORTS ON THE COAST OF BELGIUM.

"O, COME unto these yellow sands," sings Ariel, in *The Tempest*, and "O, come unto these yellow sands" is the invitation the waves bring across the Channel from the whole coast of Belgium to all those travellers eager to find somewhere new, somewhere not too dear, and within easy reach, for the summer holidays. The friendly shores of Belgium exactly fill the bill, for a very short voyage lands the passenger at OSTEND, whence it is only a journey of an hour or so to the extreme limit of the coast on either side. There is no question of its advantages. The North Sea breezes insure invigorating health, with a brain swept free from the cobwebs of fatigue and worry; pleasures are many, and the sands unequalled. In addition to the extra variety afforded by a trip abroad, prices are lower than at many English watering-places, while the extreme cleanliness to be met everywhere and the pleasant friendliness of the inhabitants make a stay at one of the places described below worthy of consideration. To most English people fashionable Ostend, with its constant *fêtes*, is the only place known on the Belgian coast, and few realise that there are delightful holiday haunts to the right and left, with just what the man or woman with a small income and perhaps a large family is seeking. Follow the coast to the east, and you will come to LE COQ-SUR-MER, a favourite resort with Belgians, and their King. As if by magic its pretty cottages and villas to let and the excellent Grand Hotel have sprung up among the sand dunes within the last few years, and it is evident that it is destined to be a serious rival to its neighbours. Each of the resorts on the coast has its own special attraction, and at Le Coq there is golf. First-rate links have been laid out here by King Leopold, who has gone to this great expense himself in order to attract visitors. The course is of eighteen holes, and lies over a charming bit of ground, a whole army of men being employed in keeping it up. It is admirably sheltered by a rampart of sand dunes, resembles good moorland, and looks over a broad, fertile plain, where fields of ripening grain emulate the rhythmic movement of the sea, and where quaint Flemish farmhouses burn and glow in their bravery of red and white against the mysterious promise of dark pine woods. There is a good clubhouse. Trams run frequently from Ostend to Le Coq and further along the coast.

Beyond Le Coq lies BLANKENBERGHE, which is best described as a select Ostend. It has splendid hotels, a fine Casino, and a pier, and is a favourite resort of those very smart Belgians who shunned the style of visitors formerly brought by the gaming rooms at Ostend. It was largely subsidised, however, by the proprietors of the Ostend Kursaal, and is just now feeling the result also of the law against gambling. Blankenberghe, like

Ostend, does not need a description, as it can scarcely be included among the little-known places on the Belgian coast.

HEYST is the next stopping place along the coast to the east, being in every way a little further down that pinnacle of fashion of which Ostend is the apex. The terms are consequently lower than Blankenberghe, and it is possible to get board and lodging at from 5s. There are a fine *digue* or esplanade, a small Casino, and fairly good shops; but perhaps its greatest attraction to those in search of local colour is the great market held once a week in the street, and at which anything and everything, from silk dresses and gold watches to Dutch cheeses, may be bought. Here, too, some good bargains in real Brussels and Bruges lace may be found, and nice furs, in the skin, may be secured. Important works are going on near Ostend and Heyst. At the former gigantic docks are in construction, which will allow the basins for shipping near the station to be filled up; while at Heyst the enlarging of that waterway which shall make Brussels a fine seaport is in progress. Both from Heyst and Blankenberghe excursions to Ghent and Bruges, with their stores of art treasures, are very easy, and Brussels is, of course, always within reach.

Again to the east lies KNOCKE, the last of the seaside resorts towards Holland, on whose frontier it almost lies. This might almost be considered an English colony, more English congregating there than elsewhere. It has, indeed, been termed the suburb of Bruges, so invariably do our compatriots living there migrate to Knocke for the summer months. Indeed, Easter invariably draws not a few, as it attracts certain reading college men from England, at the same time for the quiet, the fine air, and the golf links organised by the Bruges Sports Club. These links cover about two and a half miles, with eighteen holes, and are well looked after by the president, E. Batter, of Bruges, the subscription being 5 francs a month, or 15s. a year. In the simplicity of life at Knocke lies to many people its great charm. It makes no pretence, there is no casino, no fashion, and you can wear what you like. Life is cheap at Knocke, and for 5s. one can get good, clean accommodation and ample simple fare. Fresh brown shrimps appear to have no value, and Zeeland oysters just taken from their watery beds close at hand cost about 1s. a dozen. There are many hotels, and the Hotel des Dunes can be well spoken of. It is unpretending, but clean and comfortable. Apartments and villas abound, and a family arriving even in July and August might be pretty sure of finding accommodation, either at Knocke Bains or the village, distant about ten minutes' walk, and which is even cheaper. At Easter a visitor is welcomed at 3s. 6d. a day.

From Knocke a pleasant afternoon's excursion can be made for coffee to SLUYS, just over the Dutch frontier, whence a little steamer, or a lazy, dawdling barge, all gay with bands of bright colour, may be taken to Bruges. Sluys was once, like Bruges and Ghent, a seaport; now it is a mere sleepy little Dutch village, entirely deserted by the fickle sea.

A very interesting excursion, lasting the whole day, may be made to the Dutch island of Walcheren, where on market days its capital, Middleburg, is a lively scene.

Westward from Ostend lies another chain of seaside places, each one boasting some particular attraction for visitors. MARIAKERKE comes first, so close to Ostend that it practically forms a suburb,

and then MIDDLEKERKE comes in view, with its long row of apartments and villas to let. Not so smart as Blankenberghe, and larger than Heyst, it is a favourite with lovers of tennis, for it owns seven capital, paved, covered courts. Prices range here from 6s. upwards.

WESTENDE is a small place that has sprung into extraordinary popularity, it being impossible for the casual traveller to find quarters there in July and August. A particularity of Westende is that a great effort has been made, both by the company to which it mostly belongs and various private owners, to secure an artistic effect that is very happy. Each little villa facing the sea differs totally from its neighbour in style and decoration, all being very freely and picturesquely decorated on the exterior, while the interiors are very generally fitted and furnished in old Flemish style. The quaint little cottages nestling in the sand dunes are equally unconventional and pretty, and, varying in size, range, as regards price, from £30 to £60 for the season, which practically means the whole summer. All are well furnished and electric lighted. At Westende there is tennis and golf, though the links here are as yet only at an early stage.

NIEUPORT has lived not only to see the decline of its port, which was once famous, but to lose the throng of visitors that once frequented its wide esplanade. There seems no real reason for this, but the fact remains that with the same splendid sands, and any amount of accommodation, Nieuport is very empty. A better place, therefore, for invalid children or those desirous of quiet or rest for work could not be desired.

OOST DUINKERKE and LA PANNE close the list of western watering-places. Both Oost Duinkerke and La Panne are small places, but they, too, have a large number of visitors in the summer. Life is cheap and simple, and at Tourling's Hotel at La Panne the pension costs about 5s. a day. Between these places is COXSYDE, once famous for its abbey.

Many excursions may be made, and both Furnes and Ypres will prove excellent examples of old Flemish towns, for the manners and customs of the past appear here to have veritably crystallised. Ypres can show fine specimens of architecture, and Furnes also, and at the latter, on the last Sunday in July, one of the most remarkable mediæval processions in Europe takes place, the story of the Passion being represented in the public streets.

With such advantages as the Belgian coast offers to visitors, it certainly deserves to form a prominent place on the list of those seeking health and pleasure at a moderate cost. All the places named offer magnificent sands, absolutely safe bathing for young people, and good motoring roads, while the luxury and amusements that Ostend so lavishly provides are within easy reach.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—*See* p. 335.

CUSTOMS.—The inspection is lenient, but all new articles should be declared. In Belgium dutiable articles are tobacco, sugar, new clothes, wines, spirits, perfumery, gold and silver-plated goods, while saccharine is prohibited.

MOTOR-CARS AND CYCLES.—A duty (12 per cent. *ad valorem* in Belgium, and 5 per cent. in Holland) is charged on entering, but refunded. Members of recognised clubs are exempt. Cycles are charged on railways as ordinary luggage. MOTOR-CARS deposit 12 per cent. of the declared value, returned on leaving Belgium; in Holland, 5 per cent. *may* be demanded as a deposit. *Speed limit*, not over 30 kilomètres an hour in the open country and 10 kilomètres in towns and villages in Belgium; for Holland, special permission for touring should be obtained from the Minister of Public Works, The Hague.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.—*See Chaplaincies* (p. 341).

MONEY.—*See Foreign Currencies* (p. 363).

POSTAL RATES, &c. (Belgium).—*Letters*, 10c. for ½oz., inland; 25c., foreign. *Post Cards*, 5c. inland, and 10c. foreign. *Printed Matter*, 2c. for 50 grammes, inland; and 5c., foreign. *Business Papers* (*papiers d' affaires*), 10c. at rate of 5c. per 100 grammes, inland; 25c. at rate of 5c. for 50 grammes, foreign. *Registration*, 25c. *Telegrams*, 15 words for 50c., and 10c. for every 5 extra words up to 50, and 10c. per 10 words after, inland; 50c., and 17c., per word extra, to England. *Telephone*, 1fr. for 5 min. HOLLAND.—*Letters*, 5c. for ½oz., inland; 10c., to Belgium; 12½c., foreign. *Post Cards*, 2½c., inland; 5c., foreign. *Telegrams*, 10 words for 25c., and 5 words additional for 5c., inland; 50c. for 5 words, and 10c. each extra word, to England.

RAILWAYS (Belgian).—Tourist tickets are issued (available for fifteen days on Belgian State railways, and including the return passage between Dover and Ostend) for £3 3s. (1st) and £2 4s. (2nd); available for five days, £1 4s., 16s., and 9s. 3d. To be obtained at the Belgian Mail Packet offices, 53, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C. In Holland Distance-tickets are issued at 15fl., 11¼fl., and 7½fl. per 500 kilometres (available for a year). *Luggage* in Belgium pays 6c. per 100 kilos per kilomètre. *Children* travel in Belgium half price from 3 to 8 years; in Holland, from 4 to 10 years.

SEASONS.—Spring and autumn are most agreeable for travellers; summer is suitable on the coast, while in winter some English visitors go to Holland for skating, and a fair number reside in Brussels, Bruges, &c. In spring, besides the quaint, picturesque towns of Holland, with their long lines of canals, crossed by innumerable bridges and bordered with noble trees, and the winding roads edged with gay flower-gardens, there is the added attraction of fields of white narcissus and yellow daffodils, acres of brilliant, many-coloured tulips, and hyacinths of every shade and colour, filling the air with their heavy perfume.

TIME.—Greenwich.

GERMANY.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE is not an expensive spa. The only objection to it lies in its being really a commercial city of large dimensions, with no end of tall chimneys, and bricks and mortar everywhere on the outskirts. The immediate surroundings are pleasant. Baths are attached to the hotels, or one can reside in a bath establishment. The class of affections treated include rheumatism and cutaneous affections. HOTELS: *Grand Monarque, Nuellens, Henrion's Grand, Monopol,* &c. ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. C. F. Jones), in Couventstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Aachener Anzeiger.*

ALEXANDERSBAD.—As this resort is at an altitude of 1900 feet, the climate in August is very agreeable, and there are many visitors who go up there after the cure at Marienbad and Carlsbad. The waters are chalybeate, with ·06 per mille bicarbonate of iron, and are used both for bathing and drinking purposes, There are also pine and mud baths. The *Kurhaus* has terms from 6m., and the *Weber* from 5m.

ALEXISBAD (1065 feet) has numerous summer visitors. HOTELS: *Kurhaus* and *Klostermühle* (both from 4m.).

ARENDSEE is a small town and a summer seaside resort for good air; it lies about equidistant from Hanover and Berlin. The journey from England may easily be accomplished, either by steamer direct from London, Southampton, Hull to Bremen or Hamburg, or by the Flushing or Hook of Holland route via Hanover. HOTELS: *Strand* (7m.) and *Moll* (6m.) English boys received at the *Villa Gensen.*

BADEN-BADEN.—The walks round Baden-Baden are very attractive, as it is a most beautifully situated spa, and lies 650 feet above sea level. The waters, which are used both externally and internally, are beneficial in cases of rheumatoid arthritis and chronic gout; the results of injuries to the bones or joints; chronic skin diseases; catarrhal and nervous affections of the digestive organs in delicate people; in convalescence, chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs, cachetic conditions of malaria, the climate proves favourable, while the place is also suitable to obese persons with weakly-acting hearts. Baden-Baden is very gay and fashionable in the summer, when, in July and August, the heat is rather intense, but can almost be evaded in the thick moss-carpeted forests. Milk, whey, and grape cures can be taken. The baths are among the most elaborately-fitted in Europe. In a word, Baden-Baden is, though wholly civilised, wholly unspoilt, and is a delightful resort at all times. In winter it is naturally quiet, but offers some advantages. Though there is no conservatorium, musical and other education is easily and economically acquired. The baths are open for use, and attached to them is

an establishment for Swedish gymnastics. Skating takes place on a flooded meadow, and concerts can be enjoyed in the Conversationshaus, where the reading-rooms remain open to visitors for a small fee. HOTELS: *Stephanie*, first-class; *Europe* (11m.), first-class, well situated; *Angleterre* (9m.); *Bellevue* (8m.); *Cour de Bade* (9m.); *Victoria* (8m.); *Park* (9m.); *Terminus* (from 7m.). PENSIONS: *Villa Louise*; *Villa Marguerite* (5m.). ENGLISH CHURCH near the *Hotel Bellevue*. BANKER: Joerger, Leopoldplatz. CLUBS: International, 4, Lichtenthaler Allée; Lawn Tennis, 7, Sophrenstrasse; Golf; Boating and Skating. NEWSPAPER: *Badener Tageblatt*.

BADENWEILER (Baden).—1450 feet above the sea. To all lovers of forest scenery and pure mountain air Badenweiler is an ideal

BADEN-BADEN.

summer resort. Casino where a band plays every afternoon. Grape and whey cures. Badenweiler is recommended by London physicians for rheumatism and affections of the heart, and there are pine woods and beautiful country in the neighbourhood. Lung affections, catarrhs, convalescence, neuralgia, and rheumatism are benefited by the air and waters. HOTELS: *Römer* (from 7m.); *Sommer*, *Saupe* (from 6m.). PENSION: *Hausbad* (from 6m.). English Church service in summer.

BAYREUTH (population 29,400), is reached via Cologne and Würzburg. HOTELS: *Reichsadler*, *Anker*, *Bahnhof*, *Sonne*, *Schwarzes Ross*, *Traube*, none expensive, but prices are higher during the Wagner Festival, when rooms can also be engaged through the Wohnungs-Komite. The festival for 1906 takes place from July 22 to August 20. NEWSPAPER: *Tagblatt*.

BERCHTESGADEN (population 2700), a summer resort in Bavaria (1870 feet). English Church service in the season. HOTELS: *Grand*, *Bellevue*, *Leuthaus* (from 7m.), *Vier-Jahreszeiten* (from 6m.). PENSIONS: *Minerva*, *Geiger*, *Gregory*, &c.

BERLIN.—The climate is excellent for healthy people. Consumptives should not try it. It is bracing and dry, because the town is built on gravelly sand, and surrounded by it. People acquire a hearty appetite there, and growing girls especially improve in strength. But sufferers from throat diseases should avoid it. The mode of heating rooms sometimes disagrees with English people, but if they wrap up well on going out no harm usually happens. On the contrary it is the English system of open grates, so delightful to look at and so rarely able to diffuse heat equally, that often causes the severe chills experienced. In rooms where a tiled stove stands at some distance from the wall, with proper means for vaporisation, the whole apartment is warmed, and in no corner can one shiver. The winter cold outside is drier than in England, and one is much less liable to contract colds if warm wraps are used. The educational advantages of Berlin are now the first in a general sense in Germany. There is good cosmopolitan society, and of German the best. Most of the first doctors speak English, but very few English physicians are in practice in Germany. House rent is moderate. Living the same. ENGLISH CHURCH (St. George's), Rev. J. H. Fry, Chaplain. EMBASSY: 70, Wilhelmstrasse. CONSULATE: 63, Behrenstrasse. ENGLISH SOLICITOR: H. Happold, 43, Französischestrasse. GOLF CLUB: Secretary, W. F. Carnegie, 31, Knesebeckstrasse, Charlottenburg. BRITANNIA (cricket and football) CLUB: Secretary, M. Willer, 15, Heimstrasse. HOTELS: *Palast*, *Continental*, *Bristol*, *Reichshof*, *Savoy*, *Kaiserhof*, *Central* (all first-class); *Alexandra*, Mittelstrasse, inexpensive. PENSIONS: *Weinreich-White*, 22, Ansbacherstrasse, W.; *Wagner*, 26, Nettelbeckstrasse; *Gerling*, 49, Wilhelmstrasse; *Edman*, 37, Luitpoldstrasse (W.); *Daheim*, 70, Unter den Linden; *v. Stockhausen*, 29II, Lutherstr., W.; *Wallraff*, 5III, Schiffbauerdamm; *Raif*, 21III, N. Winterfeldstr. THEATRES: Royal Opera, Royal Theatre, New Opera Theatre, Deutsches Theater, Lessing, National, Residenz, Berliner, Westens, Lustspielhaus, Schiller (Ost), Schiller (Nord), Belle Alliance, Luisen, Central. CONCERTS: Symphony *Soirées* of the Royal Orchestra (ten given in winter in Royal Opera House); Philharmonic Concerts, 22, Bernburgerstrasse (ten in winter); Philharmonic Choir, same address (three concerts in winter); Sing-Akademie (six in winter); Cathedral Choir, Joachim String Quartette (eight in winter); Philharmonic Orchestra, on Sunday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in winter (12 tickets for 6m.); bands in summer in Zoological Gardens, Exhibition Park, New Opera Theatre Gardens, &c. ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS: *Continental Times*, *Continental Herald*, and *English and American Register*. GERMAN NEWSPAPERS: *Lokalanzeiger*, *Tageblatt*, &c. BANK: Dresdner, 37, Behrenstrasse.

BERTRICH, BAD (Rhenish Prussia).—This resort is situated in the beautiful Eifel district, an hour from the Moselle river, at an altitude of 500 feet. Indifferent waters, similar to but much weaker than those of Karlsbad. Indications: Dyspepsia, gout, rheumatism, gastric and hepatic affections, the uric acid diathesis. The waters are suited to weak and nervous persons. Season: May-September.

BONN-AM-RHEIN (population 51,000), a University town and a good residential place for English families. ENGLISH CHURCH service at the University Chapel. HOTELS: *Royal, Goldner Stern* (from 7m.). PENSION: *Merretig*, 5A, Deckenstrasse. HOUSE AGENT: Kuhoff, 10, Wesselstrasse.

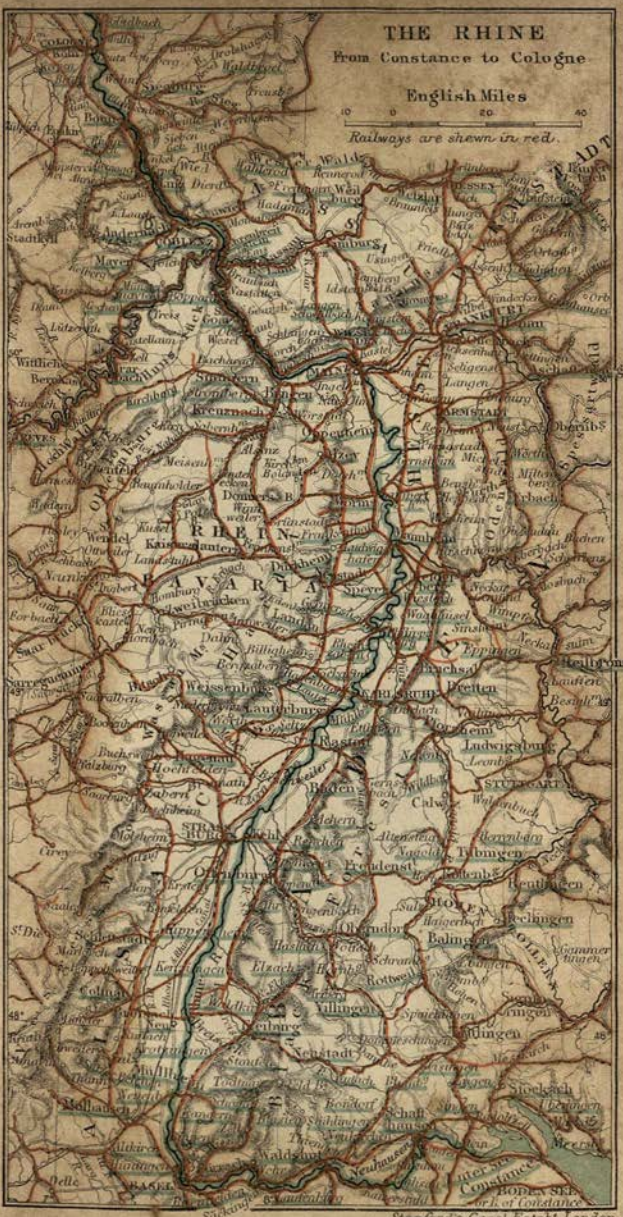
BRAUNFELS.—Almost unknown to English tourists, but highly esteemed in Germany as a "Klimatischer Kurort," the village of Braunfels stands on the summit of a hill, some 980 feet above sea level. It is a quiet, healthy spot, far down the valley of the Lahn, but easy of access, having a station on the Giessen-Coblentz line, about two hours from the latter place by rail, and the same from Frankfort. Trout fishing. HOTEL: *Schloss* (from 5m.).

BREMEN (population 163,000) on the Weser, 46 miles from the North Sea, has Bremerhaven as its port. BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE: 28, Börsen-Nebengebäude. North German Lloyd S.S. Company's Offices: 5 to 16, Papenstrasse. HOTELS: *Hillman's, Europe, Central, Nord, Victoria.* PENSIONS: *Smith*, 15, Uhlandstrasse; *Kräger*, 60, Bornstrasse. BANK: Dresdner. NEWSPAPER: *Tageblatt.*

BOPPARD is situated in the wonderful bend of the Rhine, a few miles above Coblenz. It is not disfigured, as are so many of the other villages, by the railway passing between the river and the town. The river front is planted with lines of trees, which afford a welcome shade, the views, both up and down, being very beautiful. Walks abound in every direction, and when the immediate locality is exhausted, the steamers, of which there are seven or eight each way daily, afford facilities for further exploration. This district has two advantages for the holiday-maker—ease of access and economy. It can be reached by means of the Batavier line of steamers to Rotterdam, and thence by the sleeping boats of the Netherlands Steamship Company, the fare for the return journey being very small. The HOTELS (*Spiegel, Bellevue and Rhein*, and *Closmann*) offer excellent accommodation at from 5 to 7 marks a day.

BRÜCKENAU, Bad, Bavaria.—Iron springs. Indications: Gout, rheumatism, female disorders, &c. HOTEL: *Schloss.*

CASSEL.—The winter climate is cold and dry and much skating is usually enjoyed. The town is well drained, has a good supply of pure water; and, as a proof of health, the death rate averages but 13-14 per 1000. There are two tennis clubs in English hands with cinder and grass courts. The river is well adapted for rowing and bathing. The theatre and opera are both good and the prices, as in most German towns, are very low. In the summer there are open-air concerts in the park, and also at Wilhelmshöhe, reached by tram (20pf.) The English church has two services each Sunday. Population, 106,500. ENGLISH CHAPLAIN: Rev. J. W. Thomas, M.A., who coaches boys for army and other examinations. HOTELS: *König von Preussen* (in the town), from 8m.; *Royal, Nord*, from 7m., near the railway station. PENSIONS: *Werneburg*, 20, Friedrichstrasse (from 4m. 50pf.); *Baur*, 8, Weissenburgstrasse (from 4m.). Local information can be obtained at the *Verkehrsverein*, 8, Kurfurstenstrasse. BANK: Goldschmidt. NEWSPAPER: *Tageblatt und Anzeiger.*



London: Horace Cox, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

COBLENZ (population 45,000) is at the confluence of the Moselle and Rhine. ENGLISH CHURCH at the *Hotel Bellevue* (May-Oct.). HOTELS: *Riesen, Park, Bellevue, Monopol;* cheaper, *Anker* (from 7m.) and *Victoria.* PENSION: 98, Mainzerstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Coblenzer Zeitung.*

COBURG (population 21,000) is a residence of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. HOTELS: *Bahnhof, Lenthäuser* (from 5m.), &c. BANK: Schraidt and Hoffman.

COLOGNE (population 388,000), the most important Rhine city, the attractions being the cathedral, churches, museum, the Rathhaus (town hall), the Gürzenich, botanical and zoological gardens, and the Rhine bridges. ENGLISH CHURCH near the *Hôtel du Nord* (Rev. E. Morgan). BRITISH CONSULATE: 6, Domhof. U.S.A. CONSULATE: 12, Hohenzollern-ring. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Hall, 32, Röhrergasse; and Prior, 18, Kaiser-Wilhelm-ring. TOURIST AGENTS: T. Cook and Son, Hôtel du Dôme. HOTELS: *Nord, Dôme, Ernst;* cheaper, *Continental* (8m.), *St. Paul* (6m.). PENSIONS: *Müller,* 37, Albertus-strasse; *Internationale,* 27c, Andreas-kloster. BANKS: Cook and Son, and Oppenheim. NEWSPAPER: *Kölnische Zeitung.*

CONSTANCE (population 21,360), on Lake Constance, is visited largely *en route* to or from Tirol. English Church service in summer. HOTELS: *Insel* (from 8m.), *Hecht* (from 7m.), *Schönebeck* (from 6½m.), *Krone* (from 6m.).

DANTZIG (population 140,000), a commercial and military centre, capital of West Prussia, is near the confluence of the Vistula and Mottlau. For the tourist the chief attractions are the mediæval buildings (Rathhaus, Junkerhof, Marienkirche, &c.). HOTELS: *Danzigerhof, Reichshof, Nord.* STEAMERS to Stettin and other large ports on the Baltic. ENGLISH CHURCH in Heilige Geistgasse.

DRESDEN (population 477,000), the capital of Saxony, always the most popular of German cities with English speaking people, has a satisfactory climate, well suited to English constitutions. It has not one to praise highly, and never makes a speciality of its air. In winter it is generally very cold and frosty, with a good deal of skating; spring is delightful, but July and August oppressively hot. Most rain falls in April and November and the most east wind blows in March. But one must not rely on the weather, for some winters are very mild and muggy, though the reverse is generally the case. It is not windy and the soil is dry. It lays itself out to provide hospitality to strangers on a large scale, and is, of all cities in Germany, perhaps, the best provided with hotels and pensions, schools, and instructive institutions of every kind. As a musical centre there are finer. But as all musical centres in Germany are good, and better than those of all other countries, what matters if Leipsig can boast a better record, and that Frankfurt, Berlin, Stuttgart each claim to have overwhelming advantages and a dozen small towns or cities with conservatoriums are ready rivals. Conservatorium: Terms begin April 1, September 1, and December 16. Inquiry Office at the central station. ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. C. A. Moore), Wienerstrasse. SCOTCH CHURCH (Rev. J. Davis-Bowden), Bernhardstrasse. BRITISH LEGATION and VICE-CONSULATE: 5d, Elisenstrasse; CONSULATE: 16, Altmarkt. BANK: Dresdner, König-Johannstrasse. ENGLISH DOCTOR: C. Eales,

48, Pragerstrasse. HOTELS: *Savoy, Europe, Grand Union, Continental, Bellevue* (quiet situation, near the opera), &c. PENSIONS: *Simla*, 35, Johanngeorgenallee; *Todd*, 14, Luttichaustrasse; *Meincke*, 14, Schnorrstrasse; *Beil*, 23I, Lüttichaustrasse (electric light); *Raders*, 24, Forststrasse; *Kuize*, 9I, Reichstrasse; *Concordia*, 20, Sidonienstrasse; *Rudeloff*, 1A, Schnorrstrasse; *Donath*, 13, Luttichaustrasse; *Oertzen*, 26, Reichstrasse; *Hörichs*, 41I, Uhlandstrasse; *Göldner*, 5, Nurnbergerplatz; *Wagner*, 28, Reichstrasse; *von Briesen*, 11A, Beudemannstrasse; *Eckhardt*, 15, Sedanstrasse; *Ford*, 9, Werderstrasse. FLATS: Frln. M. Riese, 45II, Sedanstrasse, A. CLUBS: *Anglo-American*, 1, Mosczinskystrasse. NEWSPAPERS: *Neueste Nachrichten, Dresdner Nachrichten, Anzeiger.* BANK: *Dresdner.*

DÜRKHEIM (near Heidelberg) is a prettily situated little place noted for good wine. There are two or three German schools, but no society to speak of. As for sanitation, like most German towns of its size, it does not—in an English sense—know what that word means.

DÜSSELDORF (253,500 population), ranks with Dresden as being a centre of German art. It was once a very pretty old-fashioned town well shaded with foliage. The trees are still there and the stateliness of the place exists, but there is so much building about, so much German commercial development of recent years, that one who knew Düsseldorf twenty years ago would be greatly disappointed (in many ways) now. But its education is good and probably better than ever, and the cost of living no greater if added comforts are considered. The winter climate is not so cold and damp, but as variable perhaps as England. It is dry on the whole, one may say. The soil is entirely sand and gravel, the deposit of the Rhine in bygone ages. Surface water disappears almost immediately. Statistics prove it to be a very healthy town. Delicate people do well there. Great pains are taken by the muncipality to keep the streets clean and the drains well flushed. HOTELS: *Park, Royal, Breidenbacherhof, Heck*, &c. PENSIONS: *Müller*, 34, Victoriastrasse (from 4m.); *Schuss*, 85, Steinstrasse (from 5m.), &c. THEATRES: Stadt (September to April), Schauspielhaus, and Apollo. ENGLISH CHURCH Service at the Protestant Church in Bergerstrasse. BRITISH CONSULATE: 1, Derendorferstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Generalanzeiger.*

EMS.—The climate in winter and spring is mild for central Germany, and the summers are warm and moderately moist. The town is healthy and the water good. Drainage perfect. This well-known spa (population 7000), has some 23,000 visitors annually. It is situated in the Lahn valley, and almost surrounded by wooded heights. "Ems is a ladies' bath *par excellence*, and is indicated when soothing rather than bracing treatment is required. Of the other uses of its waters the chief are chronic catarrhs of the throat and air passages, and for the treatment of those affections they are drunk, used as gargles, and also are bathed in. Applied in certain forms of gout, especially those that require gentle rather than active treatment, or that are associated with bronchial catarrh. In some forms of dyspepsia with congestion of the liver the Ems waters often do good."—(*Yeo*). HOTELS: *Englischerhof, Römerbad* (both from 8m.), *Curhaus* (from 7½m.), and many others. VISITORS' TAX: 18m. per person for a stay of a week or more; reduction for families. English Church (three services on Sundays during the

season, May to September). ROUTE: Via Ostend, Cologne, and Niederlahnstein (£3 5s., first-class).

FRANKFORT-ON-MAINE (population 336,000), is reached via Brussels and Cologne. Visited *en route* to Vienna, Tirol, &c. English Church service (Rev. J. W. Mackenzie, chaplain, 13, Körnerstrasse). BRITISH CONSULATE: 8, Bockenheimer Landstrasse. HOTELS: *Bristol, Continental, National, Savoy* (all near the central station); *Palast, Frankfurterhof, Angleterre* (from 10m.); *Schwan* (from 8m.); &c. PENSIONS: *Pfaff*, 1, Taunusstrasse; *Emerson*, 7, Bockenheimer Landstrasse; *Oranien*, 69, Beethovenstrasse; *Barth*, 52, Niedenau; *Benn*, 31, Feuerbachstrasse; *Bornemann*, 31, Friedrichstrasse. HOUSE AGENT: Bessier, 1, Schillerstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Frankfurterzeitung*. CONSERVATORIUM: Term begins on September 1.

FREIBURG (Baden) is well known as a most attractive and picturesque place. There are excellent roads radiating in every direction, and it is a good centre for excursions. An endless variety of subjects is open to artists. Mr. F. Bentz conducts an art school. There are two very good musical conservatoria. Lectures on scientific, literary, and artistic subjects are open also to ladies at the University. The pensions are good and not expensive, and there are indoor and outdoor amusements, concerts, opera, games, &c., so that it cannot be a matter of surprise that the English colony is again increasing after some years of decline. Boys are admitted to the technical school on completion of their eighteenth year, and are required to have a fluent knowledge of German. The town is surrounded by pine-woods. The air and soil are dry. Altitude: 1000 feet. HOTELS: *Zähringerhof, Europe, Freiburgerhof, Salmen*. PENSIONS: *Frln. Zahn*, 7, Zähringerstrasse; *Beau Séjour*, 8, Werderstrasse; *Roseneck*, and *Schlossbergblick* Students' *pension*, 6, Fahrenbergplatz. ENGLISH CHURCH: 39, Bromberstrasse (Rev. C. S. Ryder). NEWSPAPER: *Freiburger Tageblatt*.

FREUDENSTADT (Württemberg) lies at an elevation of 2480 feet among pine woods, and is a good centre for the pedestrian. The Black Forest is not expensive holiday ground, and the *Waldlust* and *Schwarzwald Hotels* are as moderate as any in that district. The milk cure is a feature here. The air is superb at Freudenstadt, and the country round enchanting. To the artist or photographer the Alpirsbach valley offers exceptional opportunities, while the protected nature of the forest in the neighbourhood of the town affords the best chance for wild flowers. The spring is a very good time to visit the Black Forest.

FRIEDRICHRODA (population 4400), at an altitude of 1440 feet, is the most frequented Thuringian summer resort, and a favourite place as an after-cure of Karlsbad. English Church service in summer. There is a Kurhaus with public gardens, where you can sit amongst roses and syringas listening to the inevitable German band. There are endless walks through dim forest paths carpeted with the sweet *débris* of the pines, as well as over breezy heights where you can gaze your eyes out to your heart's content. From one point you can see the Wartburg, that famous castle in which Luther was confined, and on whose walls still remain the stain of the inkpot which he hurled at the devil in one of his combats

with him. HOTELS: *Kurhaus, Herzog, Ernst, Waldhaus* (from 6m.), *Bellevue* (from 5m.).

GARMISCH at an altitude of 2400 feet, is the Government centre of the Bavarian Highlands. It can be recommended as a most interesting summer resort. Since the opening of the railway in 1890 it is easily accessible to English visitors, and can be reached from London in about twenty-four hours of comfortable travelling. Garmisch lies in a valley, traversed by two rivers, and surrounded by fine snow-capped mountains. The Zug Spitz (the highest mountain in Germany) the Wetterstein, the Krottenkopf, the Kramer, and the Drei Thor Spitz form a splendid panorama on all sides. The valleys, ravines, lakes, waterfalls, and woods afford delightful excursions. The Royal Palaces of Hohenschwangau, Neuschwanstein, and Linderhof are easily reached, and the celebrated village of Ober-Ammergau is within a drive. PENSION: *Villa Bethell.*

GEORGENTHAL, in Thuringia, is half an hour by rail from Gotha. It is surrounded by pine forests, and is an ideal spot for a restful holiday. Altitude 1250 feet. Golf links. HOTELS: *Schutzenhof* (from 5m.); *Thuringer Wald* (from 4m.). PENSION: *Syring.*

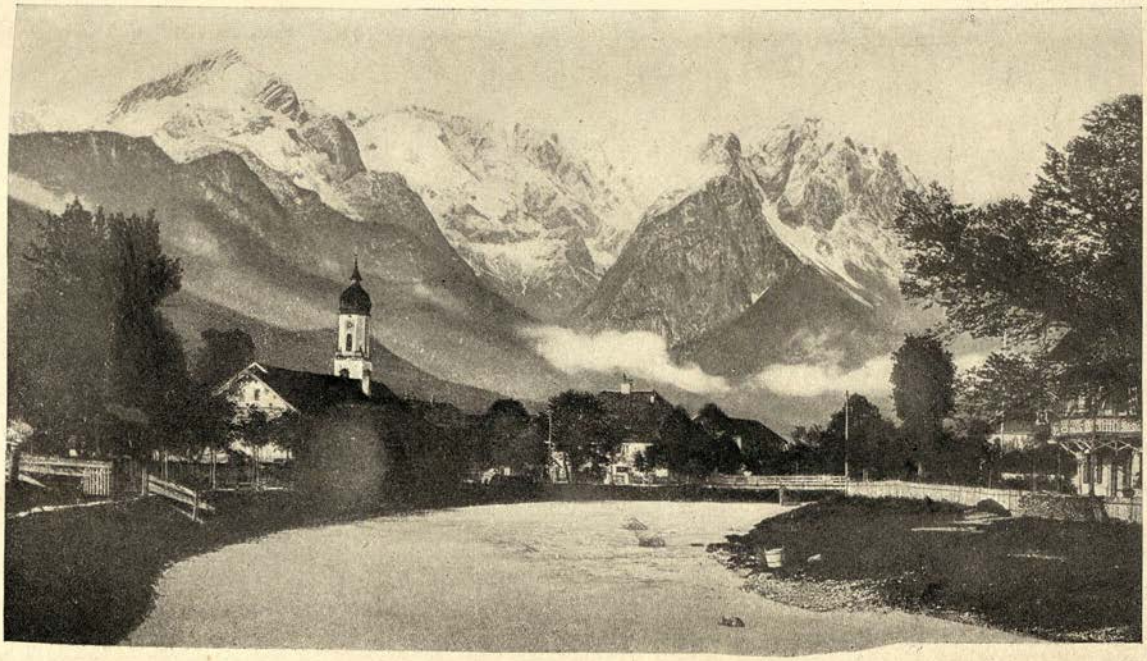
GERNRODE, visited in summer on account of its scenery. It is on the slopes of the Stubenberg, from which there are charming views over the Harz. HOTELS: *Stubenberg* and *Belvedere* (from 5m.).

GODESBERG (population 9000), a summer resort, frequented by English visitors, and also German families from the neighbouring towns of Cologne, Bonn, &c. English Church. *Hotel Blinzler* (9m.) PENSION: *Günther* (5m.).

GOSLAR (population 16,500) is a quaint town on the north of the Harz. INQUIRY OFFICE: 13, Fischmäkerstrasse. HOTELS: *Hanover, Kaiserworth, Achtermann* (all from 5m.). PENSION: *Frankenberg* (4½m.).

GOTHA is one of the many interesting old towns of the Thuringian Forest, which is much more popular with German than English tourists. The district is most picturesque and teems with small health resorts, which are not at all expensive. The climate is dry and bracing, and the air pure and light. The vast pine-woods, extending as they do for many miles on all sides, render the air most salubrious. It is intensely cold during winter. Excellent spring water. The town is at an altitude of 1075 feet, and has a population of 35,000. It is a very nice German Court city, not bustling, not commercial, but intellectually inclined, with every association of a literary order; where good German is spoken and where education of the best kind is provided. Living is not so expensive as in Berlin by quite 25 per cent., but more so than it was a few years ago. Conservatorium of music. Opera. Tennis, fishing, shooting. English Church. HOTELS: *Wünscher's, Deutscherhof,* &c. PENSION: *Seyfarth* (from 4m.). The Duke of Saxe-Coburg resides at the Friedenstein Palace.

GRIESBACH (in Baden).—Chalybeate waters, recommended to anæmics. Pine-cone, mud, and other baths are provided. The air is fairly bracing; altitude 1650 feet. Pension terms begin at about 5m. at the *Kurhaus.* The station is Oppenau.



GARMISCH.

HAMBURG (population 717,000), the most important commercial city of Germany. ENGLISH CHURCH: Zeughaus-Markt (Rev. H. M. de St. Croix, chaplain). BRITISH CONSULATE: 9, Schaartor. HOTELS: *Hamburgerhof, Europe, Vier Jahreszeiten Streit's, Belvédère,* &c. PENSIONS: *British Private Hotel,* 9, Schaartor (from 5m); *Winckel,* 38, Holzdamm (4½m.). CLUB: British, 42, Grosse Bleichen. NEWSPAPERS: *Nachrichten, Neue Zeitung, Fremdenblatt,* &c. British Governesses' Home (also for ladies who are not governesses), 811, Verbindungsbahn.

HANOVER (population 236,000) is frequented by English people for its educational and residential advantages. ROUTE: Via Harwich, Rotterdam, and Salzbergen; or Ostend, Brussels, and Cologne. English Church. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL: C. C. Stevenson. HOTELS: *Royal Bristol, Grand* (from 8m.); *Continental, Monopol, Victoria,* &c. PENSIONS: *Browne,* 6, Maschstrasse; *Internationale,* 2, Prinzenstrasse; *Klie,* 25, Artilleriestrasse. EDUCATION (boys): Percy Reed, Esq., M.A., 33, Bödekerstrasse. HOUSE AGENT: Georg Marheimeke. NEWSPAPERS: *Anzeiger, Tageblatt,* &c.

HARZ MOUNTAINS, CENTRES IN THE.—Best routes: Harwich and The Hook to Hanover, or Queenborough and Flushing to Brunswick. Harzburg is the most popular centre; it is not high, but surrounded by pine woods. Schierke is rapidly rivalling Harzburg. The former lies on the northern borders of this region; the latter is in the centre, and at the foot of the Brocken. Another well-known resort is Blankenburg, near some of the finest scenery in the Harz. Wernigerode is 800 feet above the sea. This is a very picturesque town. Among lesser-known places is pretty little Braunlage, amidst its green meadows and pine forests. Suderode has also attractions; it is reached from Quedlinburg. At Stolberg, an agreeable stay could be made. This little resort lies 930 feet high. Then there are Thale, with charming scenery (800 feet), also reached from Quedlinburg and Ilsenburg. The Harz Mountains are not high; the Brocken itself is only 3000 feet above the level of the sea. Precipices and Alpine peaks are conspicuous by their absence; but for the perfection of woodland scenery, pure air abounding in ozone, delightful excursions, this lovely region can scarcely be matched.

HARZBURG, the principal Harz resort, has a population of about 4000, and is at an altitude of 780 feet above sea level. Most of the hotels are large, handsome villas, with substantial wooden balconies, carefully kept gardens, and shady walnut or lime trees, so that everywhere in the height of summer you may count upon coolness and shade. For those who dislike hotel life, there are an abundance of "Sommer Wohnungen" (summer dwellings), where you get admirably lodged and partially boarded at about the same rate. Harzburg is a winter as well as a summer resort, the temperature being about the same as that of Wiesbaden. HOTELS: *Harzburgerhof, Belvedere, Juliushall* (from 7m.), *Lohr's* (from 6m.). PENSIONS: *Ulrich, Marie Luise,* &c. Visitors' tax (8m.).

HEIDELBERG (population 45,000), on the Neckar, has a large English colony, especially in summer, on account of the residential and scholastic advantages of the place. ROUTE: Via Dover, Ostend, and Cologne (£4 6s. first single; £3 3s. 7d. second), and by other routes. HOTELS: *Europe* (from 10m.); *Victoria* (from 8m.), near

the station; *Schloss, Bellevue,* on the hillside; *Prinz Carl* (from 7m.), in the town; *Schrieder,* near the station. PENSIONS: *Flora,* 24, Anlage; *Quisisana,* 7, Blumenstrasse (from 4m.). ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. F. Slater), in Plöckstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Tageblatt.*

HELIGOLAND (population 2300), an island (one-fifth of a square mile) off the mouth of the Elbe, ceded by England to Germany in 1890, is frequented during the summer. Visitors' tax: 3m. a week. Hay-fever patients should go to Heligoland, where there is no hay. Many Austrians go there, and just a very few English. The season is from June 20, or thereabouts, to Sept. 12, but one may safely go earlier. The *Kurhaus,* in the Unterland, or *Janssen's Hotel,* in the Oberland, afford simple but absolutely clean accommodation, and there are many houses which take visitors. It is crowded in the bathing season, when cheap excursion steamers run frequently from Hamburg (seven hours, for 24m. return) and Cuxhaven (daily steamer in three hours, for 11½m. single, 17m. return).

HILDESHEIM. There is none more beautiful among the mediæval towns of Germany than Hildesheim (population 43,000), near Hanover, called by Germans the Nuremberg of the North. But, while the Bavarian city is well-known to English travellers, Hildesheim is unknown to them, for it is off their usual line of route, whereas Nuremberg is right on it. So practically the only English-speaking admirers of Hildesheim are a few school-girls, for whom it represents a holiday excursion from Hanover. It makes a good starting point for tours in the Harz Mountains—a region to which English people would find it worth their while to give more notice than they have hitherto done. HOTELS: *Angleterre, Kaiserhof, Hotopp,* &c. (all with moderate prices). NEWSPAPERS: *Tageblatt, Courier.*

HOMBURG, the fashionable watering-place, with a population of 12,000, and visited during the season (May to October) by about 12,000 people, many of whom are English, is at an altitude of 600 feet above sea-level. Though the springs attract a large number of visitors, several also visit Homburg for pleasure only, and its tennis tournament is the most important on the Continent during the summer. There are also golf links. ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. G. F. Seaton), in Ferdinandstrasse, with services in the season. Presbyterian services in July and August in the Schloss Church. ROUTE: Via Ostend, Cologne, and Frankfort. Visitor's tax: 20m. for one person, reduction for families. HOTELS: *Ritter's Park, Metropole, Victoria, Grand, Savoy, Minerva,* &c. PENSIONS: *Albion Haus, Quellenhof.* CLUBS: Lawn tennis, croquet, golf.

HORNBERG, in the Black Forest. The *Schloss Hotel,* built by the side of the ruins of an old castle, is most delightfully situated, some 300 odd feet above the village of Hornberg, and almost in the forest; there is absolute quiet; beautiful walks abound, the air is pure, bracing, and invigorating, and there is usually good trout fishing to be had. The hotel has every comfort, and very good French cooking, and the proprietor, Mr. C. Wälde, and his staff are most obliging; prices are moderate.

ILSENBURG, at the entrance of the picturesque Ilse Valley. HOTELS: *Rote Forellen* (from 8m.); *Grothey-zur-Tanne* (from 5m.).

JUGENHEIM-IM-ODENWALD, between Heidelberg and Darmstadt, reached via Birkenbach, is a quiet resort. HOTEL: *Goldene Krone.* Wooded, hilly country, affording walks and drives on the so-called Bergstrasse, in the Taunus.

KARLSRUHE is the capital of the Grand Duchy of Baden and the chief residence of their Royal Highnesses the Grand Duke and the Grand Duchess of Baden. Karlsruhe is scrupulously clean, the water is good, and the air especially pure; this is owing to the town being surrounded partly by open fields, and partly by extensive forests, which combine to give it a constant supply of fresh air, so that the streets get thoroughly ventilated, and to furnish it with an inexhaustible supply of ozone. The woods are in the immediate vicinity of the town, stretching far away for miles and miles, and affording an unlimited variety of walks.

HOMBURG: THE ELISABETH SPRING.

The Black Forest, too, is within easy reach. It is the very place for people with limited incomes, who may wish to secure a good and not too expensive education for their children. Conservatorium. ENGLISH CHURCH service (Rev. Oscar Flex). HOTELS: *Grosse, Victoria, Germania* (from 6m.). BANK: G. Muller & Co. NEWSPAPER: *Badische Presse.*

KEVELAER is the object of a pilgrimage from June 28 to All Saints' Day to view a small picture of the Madonna, which may also be seen (exceptionally) at other times. *Hotel Klumpen* and other accommodation. Several thousand pilgrims visit the place daily.

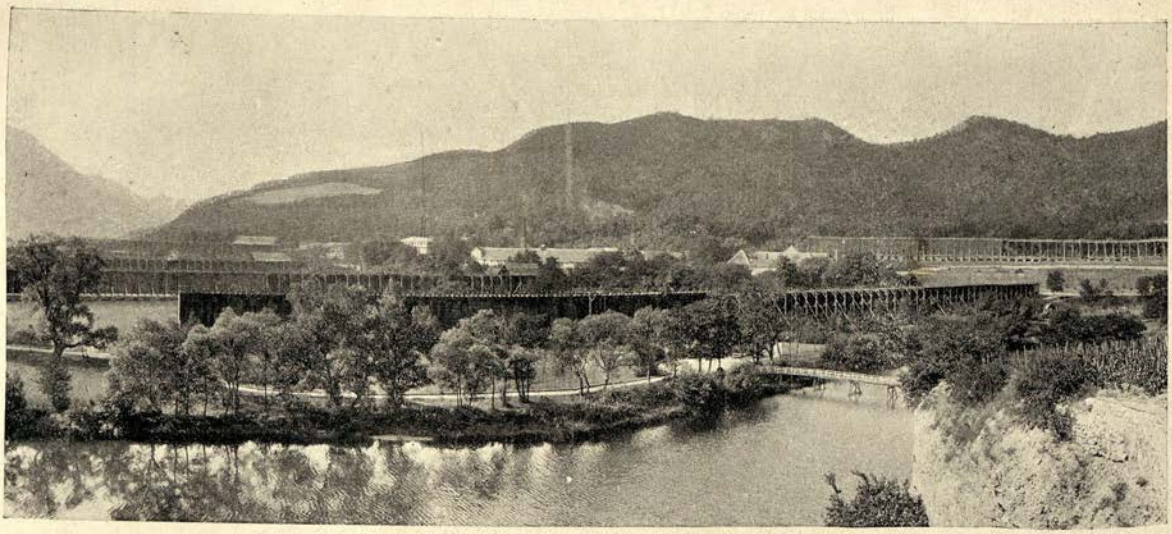
KISSINGEN is situated in a valley through which runs the Franconian Saale, in a northern province of the Kingdom of Bavaria. The valley is open to the south and north, with high hills beyond

on all sides. A cross valley runs east and west, cutting the centre of the town, an excellent natural ventilator. Kissingen is situated about 660 feet over sea level, and has a genial climate, rather hot in summer, but its mean summer temperature is only 62° Fahr. The nearest high mountain chain is the Rhoen, and the nearest large forest that of Thuringia. Kissingen has a magnificent bath installation, a Hydro, a Pneumatic Institute, various sanatoria for different ailments, hospitals, and Swedish massage establishments. In fact, Kissingen ought to be a panacea for all the ills that affect humanity. Kissingen has good hotels, quite German, for it is the Queen of German spas; the park and walks are thronged with fashionable Germans and everything is provided for visitors with German tastes. The population is about 4750; visitors number about 15,000 a year. It was Bismarck's favourite spa, and many a German plan, plot, and scheme has been concocted under the shady trees of the Kurgarten. But all the Kaisers, Kings, and Grand Dukes of Germany or Prussia have made always of Kissingen their favourite spa. ROUTE: By Harwich or Queenborough, Cologne, Frankfort, Aschaffenburg, and Oberndorf-Schweinfurt (£4 5s. 6d. first single). HOTELS: *Curhaus, Russie, Victoria, Englischerhof*, &c. (from about 8m.). Reading-rooms at the Kurhaus. Theatre and English Church services during the season (May to September).

KREUZNACH (population 21,000) is reached via Ostend, Cologne, and Coblenz. It is visited in summer (May to October), for the cure of scrofulous affections, diseases of the bones and joints, &c. English Church in the season. Visitor's tax: 15m. for one person, a reduction for families. HOTELS: *Englischerhof and Royal, Oranienhof, Pfälzerhof*, &c; also lodgings.

LEIPSIG (population 475,000) is a healthy town, delightful in spring, very hot in summer (when most people are away), and cold in winter. The water supply is good. The city is full of interest and the surroundings are agreeable. Leipsig may be said, geographically, to be the centre of Germany, and intellectually the Leipsig people believe it is still. The conservatorium has held the place first in public estimation for a long time in Germany. For pianoforte it is probably the most celebrated in Europe. Students can have board and lodging found for them by the conservatorium where piano practice is allowed all day; the terms would be from 800m. to 1200m. per annum, and piano hire 6m. to 9m. per month. The advantages offered here for the study of music, and of various branches of university education, especially natural science, and for business training in the commercial schools are very great. Thoroughly reliable pensions and lodgings are abundant; the climate is good. ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. E. F. Scofield). BRITISH CONSUL: Baron Tauchnitz, 5, Dresdnerstrasse. HOTELS: *Hauffe, Kaiserhof, Hentschel*, &c. PENSIONS: *Müller*, 14, Querstrasse; *Harris*, 4, Arndtstrasse (from 4m.). HOUSE AGENTS: A. Muller & Co., 10, Katherinenstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Neueste Nachrichten*.

LEUTESDORF, on the Rhine, has a population of 1600, most of whom are peasants. It is reached via Neuwied, ten minutes away by rail. The air is wonderfully mild and balmy, and the visitors but very scarce. A picturesque, quiet spot, with soft air, suited to weak chests, delicate throats, and the like. The place is



KREUZNACH.—THE NAHE VALLEY SHOWING THE WORKS WHERE THE CELEBRATED "MUTTERLAUGE" IS MADE.

suitable for a sojourn at any season, but is especially attractive in spring and autumn. The *Hotel Löwenburg* is to be recommended. It occupies an old manor house, and is fitted very artistically. It has a charming, old-fashioned garden. The front of the house overlooks the Rhine. Prices are from 4m. 50 to 6m. a day. People who want comfort and repose will like Leutesdorf.

LINDAU, on an island in Lake Constance. HOTEL: *Bayrischerhof.* English Church service in summer.

MAINZ (population 85,000), on the Rhine, near the confluence of the Main. Principal attractions: The Cathedral of St. Martin, the Roman antiquities collection, the Rhine promenade, and the Gutenberg statue. HOTELS: *Hollande, Rheinischerhof, Angleterre,* &c. PENSION: Frl. Kraus, 2, Feldbergplatz. NEWSPAPERS: *Anzeiger, Tagblatt,* &c.

MANNHEIM (population 140,000), near the confluence of the Neckar and the Rhine. BRITISH CONSUL: Paul Ladenburg. HOTELS: *Park, Pfälzerhof, Deutscherhof, National,* &c.

MARBURG is a University and garrison town in Hesse-Cassel, numbering about 18,000 inhabitants, and situated on the Lahn. It is reached most easily from England via Cologne, and either Deutz or Coblentz. The town lies among lovely though not grand scenery; the country round is hilly and exceedingly well wooded, and borrows an additional charm from the presence of the Lahn, which for some distance above the town is a fine river well suited for boating and bathing. The ground is chiefly sandstone, and water of good quality is supplied by pipes from a source a mile and a half from the town. The yearly temperature averages 47° Fahr., the averages of the seasons being, summer, 61° Fahr; autumn, 47° Fahr.; winter, 32° Fahr.; and spring, 46° Fahr. HOTELS: *Pfeiffer* and *Ritterhof.*

MINDEN, in Westphalia, is a healthily situated town of 20,000 inhabitants, with pretty scenery and wooded hills. On the main line between the Hook of Holland and Berlin.

MUNICH.—As a city of interest artistically, and for many other reasons, Munich has high and just claims. It is not so popular as Dresden perhaps, but the Bavarian capital has advantages quite as great in certain directions as the capital of Saxony. Munich lies high, some 1700 feet over the sea. The air is very bracing, not only in winter but at all seasons. But the climate is variable. Spring is cold, and snow sometimes falls in May. Summer is not unpleasantly hot, as a rule. Rain often falls heavily in summer, and cools the air for several days following; while the evenings are generally cold, even in midsummer. December is damp, and January and February dry and frosty, with six or eight weeks' skating. HOTELS: *Continental, Bayrischerhof, Vier Jahreszeiten, Bellevue, Park,* &c. PENSIONS: *Quisisana,* 82, Theresienstrasse; *Beckenbauer,* 5, Prinz Ludwigstrasse, &c. ENGLISH CHURCH: 3, Von-der-Tannstrasse. AMERICAN CHURCH: Theaterstrasse. BRITISH MINISTER: V. A. Drummond, 15, Barerstrasse. CONSULATE: 14, Barerstrasse. HOUSE AGENT and BANKER: Karl Wallach, 2, Odeonplatz. NEWSPAPERS: *Neueste Nachrichten, Allgemeine Zeitung, Neues Tagblatt,* &c.

NAUHEIM (4800 population) is visited yearly by over 20,000 patients. Season: April to October. (1) The treatment of heart

complaints is made a speciality there and in quite a novel manner, though adopted freely by many specialists now elsewhere. (2) The duration of the treatment is from four and a half to six weeks, on an average. Some remain longer, others divide the treatment into two courses of short duration, with an intervening change of place. The nature of the maladies treated at Nauheim require more time than the eliminative treatment of Carlsbad, Kissingen, Aix-les-Bains, and the like spas. Many forms of outdoor sport are provided for the visitors who are not patients, the cycling roads are splendid in all directions, and good local road maps easily and cheaply obtainable. The height of the season is July and August. In the latter part of April, May, August, and September there is a large English contingent, although English and Americans abound at all seasons. HOTELS: *Kaiserhof* (from 12m.); *Prince of Wales, Metropole, Sprengel's Park,* and *Bristol* (from 10m.); *Augusta Victoria* (from 9m.). PENSIONS: *Villa Fortuna, Villa Isolde, Villa Britannia,* and *Victoria* (from 7m.). English Church (June to October).

NECKARELZ IN BADEN (505 feet) is a delightful place of resort for an inexpensive holiday. Though entirely off the beaten track, the train service is admirable, as Neckarelz is a junction on the main Heidelberg-Stuttgart line. Every comfort is provided by the *Hotel Klingenburg,* the proprietor of which speaks English. The terms are from 4s. to 5s. a day. Numerous excursions can be undertaken through extremely picturesque scenery, the Neckarthal being remarkably beautiful, and abounding in historical interest.

NEUENAHR (BAD), the only alkaline hot spring in Germany, is especially indicated for diabetes, stomach and intestinal troubles, enlargement of the liver, gall-stone, diseases of the bladder and kidneys, gout, rheumatism, and complaints of the respiratory organs. It has a magnificent bathing establishment, perfectly fitted with all modern improvements, and conducted on the most hygienic and up-to-date principles. There are baths of every description—electric light and cellular baths, carbonic acid baths, mud baths, Röntgen laboratorium, inhalations, and massage. The duration of the treatment varies from four to six weeks, according to the nature of the complaint. The *Curhotel* is the only hotel directly adjoining the thermal building and bathhouse; there are many other good hotels (*Palast, Rheinischerhof, Flora*), and pensions (*Villa Elsner,* &c.). Amusements as at other of the most fashionable spas. In the centre of the social life of the place stands the newly built and magnificent first-class Kurhaus and the Kurtheater. There are many forms of outdoor sport provided for the visitors. The cycling roads are kept in the best order. The season lasts from May 1 to the end of September, and about 12,000 visitors frequent the town yearly, amongst whom is a large contingent of English and Americans. English Church service (June to September). Neuenahr, whose population numbers about 3500, is at an altitude of 300 feet, and situated in the beautiful valley of the Ahr. The place is reached from London via Harwich or Queenborough, Cologne, Bonn, and Remagen.

NIEDERBRONN is 650 feet above sea level, and situated near Worth, the terrible battlefield where MacMahon was defeated in 1870. It is as reasonable as it always is in Germany, all German spas being cheaper than French for the same comforts. Moreover, it

lays no claim to fashion like the French Vosges spas of Contrexéville and Plombières. HOTELS: *Matthis* (from 5m.), and *Villa Bellevue.*

NUREMBERG (population 261,000) is the most interesting of the German mediæval towns, and is largely visited by English people *en route* to or from Tirol. ENGLISH CHURCH Service (summer) in the Bayrischerhof (Strauss Hotel). HOTELS: *Württembergerhof, Strauss, Grand, Goldner Adler* (from 8m.); *Victoria, Monopol,* &c. PENSIONS: *Villa Schmidt von Ditfurth,* 11, Luitpoldstr.; *Trefzer,* 72, Königstrasse (6m.). HOUSE AGENT: Erwin Wolf. BANK: Dresdner, 15, Karolinenstrasse.

OBERSCHREIBERHAU is one of the highest villages in the Riesengebirge (715 mètres above the sea). It is easily reached from either Dresden or Berlin, via Görlitz and Hirschberg. The railway winds up and down the valley and round the mountain slopes, till it reaches Schreiberhau, which is in three parts, with three stations —Niederdorf, Mitteldorf, and Oberdorf. Oberdorf, the residential part, is charmingly situated in a small valley, surrounded by snow-covered mountains, Reifträger, Schneegruben, Hochstein, &c. The village consists almost entirely of pensions and picturesque chalets, advertising "Wohnungen für Sommergäste"; but during the last fortnight in April there are very few visitors in the place. There are glorious woods—of pine and beech, for the most part—and the walks are numberless. Any amount of long expeditions and mountain ascensions may be undertaken to the Schneegruben, Kyhast ruins, Anna Kapelle, and even up the Schneekoppe, the highest peak in the Riesengebirge. One excursion can be made over the Bohemian boundary to Grüntal and Neuwelt, where there is a factory and store of beautiful Bohemian glass. There is a smaller glass factory in Schreiberhau itself, and a chapel, the altar and reredos of which are entirely in glass. During the last week in April the weather is warm enough to allow of sitting out, and the grass is sprinkled with flowers, chiefly anemone and wild crocus. June is the best month there; July and August might be crowded. The *Pension Sylva* occupies almost the highest situation of any house in Schreiberhau, on the very edge of the woods. The terms are 5m. and 6m. a day, according to room, in July and August; 4m. and 5m. before and after these months. English is understood at the pension. There are three doctors at Schreiberhau.

OBERSTDORF, in Bavaria, 2660 feet over the sea level, is a climatic air station and whey cure. With its scenic attractions and delightful, simple people, it is bound to come more and more into notice. It has the threefold advantage of bracing air, fine scenery, and moderate prices. The place is crowded in July and the first three weeks of August. It is, therefore, best visited in June or in the last week of August and September. HOTELS: *Luitpold, Mohr,* &c.

OEYNHAUSEN (population 3500) is in Westphalia, about 90 minutes from Hanover. Muriated water baths, rich in carbonic acid gas. Temperatures 77° to 95°, according to each of the three sources called "Bohrloch." Bathing arrangements good and like those of Nauheim. Nervous affections are specially treated here. May 15 to end of September is the principal season, but the baths are always open. Visitors' tax: 15m. HOTELS: *Kurhaus* (from 9m.); *Pavillon, Victoria,* and *Rose* (from 6m.).

PARTENKIRCHEN, a centre for excursions in the Bavarian Highlands. English Church in summer. HOTELS: *Bellevue* (from 6m.), *Post* (from 5½m), &c. PENSION: *Gibson* (from 5m.).

POTSDAM, thirty minutes by rail from Berlin. PENSION: *Frln. Klee*, 11, Mauerstrasse, near Sans-Souci.

QUEDLINBURG (population 24,000), a little to the north-west of the Harz. *Hôtel Bär.*

REICHENHALL (population 4900) is a favourite health resort in Bavaria (1545 feet), and frequented by about 12,000 visitors during the summer. It is also a good centre for excursions in the Bavarian Alps. The brine baths are excellent, while the fine air and beautiful environs make it most attractive. English Church Service in summer. Visitors' tax: 15m. for one person, a reduction for families. HOTELS: *Achselmannstein, Burkert, Central, Panorama, Bellevue*, &c.

RIPPOLDSAU (Baden), a very pleasant centre in the Black Forest, is a mineral spa, sheltered by mountains and forests. Air bracing, yet not too much so. Peat, pine, and other baths can be taken. The waters are beneficial to anæmics, dyspeptics, asthmatics, and sufferers from nervous complaints, hepatic disorders, gout, and rheumatism. It is a most attractive resort. Trout fishing is one of other possible recreations. Elevation, 1856 feet. *Göringer's Hotel.*

ROLANDSECK, on the Rhine, opposite Königswinter, at which nearly all the Rhine steamers call, is a very charming spot, and a good centre for excursions. HOTELS: *Bellevue* and *Rolandseck* (both from 5m.).

ROTHENBURG-ON-TAUBER is a charming little mediæval town, left behind by the bustling world, to be the delight of artistic moderns. Smaller than Nuremberg, and without the wonderful art life which the Nurembergers gained through their trade with Venice, Rothenburg is a place of walls and towers, strong fortifications and fine burghers' houses, plain and strong—as fitted a place which dealt in corn and wine, having little to do with the luxuries and elegances of the East. It is easy of access; Steinach, the junction, is on the main line from Wurzburg to Munich, about an hour from Wurzburg by express train. At Steinach a tiny train takes you seven miles in rather more than half an hour, and lands you just outside the Rover gate. There are clean and comfortable hotels (*Hirsch*, from 5m.; *Eisenhüt*, 5m.), simple and inexpensive, and the Rothenburgers are glad to see you. They bow to you in the street, they direct you to the best views, they take care of your property if you want to leave it anywhere for a while, and they tell you with pride and joy that many strangers come to see their town. They are a simple, patriotic race, courteous, with the good breeding which comes of long descent, contented and happy. No one begs, no one looks poor, and very small sums satisfy the custodians of church and Rathhaus. Rothenburg is just in the right place to break the journey from the Tyrol to England.

ROTHENFELDE, in Hanover, is a small spa, the waters of which contain a large proportion of carbonic acid. Indications: Skin diseases, nervous affections, &c.

ST. BLASIEN (Baden), is at an altitude of 2520 feet, and has very good air. HOTELS: *Curhaus, Hirsch.* The *Villa Kehrwieder,*

situated among the pines, charges about 4m. The sanatorium for consumptives at St. Blasien is celebrated.

SALZSCHLIRF, BAD (Hessen-Nassau), is near Fulda, and reached from Frankfort. Season : May 1 to September 30. Indications : Gout, rheumatism, scrofula, the uric acid diathesis, &c. Altitude : 820 feet. HOTEL : *Kurhaus.*

SCHIERKE (1950 feet) is much frequented in the summer months. The highest point of the Harz (the Brocken, 3745 feet) can be ascended on foot from here. HOTELS : *Fürst Stollberg, Burg, Brocken-Scheideck,* &c.

SCHLANGENBAD has its season from May to October, when its waters are used chiefly by ladies. It is on the south-east slope of the Taunus, at an elevation of 900 feet above sea level, and on the little river Waldaffa, which enters the Rhine at Niederwalluf. The place is in a well-wooded district, and is surrounded by hills. English Church Service during the season. HOTELS : *Nassauerhof, Victoria* (from 7m.), &c. PENSION : *Waldfrieden.* APARTMENTS : At the *Royal Baths* and *Villa Jung.*

SCHÖNAU (Baden), in the Wiesenthal, is 1780 feet above the sea. The *Hotel Sonne* (from 5m.) is well spoken of.

SCHWALBACH, or Langen Schwalbach (1000 feet), has a population of about 3000, and is much frequented in summer for its medicinal waters, which are used largely for female complaints. AMUSEMENTS : Fair trout fishing, an excellent band, tennis. ENGLISH CHURCH : Frankfurterstrasse. HOTELS : *Alleesaal* (from 10m.); *Duke of Nassau, Metropole,* and *Quellenhof* (from 8m.); *Victoria* (from 7m.); *Continental, Taunus,* &c.

SCHWERIN-IN-MECKLENBURG (population 38,000), a lovely town in North Germany, three hours distant by rail from Berlin and Hamburg, and twenty-four hours from London, is little known in the tourist world; consequently the hotels and *pensions* are not so expensive as in other places more frequented by English people. Schwerin is most beautifully situated in the midst of seven lakes, which abound in fish; the woods, Schlossgarten, and, indeed, the whole neighbourhood, give ample scope for walking, driving, and cycling. In winter the attractions of Schwerin are as great as in summer, as the theatre and opera belong to the best in Germany; and the concerts, both sacred and secular, are far above the average. Schwerin is a great centre of education. The best teachers are to be had for painting, singing, music in all its branches—piano, violin, organ, &c. The summer climate is much the same as southern England; winter cold, dry, and bracing. HOTELS : *Stern's, Paris, Russie, Nord,* &c., all with very moderate prices. PENSION : *Husla,* 20, Grosse Paulstrasse. NEWSPAPER : *Mecklenburger Zeitung.*

SONDERSHAUSEN, the picturesque little capital of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, under the shelter of the Göldner and Possen Hills, south of the Harz Mountains, is easily reached from the east via Cassel, or from the south via Gotha or Weimar. It possesses a conservatoire (entrance, spring and autumn), and there are excellent professors. The town is well situated among hills, well wooded, abounding in charming walks, which are open to the public, as well as the palace grounds of the Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, where an orchestra gives concerts every Sunday in summer.

In winter both opera and theatre are good, even though Sondershausen is but a small place (7600 population). Skating and sleighing. HOTELS: *Tanne* (from 6m.), *Münch*, and *Deutsches Haus*.

STRASSBURG possesses a university, art school, music conservatorium; its attractions include concerts, opera, tennis, excursions to the Black Forest and Vosges. English Church services. The *Pfeifer* is a good hotel for a night or two; it is opposite the station. Others are the *Schmutz*, *Christoph*, and *Paris* (all good). PENSION: Frln. Meyer's, 28, Wimpfelingstrasse (4s. to 5s. a day). NEWSPAPERS: *Neueste Nachrichten*, *Post*, &c.

STUTTGART (population 177,000), the capital of Württemberg, is in a healthy position surrounded on three sides by vine-covered hills. Charming walks in the parks and grounds of the town and suburbs. Being sheltered, the climate is mild during winter, and consumptive and nervous subjects are both suited. The season commences in October, and lasts till the hot weather sets in, and the schools break up in July. During the winter, the usual weather—of course, there are exceptions—is bright and sunny, dry, healthy, with little or no wind, and a temperature seldom unpleasantly low, and the Germans know how to keep themselves warm and comfortable indoors. Stuttgart is well known for its educational advantages, and many English reside there with their families, in order that they may be instructed in piano, violin, art, and languages; and this is far better than sending their children to *pensions*, where but little control can be exercised over them. ENGLISH CHURCH: Olgastrasse. CONSULATE: 47, Schloss-strasse. INQUIRY OFFICE: 38, Königstrasse. CONSERVATORIUM: For information apply to the Direktor, Musikschule. HOTELS: *Marquardt* (from 8m.); *Royal*, *Victoria* (from 6m.). PENSIONS: *Rüthling*, 31, Urbanstrasse (from 4m.); *Palm*, 16, Schützenstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Neues Tagblatt*.

THALE, at the entrance of the Bode Valley, one of the most picturesque parts of the Harz. HOTEL: *Zehnpfund* (from 6m.). PENSION: *Daheim* (5m.).

TODTMOOS (Baden), 2690 feet above the sea. The *Kurhaus* charges from 7m. a day; the *Luisenbad* has same prices. It is reached from Bâle by train to Wehr, whence by carriage to Todtmoos. The cost of the drive is 16m. Carriages also meet trains by request at Zell, Titisee, Murg, or Albbruck. The season lasts from May till October. The chief curative agents are the invigorating climate; the hydropathic and hydro-electric treatments; Wildbad, medicinal and kineto-therapeutic baths, massage, Zander gymnastics, inhalation, dietetic cures, and cures by medicaments. The air at Todtmoos is impregnated with the scent of the pines. The district is exceedingly picturesque, and affords endless enjoyable walks. The amusements consist of tennis, fishing, and shooting, while a band plays twice daily in the Kurhaus or its grounds.

TODTNAU (Baden), 2130 feet altitude, is a good walking centre in the Wiesenthal. HOTELS: *Ochs* (from 4m.); *Bär* (from 3m. 50pf.).

TREVES (or Trier).—The principal sights in Treves (the oldest town in Germany) are the cathedral, where the "seamless coat" is preserved; the Liebfrauen-kirche, the Porta Nigra, the library, the

market place, the basilica, museum, amphitheatre, and Roman baths. Many people spend a day or two there; some stay a week or more. The *Hotel Porta Nigra* is good and reasonable.

TRIBERG (Baden) is very full of visitors in the height of the summer, as the country round offers much beauty. The walk to Hornberg should not be omitted during a sojourn there. Triberg is 2025 feet above sea level. HOTELS: *Schwarzwald, Bellevue,* &c. English Church service in summer.

WEIMAR (population 29,000) has a school of music, and there are good collections of paintings and sculpture in the museum. There is a small English colony all the year round. The roads in the neighbourhood are good, and there are numerous places of interest within easy reach. It is a pleasant little town, with numerous charming villas, and a delightful park, which was laid out under the direction of Goethe. There are few towns in Germany better adapted as a residence for English people who wish to procure a good education for their children than Weimar. The climate, though cold in winter, is healthy, the drainage is good, and the surrounding country very beautiful. But perhaps one of the greatest advantages for those who receive their education there is the artistic atmosphere of the place. Weimar has so many recollections, and has so thoroughly upheld her character as a town in which the intellectual life stands above everything else, that for a young mind the very fact of living there means an education in itself. There are capital flats to be had at Weimar, and the rents are reasonable, in fact, very much lower than in the larger towns of Germany. In the neighbourhood of Weimar it is possible to get good trout fishing, and for cyclists the surrounding country is most attractive. Jena, one of the most interesting university towns in Germany, lies only twenty-two kilomètres by rail from Weimar, and is, therefore, within easy reach of the cyclist. HOTELS: *Russischerhof, Elephant* (from 5m.), &c. PENSIONS: *Köhler,* 18, Wörthstrasse (£5 a month); *von Berg,* 37, Wörthstrasse; *Augusta,* 21, Luisenstrasse (from 4m.). ENGLISH CHURCH (Rev. F. Freese). NEWSPAPER: *Deutschland.*

WEMBACH, near Schönau, in Baden, is a good centre for climbing excursions. HOTELS: *Kurhaus, Rabenfels.*

WERNIGERODE (population 11,600), on the slopes of the Harz, and within easy reach of the Brocken. HOTELS: *Weisser-Hirsch, Monopol* (from 6m.), *Lindenberg* (from 6m.).

WIESBADEN (100,000 population) is the best town in all the Rhine provinces for winter. It keeps up its reputation for sociability, recreative enjoyment, has a more even climate than most German towns, and combines all the advantages of a summer and winter resort rolled into one. There are very few inland Continental towns which can say this so honestly as Wiesbaden. It is a spa with a continual season. Summer and winter, spring and autumn, it is always bright and agreeable. It has a comparatively warm winter climate, considering its latitude, as it is well sheltered on the north by the Taunus Mountains. It is quite a residential place, no factories being allowed, and the sanitation is very good. The town is at an altitude of 385 feet above sea level, and nearly 100 feet above the Rhine. The mean temperature for the year is 51° Fahr., the same as Montreux, the favourite (mild) winter resort of Switzerland. Among the hotels are the

Nassauerhof, the *Kaiserhof*, the *Rose*, the *Imperial*, the *Four Seasons*, the *Quisisana*, the *Wilhelma*, and the *Hohenzollern*, all with prices from about 9s. a day. Cheaper houses are the *Victoria*, *Angleterre*, *Bellevue*, *Minerva*, and the *St. Petersburg*, with terms from 6s. or 7s. a day. Among the *pensions* are the *Internationale* (English), with prices from 5s.; *Anglaise* (from 5s.); the *Pension Primaver*, the *Villa Roos-Rupprecht*, and the *Villa Prinzessin Luise*, with similar charges. It is easy to find an unfurnished flat for from £10 to £24 per room (not counting kitchen, cellar, &c.). As regards music, there are concerts in the Kursaal daily at 4 and 8 p.m., and special orchestral concerts during part of the year. There are three conservatoires and an excellent opera house. The route from London is via Harwich, the Hook, and Cologne (£3 3s. 11d. first-class, £2 3s. 5d. second); also via Queenborough and Flushing (£3 5s. 6d. and £2 5s. 3d.); via Dover, Calais, and Brussels (£4 1s. 9d. and £2 19s. 2d.); and via Dover, Ostend, and Brussels (£3 11s. 6d. and £2 12s. 4d.). ENGLISH CHURCH in Wilhelmstrasse. NEWSPAPER: *Tagblatt*.

WILDBAD (Württemberg), 1470 feet above the sea. A climatic air station with indifferent mineral waters, and most beneficial baths (at two well-fitted establishments) in cases of convalescence, rheumatoid arthritis, nervous affections, certain skin diseases, &c. English church. Theatre; trout-fishing; and the usual recreations of a popular spa. HOTELS: *Klumpp*, *Bellevue*, *Royal Bath*, *Post*, &c. English Church service during the season (May to October).

GERMAN COAST RESORTS.

I.—ON THE NORTH SEA.

GERMAN holiday resorts have at least one great advantage over those of France; they are considerably cheaper, and for a smaller sum of money better value in the way of food, lodging, and amusements is given, though, of course, the latter do not include the Englishman's favourite pastime, namely, "a little mild gambling." But there is nearly always a band, and, generally speaking, as much amusement as at an average French or Belgian resort. The smart, well-dressed throng of Dieppe, Dinard, or Ostend is missing, however.

The chief disadvantage of the North Sea coast is its treelessness; but if this feature can be dispensed with in Belgium, so, it may be presumed, it can be in Germany. The Baltic coast is, on the other hand, wooded, but also less bracing. The German Ocean is colder than the Baltic, and the beat of the waves stronger.

Beginning with the island of RÖM, this is reached from Hamburg by rail, via Tondern to Scherrebek, thence steamer. The season lasts from May to October. Hotels include the *Kaiserhalle* (24m. per week) at Vakolk, and the *Römerhof* at Kongsmark. No kurtax; the firm, fine sands are entirely free from shells and shingle.

WESTERLAND in Sylt may be reached by sea from Bremerhaven or Hamburg (see above), or from the latter station by rail, via Tondern to Hoyer, whence boat. Season: May—October. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Royal, Deutschen Kaiser, Victoria, Hohenzollern, Grand, Stadt Hamburg, Reichshof, Christianenhöhe.* Charges from 40m. a week. Boarding-houses, lodgings, and furnished cottages are all numerous. Kurtax: 12m. for one person; proportionate reductions for families. Amusements: entertainments in the Kurhaus, excursions, boating, tennis, &c. Bathing is possible at both high and low tide. Sandy beach.

WENNINGSTEDT in Sylt is reached from Westerland (see above). Hotels: *Kronprinzen, Central, Nordsee, Friesenhof.* Charges from 30m. per week. No kurtax.

WYK, in the island of Föhr, is reached from Hamburg by rail via Itzehoe and Niebüll to Dagebüll, whence steamer. Season, May 1—Nov. 1. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Redlefsen's, Schulz, Deppe's, Strand, Föhrhaus, Börse.* Charges from 30m. per week. Lodgings, pensions, and furnished houses are easily obtained. Kurtax: 9m. for one person. The scenery here is wooded, and the climate is exceptionally mild. Sailing and steamer excursions.

The island of AMRUM is reached from Hamburg by rail to Husum, thence steamer; or on to Niebüll and Dagebüllhafen, whence steamer via Wyk to Amrum. Season: May—September. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Kaiserhof, Quedens, Central, Strand.* Charges from 30m. per week. Doctor and chemist. Kurtax: 8m. for one person. Firm, fine sands.

Returning to the mainland, we find ST. PETER, reached by rail from Hamburg in six to seven hours to Garding, where an omnibus meets trains for the bathing resort. Season: May 15—Oct. 15.

Hotels: *St. Peter, Strand, Germania,* and *Zapp* near the sea; *Jensen* and *Heldt* in the village. Charges from 3½m. to 6m. per day inclusive. Pebbleless sands.

BÜSUM is a more important seaside resort, and the only one on the North Sea coast on a direct railway line from Hamburg, whence it is reached in four hours. Season: June—October. Hotels: *Stadt Hamburg, Deutscher Kaiser, Bellevue, Strand, Union, Dithmarscher Haus, Germania, Holsteinisches Haus,* with varying charges from 25m. to 32m. a week. Boarding-houses and lodgings are numerous. Kurtax: 4m. for one person. Medicinal baths are provided at a special establishment.

ALTENBRUCH is situated near Cuxhaven, and may be reached by steamer or rail from Hamburg and Bremen. Season: June 15—October. Hotels: *Waller's, Sendorf's, Kurhaus, Süel's, Hartung's.* Charges, 20m. to 28m. per week. No kurtax.

CUXHAVEN (for access see above) is a very important seaport, as everyone knows. Bathing season, June—September. Hotels: *Hansabad, Belvedere, Bellevue, Continental, Kur-Hotel, Strand, Hohenzollernhof.* Charges, 4½m. a day upwards, according to the hotel, season, &c. Cheaper hotels, lodgings, and pensions all numerous. No kurtax; excursions; entertainments in plenty.

Twenty minutes from Cuxhaven is DÖSE, where the hotels (charging from 4m. per day) include the *Badehaus,* and at about an hour's distance is DÜHNEN, with the *Strand Hotel,* a rising resort.

Reached from Cuxhaven also is the island of HELIGOLAND, which is considered a suitable summer resort for sufferers from hay-fever. Season: June—October. Hotels: *Conversations und Kurhaus, Victoria, Janssen's, Princess Alexandra, Graf Moltke, Prinz Heinrich, Hamburgerhof.* Pensions and lodgings are numerous. Charges: From about 21m. 50 per day upwards. This is one of the few German resorts where late dinner is obtainable, mid-day dinner and supper otherwise being the rule. Kurtax: 3m. per week for one person. An establishment supplies all kinds of medicinal baths. The Konversationshaus provides entertainments, which include theatrical performances, music, and balls. Shooting free from June 15. Hard, smooth sands.

ECKWARDEN is reached by steamer from Wilhelmshaven. The *Kurhaus, Eckwarderhöhe,* and *Eiler's Gasthof* supply full board and lodging for about 24m. per week. Bathing from fine sands.

DANGAST is reached from Bremen and Oldenburg via Varel station. Season: June—September. Accommodation: *Konversationshaus,* and in lodgings, both very cheap. No kurtax. Wooded country.

WILHELMSHAVEN is in direct railway communication with Bremen and Oldenburg, the distance being about two and a half hours. Hotels: *Loheyde, Hempel, Burg Hohenzollern, Prinz Heinrich.* Charges: From 3m. 50 per day.

The islands of WANGEROOG, SPIEKEROOG, NORDENEY, &c., are all popular summer resorts. The first-named is reached by steamer from Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Wilhelmshaven, as also in three-quarters of an hour from Harle, on the line Oldenburg-Jever-Carolinensiel. Hotels: *Strand, Monopol, Kaiserhof, Kurhaus, Jürgen's.* Charges: 28m. per week upwards. Lodgings and pensions are numerous. Season: June—October. Kurtax: 3m. for one person. Sands. Boating, fishing, seal-hunting, excursions, tennis,

SPIEKEROOG is reached in the same way as Wangeroog. Hotels: *Günsel's, Janssen's, Inselfriede.* Charges: From about 30m. per week upwards. Season: June—end of September. Kurtax: 3m. Wooded country.

LANGEOOG is in steamer communication with Bensersiel, reached from Esens railway station. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Ahrenholtz, Hüne.* Charges: 28m. per week upwards. No kurtax. Steamer and sailing-boat excursions, drives, tennis, and shooting are the chief amusements.

BALTRUM is in steamer communication with Nesmersiel, reached from Dornum railway station, on the Oldenburg line. It is a tiny island with a couple of hotels (*Küper* and *Post*), with tennis at from 28m. per week. Season: June—September. Kurtax: 4m. Amusements: Much as at the last-named resorts. Fine, hard sands.

NORDENEY is the largest and best known of these East Frisian seaside places. It is reached by water direct from Cuxhaven (Hamburg) and Bremerhaven, or from Nordeich in three-quarters of an hour; reached by rail from Oldenburg, Cologne, &c. The fashionable season lasts from July 20 to Sept. 1, but all the hotels are open from June to October, and some the whole year. Accommodation is found at the *Kaiserhof, Schuchardt's, Europäischerhof, Kaiser Franz Josef, Deutsches Haus, Bellevue, Germania, Simmering's, Brun's, Meyer's, Engelhausen's, Reichsadler, Rheinischerhof,* &c. Charges are higher than at most of the German North Sea resorts; from 40m. per week upwards is a usual charge. Furnished houses, apartments, lodgings, and pensions are numerous. Kurtax: 15m. for one person, and 20m. for two for the season; 5m. and 7m. per week. Nordeney supplies all up-to-date requirements, and comes under the category of first-class resorts. Amusement is provided by the Kurtheater, concerts, dances, tennis tournaments, horse-races, regattas, &c. Drives, walks, and excursions to the neighbouring islands may be undertaken, and there are reading-rooms, riding schools, establishments for medicinal baths, and so forth.

Access to JUIST is similar to Nordeney. The hotels include the *Kurhaus, Rose, Itzen, Claase, Friesenhof.* Charges: 38m. a week upwards. Kurtax: 4m. for one person. Season: June—September. Firm, smooth sands.

The last of the German North Sea islands is BORKUM; reached from Hamburg or Bremerhaven via Nordeney, or from Leer in about four and a half hours, or from Emden in about three and a half hours. Hotels: *Köhler's Strand, Victoria, Kaiserhof, Nordsee, Hohenzollern, Dorf, Eltze, Bakker's Strand, Akkermann.* Charges: From 33m. a week upwards. Boarding-houses, lodgings, furnished houses and apartments further supply accommodation. Season: June—October. Kurtax: 6m. Sandy beach.

II.—ON THE BALTIC COAST.

BEFORE treating of the Baltic coast further general remarks on the characteristics of these resorts, as differing from other Continental holiday haunts may be welcome. To begin with the kurtax: This is not charged visitors staying less than a given number of days (from three to five as a rule); a proportionate reduction is made for every additional member of a family. Thus: Where one person will be paying 6m., a party of two may be charged

8m., of three, 10m., and so on, according to the regulations of each resort. Children under ten and servants are not charged a kurtax. Mixed bathing is generally not allowed. Late dinner is seldom provided.

Except at such a fashionable resort as Nordeney visitors dress very simply. Germans still look upon Sunday as a time when one needs to exhibit specially fine clothes. Evening dress would attract notice at all the more quiet seaside places.

It will be found that the German North Sea coast offers practically untrodden ground to English visitors, the islands especially taking one right off the tourist track to scenes, if not as picturesque as those on the French coast or in the Swiss Alps, at any rate offering a radical change from these. There are, besides, far better opportunities for practising a foreign tongue than in more English-frequented districts, while it will be seen that living expenses are smaller than at most of these.

Beginning with the eastern extremity of this coast, we start with MEMEL, reached by steamer or rail, and the most northern of Prussian towns. To undertake the journey from England merely for Memel and its bathing season would hardly be worth while, but English people who are spending some time in Germany for educational or other reasons may be glad to have this, together with other Baltic resorts, pointed out to them. The hotels include the *Victoria*, the *British*, and the *Russie*, with inclusive terms at from 4m. 50. To judge from the above names, and the fact that there exists an English church, British visitors cannot be unknown or unwelcome. Accommodation is provided by various boarding and lodging houses. No kurtax. Pretty scenery and excursions across the frontier and bathing off a smooth beach are the attractions.

More openly situated is FÖRSTEREI, near Memel, and reached by train thence. Both are, of course, largely visited by Russians. Hotels: *Kurhaus Rhetz* (from 5m.) and *Franz* (from 4m.). Board and lodging house accommodation. No kurtax. Season: June 15—Sept. 15. Wooded country, with many pines and firs; sandy beach.

SCHWARZORT is reached by steamer from Memel and Königsberg. Hotels: *Russischerhof*, *Sturmhoefel*, *Bachmann*. Pensions, lodgings, and villas. Kurtax: 5m. for one person. Sands and downs.

Reached also by rail from Königsberg and steamer from Memel is CRANZ, a very popular resort. Hotels: *Grosses Logierhaus*, *Monopol*, *Ostsee*, *Strand*. Pensions, lodgings, villas. Charges at the hotels begin at 3m. 50 per day, and 2m. 50 in boarding houses. Kurtax: from 6m. for one person. Sandy, narrow beach; strong waves. Amusements: Band, theatrical and other entertainments, rail and steamer excursions, shady walks, tennis, &c.

Near and reached via Cranz is NEUKUHREN. Hotels: *Richter*, *Strand*, *Ostsee*. Charges from about 4m.; kurtax from 3m. Band; wooded country.

On the same line is RAUSCHEN, with the hotels *Kurhaus* and *Bosin's*, from 4½m. Kurtax: 4m. Average number of annual visitors, 2200. One of the prettiest places on the Baltic, with good sands and plenty of shade.

NEUHAUSER is reached in a little over an hour by rail from Königsberg. Hotels: *Kurhaus*, *Riechs*, charges from 4m.; in pensions from 3½m. Kurtax: 4m. Season: June 15—Sept. 15. Sandy beach.

KAHLBERG is reached by steamer from Königsberg or Dantzig.

Hotels: *Belvedere*, *Walfisch*, from 5m. Pine woods. Music, walks, excursions, and sailing are the chief amusements. Average number of visitors, 1700.

HENBUDE is within half an hour by steamer from Dantzig, the environs of which are most attractive. Terms at the *Kurhaus* from 4½m. Season: June 1—Sept. 15. No kurtax. Woods down to the seashore; band.

WESTERPLATTE is reached from Dantzig via Neufahrwasser (by rail or steamer). Accommodation at the *Kurhaus* (5m.) and in the *Logierhaüsern Weichsel*. Season: June 1—Sept. 30. No kurtax. Concerts, excursions, walks, tennis, and boating are the chief amusements.

HELA is also in steamboat communication with Dantzig. It is situated at the extremity of a long, narrow peninsula, with four villages inhabited by fishermen. *Kurhaus* (from 5m.). No kurtax. The harbour is very animated with numerous fishing boats. Seal and wild duck shooting; tennis.

BRÖSEN is connected with Dantzig by rail, electric tram, and steamer. This very quiet little resort is surrounded by woods. The beach is broad, firm, and entirely free from shingle. *Kurhaus*. Season: June 1—Sept. 30. No kurtax.

Half an hour's walk from Brösen is GLETTKAU, reached by carriage from Oliva, on the Dantzig-Stettin line. Hotel: *Kirchleitner*. Kurtax: 3m. Wooded country.

ZOPPOT is reached via Stettin-Stolp or Konitz-Dirschau from Berlin, and is on the Dantzig-Stettin line. Hotels: *Kurhaus* (7m.), *Wenninghoff* (6m.), *Strand*, *Victoria*, *Pommerscherhof*. Pensions (from 3½m.), furnished villas, and lodgings. Kurtax: 12m. for the season for one person. Safe beach and firm sands; shady roads, woods. Boating, regattas, races, and tennis tournaments are the attractions

Now we leave the neighbourhood of Dantzig via Lauenburg for LEBA (Hotels: *Nitschkes*, *Strand*, from 3m. per day. No kurtax; smooth sands, downs, shade, boating, and fishing. Visitors, 150), and STOLPMÜNDE, via Stolp (Hotels: *Kurhaus*, *Köhn*, from about 4m. Lodgings and furnished houses. Kurtax: 4½m. Season: June 15—Sept. 20. Extensive beach free from shingle; fishing, concerts, sailing, steamers to Dantzig, Königsberg, and Stettin).

RÜGENWALDERMÜNDE is reached via Schlawe (on the Stettin-Dantzig line) to Rügenwalde, whence steamer. Hotels: *Strandschloss*, *Friedrichsbad*. Kurtax: 3m. Mixed shingle and sand beach. Establishment for medicinal baths; fishing, boating, band.

NEST is reached by omnibus from Güdenhagen, on the Kolberg-Köslin line. *Peglow's Hotel* (30m. per week). Kurtax: ½m. Extensive sands. Fishing and boating.

An important bathing station is KOLBERGER-MÜNDE, reached from Stettin to Kolberg in four and from Berlin in six hours. Hotels: *Strandschloss*, *Bellevue*, *Neues Gesellschaftshaus*, *Hohenzollern*, *Münde*. Numerous pensions, lodgings, and furnished houses. Season: June—September. Mud and other medicinal baths in various establishments; sanatorium, gymnasium, &c. Concerts, theatre, swimming, bicycle and horse races, tennis tournaments, regattas, excursions, &c.

An hour from Kolberg is the pretty little bathing resort of KOLBERGER-DEEP. *Strandhotel* (from 3½m.). and two pensions. Kurtax: 1½m.

TREPTOWER-DEEP, reached by carriage from Treptow on the Altdamm-Kolberg line, has two or three hotels (*Strand, Alte Gesellschaftshaus*), with terms at from 4m. A small wood, a beach free from shingle, a band, river fishing, boating, and steamer excursions are the attractions.

HORST is reached via Greifenberg, or by steamer from Kolberg. Hotels: *Gesellschaftshaus, Walfisch* (from 3½m.) Kurtax: 2½m. Strong waves.

REWAHL is reached by rail via Greifenberg or by carriage from Treptow or Cammin. Accommodation is provided at the *Gesellschaftshaus, Seestern,* and *Strand* hotels, at from 3½m. per day. Kurtax: 2m. 25.

BERG-DIEVENOW is reached by steamer from Cammin on the Stettin line. Hotels: *Ziebell's, Franck, Nord, Mariot, Strassburg,* from 4½m. Kurtax: 9m. for a family, 4½m. for one person and child, Band; mud baths.

Access to OST-DIEVENOW is the same as to the above. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Strand, Walfisch,* from 4m.; lodgings and furnished houses. Kurtax: 4m. 50. Mud baths; pine woods; boating (sailing) and fishing.

NEUENDORF BEI KOLZOW is reached by carriage from Misdroy, on the Stettin line. The *Kurhaus* charges from 4m. 80 per day. Pebbleless beach; woods.

MISDROY receives 12,500 visitors annually. The hotels include the *Kurhaus, Seeblick, Victoria, Strand, Peterson's, Deutsches Haus, Unter den Linden.* Terms from 4m.; kurtax, from 3m. Lodgings, pensions, and furnished houses numerous. Pretty wooded country; music; steamer excursions, fishing, boating, and tennis are attractions.

SWINEMÜNDE is reached by rail or steamer from Stettin. Hotels: *Prusse, Drei Kronen, Deutsches Haus, Kurhaus, Seestern, Strandhaus, Victoria.*; terms from 4½m. Rooms, villas, pensions. This is a popular resort, with music, theatricals, entertainments, dances, excursions, boating, and bathing off a sandy beach. Kurtax: 6m. Mineral spring. Near the last-named is OSTERNOTHAFEN, with the *Hotel Sansouci* at 5m. a day.

AHLBECK is similarly reached, and provides accommodation at the *Kurhaus, Ahlbecker Hof, Wendicke, Seeblick,* and other hotels. Charges from 4m. 50. Pensions, furnished houses, and lodgings. Season: June—October. Kurtax: from 3m. About 15,000 persons visit this resort annually. Amusements include music, dances, tennis, boating, fresh-water fishing, shooting, excursions.

Close to is HERINGSDORF, a very fashionable bathing station. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Seeschloss, Strand, Gesellschaftshaus, Schmidt's, Graf's, Czuwalki's.* Numerous boarding-houses. Charges from 5m. a day upwards. Kurtax: from 5m. Season: Beginning of June—end of September. Woods, hills, and pretty country generally. Casino with the usual entertainments, billiard, reading, and music rooms. Open-air amusements include lawn tennis, excursions by steamer, &c.

Twenty minutes by carriage from this resort is a smaller and cheaper one, namely, BANSIN (hotels: *Meerestrand, Kurhaus, Strandhaus*); a little further off are LODDIN (*Hotel Waldöu. See,* 4m.) and KOSEROW (hotels: *Seeblick, Seeadler, Stadt Vineta,* &c., from 4m.), with a wide, sandy beach. Kurtax: 1½m.

ZINNOWITZ is reached by steamer from Carnin, on the Stettin line. Hotels: *Schwabe Belvedere, Strand, Schaller,* &c. Charges

from 4½m. Pensions, lodgings, and houses numerous. Kurtax: from 4m. Pine woods, smooth sands, excursions to Rügen, &c., are features.

KARLSHAGEN is in steamer communication with Wolgast and Carnin, or may also be reached by carriage from the former. *Strandhotel*, from 4½m. Season: June 15—end September. Woods.

LUBMIN is reached by light railway, 'bus, or carriage from Greifswald and Wolgast. Hotels: *Strand, Seeblick, Beng's*, from 4m. Kurtax: 1m. 50. Pine woods.

ELDENA is reached by steamer or light railway from Greifswald. The *Strandhotel* charges from 4m. Connected with this resort is WIECK, with *Jacob's Hotel*.

Near Stralsund (half an hour by steamer) is DEVIN, where the *Kurhaus* also takes 4m. per day, with clean, white, pebbleless sands, and quiet attractions, such as boating, fishing, and excursions.

And now we come to the island of RÜGEN, where the following resorts are all more or less frequented in the summer, Binz and Sassnitz being the most popular centres, and Stubbenkammer, Putbus, and the Jagdschloss the most picturesque.

Steamers for Rügen leave Stralsund, Greifswald, and Stettin; or train to Bergen (the capital of Rügen) via Altefähr (ferry from Stralsund to Altefähr). Hence a light railway serves Putbus, Binz, Sellin, and Göhren. Hotels at PUTBUS: *Fürstenhof, Bellevue, Adler, Deutsches Haus, Hintzes*, &c.; charges from 4m. Bathing a mile and a half away at LAUTERBACH, which may also be reached by steamer from Stettin to Sellin, whence light railway. Hotels at Lauterbach: *Victoria, Friedrich Wilhelm's Bad*, from 4m. Fine beech woods; no kurtax; kursaal, theatre, &c., at Putbus.

Reached by rail from Putbus to Philippshagen, and thence by carriage, or via Bergen to Sassnitz Hafen, whence steamer, is THIESSOW, with the hotels *Strand, Meuchgut*, and *Westphal*, at from 4m. Kurtax: 1½m. Pure white sands.

GOHREN is reached by light railway from Putbus, or direct by steamer from Stettin. Hotels: *Brandenburg, Look's, Seeschloss, Borgmeyer, Ostsee, Bellevue*, &c.; charges from 5m. Pensions and lodgings. Season: June 1—Sept. 30. Kurtax: 5m. Beach of firm sand; tennis, walks, excursions.

A resort where the woods reach down to the shore is SELLIN (for access see above), with the hotels *Fürst Wilhelm, Strand, Zillmann, Ehlert, Wald, Bunterbart, Ostsee*; charges from 4½m. Kurtax: 2m. Numerous steamer excursions.

BINZ is reached by train from Sellin. The hotels include the *Kurhaus, Strand, Fürst Blücher, Ostsee, Seeschloss*, with charges beginning at about 4½m. Season: May 15—end September. Kurtax: 4m. Concerts, theatrical entertainments, boating (sailing), fishing, drives, tennis, &c. Extensive sands.

Two of the most frequented of German seaside resorts are SASSNITZ and CRAMPAS, reached direct by water from Stettin, Swinemünde, Greifswald, or by train from Stralsund via Bergen (see above). Further, steamer communication with different parts of the island and to Trelleborg, in Sweden, for Copenhagen, Malmö, Stockholm, Gottenburg, Christiania, &c. Also motor-boat excursions. Hotels, in Sassnitz: *Fahrnberg, Bellevue, Becker, Koch, Strand*, &c. Terms, from about 5m. Kurtax: 6m. Concerts, tennis, boating, fishing, &c. Hotels in Crampas: *Victoria, Bellevue, Monopol, Prinz Heinrich, Koch*; 5m. Kurtax: 3m. The woods are a feature of this district.

STUBBENKAMMER (reached from Sassnitz by steamer, motor-boat, carriage, or 'bus) is situated in the rockiest part of this coast. Accommodation at the *Königliches Gasthof Stubbenkammer* at from 5m. Three miles away is LOHME. Hotels: *Grey's, Jenssen's, Strand,* from 4½m. Kurtax: 3m. About 2400 bathers visit this resort. A little distance off is GLOWE, with the *Strand Hotel* (from 4m.). No kurtax. Pine woods and nice sands.

Reached by steamer from Stralsund is BREEGEN, with the hotels *Lockenvitz, Schön, Rügen, Ostsee,* at from 4m. No kurtax.

ALTEFÄHR (see above) is also a bathing resort. The hotels are the *Putbus, Goldenen Adler, Gütschows, Kurhaus, Seeschloss.*

The last of the resorts on the Pomeranian coast are ZINGST (reached by steamer from Barth, on the Stralsund-Rostock line), with the hotels *Wiechmann, Central, Deutsches Haus,* charging from about 4m.; kurtax, 4m.; smooth sands; PREROW (similar access as above), with the hotels *Strand, Hafen, Harder's*; many lodgings and houses; kurtax, 2m.; and AHRENSHOOP (reached by steamer from Ribnitz on the Rostock-Stralsund line), with the hotels *Bogislav, Peter's.* Pensions and lodgings. Kurtax: 1½m.

After Pomerania follows the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, with, firstly, WUSTROW, reached by steamer from Ribnitz, on the Rostock-Stralsund line. Hotels: *Norden's, Strand, Boss, Witte.* The usual moderate prices common to the Baltic coast.

MÜRITZ is reached by 'bus from Ribnitz, and by carriage from Gelbensande, on the same line. Hotels: *Mecklenburgerhof, Anastasia, Bellevue,* from about 4½m. Kurtax: 2m.

GRAAL (nearest stations, Ribnitz and Gelbensande) is a wooded resort. Accommodation at the *Wald Hotel, Ahlert's,* and *Lohengrin.* Kurtax: 1½m.

An important resort is WARNEMÜNDE (rail from Rostock), with the hotels *Stralendorf, Berringer, Hübner, Strand, Kersten, Rohn,* with charges at from 4½m. upwards, according to the hotel. Numerous pensions, lodgings, furnished houses. Kurtax: 4m. Band, tennis, fishing, boating, excursions, &c.

HEILIGENDAMM is reached by train from Doberan, on the Rostock line. Fine beech woods. Beach of mixed shingle and sand. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Krieg, Dunker, Scherpeltz, Mellendorf,* from 4m. Kurtax: 2m. Also a small music tax. Concerts, tennis, horse races, fishing, boating (sailing), good cycling roads.

From Kröpelin station (on the Wismar-Rostock line) are reached BRUNSHAUPTEN (hotels: *Schweiner, Westphal's Bunger, Strandperle, Ostsee,* from 4m.; kurtax, 3m.; woods, sands free from shingle), FULGEN (*Logierhaus*), and ARENDSEE (hotels: *Strand* and *Moll*); kurtax, 3m.; pine woods.

The last of the Mecklenburg bathing resorts is BOLTENHAGEN, in 'bus communication with Wismar; and Grevesmühlen, a couple of hours by rail from Lübeck. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Grossherzog von Mecklenburg,* and *Roloff's Kurhotel,* from 4m. Music tax, 3m. Sandy beach. Pretty, wooded country. Tennis.

TRAVEMÜNDE is a favourite resort near and reached via Lübeck. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Russie, Strand, Lübeck, Germania, Stadt Kiel.* Terms, from 4½m. Kurtax: 5m. Milk and whey cures. Sandy beach.

Reached by road from Travemünde is NIEUDORF. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Kaiserhof, Ostsee, Johannsen's, Germania, Stadt Hamburg, Bellevue, Nieyer's.* Kurtax: 3m. Pine and other woods. Band, boating, &c.

KLEIN TIMMENDORFERSTRAND (*Hüttmann's Hotel*) is also reached from Travemünde. TIMMENDORFERSTRAND, west of this is served by Pansdorf station, on the Lübeck line. *Strand Hotel, Schramm's, Dryade, Waldesruhe.* Wooded surrounding country. These belong to a whole group of little resorts, including Augustusbad and Scharbeutz. Steamer from Travemünde, or by road from Pansdorf station. Hotels: *Kurhaus, Strand, Wilhelminenbad.* Kurtax: 3m.

ELISABETHBAD HAFFKRUG is reached from Gleschendorf station Hotel: *Elisabethbad.* JULIENBAD, steamers from Lübeck, Travemünde, Kiel, &c.; rail to Neustadt. Hotels: *Badeetablissement* and *Marienbad* (Neustadt station or by water as above), with full accommodation at the *Seebad-Etablissement.*

At HEILIGENHAFEN (steamer from Lübeck, or by rail via Eutin and Oldenburg) accommodation is provided by the *Kurhaus, Hotels Reher* and *Stadt Hamburg,* at about 4½m. per day.

Reached from and near Kiel are SCHÖNBERG (hotels: *Buhmann's, Seelust, Heuer's*; kurtax, 1m.; sea and freshwater fishing, boating), LABÖ (hotels: *Labö, Seegarten*; sands entirely free from shingle), ALT HEIKENDORF (hotels: *Strand, Friedrichshöhe, Stadt Kiel*), DÜSTERNBROOK (hotels: *Bellevue, Victoria*), ECKENFÖRDE (hotels: *Bahnhof, Stadt Hamburg, Drowatzky's*), and BORBY, quite near the last-named station (hotels: *Marienluisenbad, Strand*). All very cheap resorts.

Between these latter and Denmark are still a small number of more or less frequented bathing centres, but it is hardly necessary to further extend this survey into districts offering no special attraction over those already enumerated and having the disadvantage of inaccessibility.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Travelling is comparatively cheap and the railways good (State-owned). On some lines luggage up to 56lb. is free, but in other cases all luggage must be paid for. Customs examinations at the frontier are fairly severe. Dutiable articles are new clothes, toys, knick-knacks, soap, tobacco, confectionery, wood, and bronze ware; prohibited—preserved meats. The best routes from London are via Dover and Ostend, via Queenborough and Flushing, via Harwich and the Hook, and via Calais, all in direct communication with Cologne. *Steamers* are preferable to the train on some parts of the Rhine—Mayence to Cologne, for instance. *Children* under four years travel free; half-price four to ten.

CYCLES.—No duty is charged to tourists, and machines are conveyed as luggage on the Prussian and Hessian State railways. MOTOR-CARS: Deposit of 8m. per 100 kilogrammes, returned on leaving. *Speed limit*, not more that 12 kilomètres an hour in towns. Regulations differ; in Baden and Bavaria, 30 kilomètres is the limit in the open country, and 12 kilomètres in towns.

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.—*See Chaplaincies* (p. 341).

HOTELS AND PENSIONS.—The best houses are rather expensive in the larger towns and fashionable resorts, but, as a rule, good accommodation can always be had at a very moderate figure (from 6s. inclusive).

MONEY.—*See Foreign Currencies* (p. 363).

POSTAL RATES, &c.—*Letters*, 10pf. for 20 grammes inland and Austria; 20pf., foreign. *Post Cards*, 5pf. and 10pf. *Printed Matter*, 5pf. for 50gr., foreign; 3pf., inland. *Registration*, 20pf. *Telegrams*, 5pf. per word, inland and to Austria; 15pf., to England; 12pf., to France; 10pf., to Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Holland.

TIME.—Mid-Europe, which is an hour in advance of Greenwich.

SCHOOLS.—*See Education Abroad* (p. 349).

SEASONS.—Spring and autumn are suitable for travellers in any part of the country; summer is especially agreeable on the coast (for bathing at Misdroy, Heringsdorf, Heligoland, and the islands of Frisia and Rugen); and the mountainous districts (Harz, Thuringia, Saxon Switzerland, Franconian Switzerland, Swabian Alps, Bavarian Highlands, &c.); while winter in many of the large towns can be very pleasantly spent. Towns which attract English people for a short residence include Hanover, Dresden, Munich, Wiesbaden, Cologne, Berlin, Weimar, Heidelberg, Leipsig, Gotha, Cassel, Stuttgart, Karlsruhe, which are excellent education and music centres.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

ALGECIRAS faces full south and has a good climate. (See Gibraltar.) The *Hotel Reina Christina* there is a first-class modern hotel. The views obtainable from the hotel windows and from the tower are superb in their variety and extent. Looking to the eastward the small Isla Verde, with its little lighthouse and fort, is only a few hundred yards off the shore. Beyond it is the beautiful expanse of water of Gibraltar Bay, with the historic rock spread out to view on the further side. To the south are the Straits of Gibraltar, the high road for all vessels passing east and west. Across the Straits, some fourteen miles distant, in full view of the hotel, is the African coast, with Ceuta and Apes' Hill (the other pillar of Hercules). Behind these again is the Lesser Atlas Range, generally capped with snow in winter. To the northward are seen, towering one above the other, the Sierra Carbonera, Sierra de Caceras, Sierra Rondena, and in the far distance the famed Sierra Morena, with the picturesque towns of St. Roque and Gaucin, and the old Roman fortress of Castellar in the foreground. To the west is a long chain of hills, the Sierra de La Palma, whilst close at hand is the Moorish aqueduct—the most perfect of its kind, which still carries the water supply of the town of Algeciras. The hotel, however, has its own abundant supply of excellent drinking water. No fear need be entertained with respect to the means of diversion open to visitors. Tennis courts are provided within the hotel grounds; a golf course, which for some years has been the playground of the Gibraltar Garrison Club, is within easy reach on the further side of the town. The Gibraltar Polo Club ground is at Campamento, only a few miles distant, at the north end of the bay. Most of the meets of the Calpe Hounds are as conveniently reached from here as from Gibraltar, many of them more so. Yachting, boating, and sea fishing may be freely indulged in. There is also a good anchorage for yachts close at hand, where moorings can be provided. A bathing pier and pavilion, adapted for both sexes, will be run out from the hotel grounds into the bay, and here arrangements will be made for providing hot sea baths. Coaching excursions may be made in the direction of Tarifa and Cadiz, along a picturesque and well-made road, which is also suitable for cycling. Picnics to the cork woods, pine woods, waterfalls, &c., may be arranged at all seasons of the year. Saddle horses, ponies, and donkeys will be available. Excursions to Tangier, Ceuta, Ronda, Granada, Seville, Cordova, Malaga, &c., can be conveniently undertaken by train and steamer.

ALHAURIN EL GRANDE, in Andalusia, is reached by diligence from Cártama via Coin, on the Malaga-Bobadilla line. An inn with a garden provides clean and comfortable accommodation with good food at 5 pesetas a day. A fine Murillo hangs in dusky dimness above the entry to the sacristy of the principal church. Alhaurin

is surrounded by orange and lemon groves, and is situated on a mountain slope. It is a charming place in which to seek absolute rest among characteristic surroundings.

BARCELONA has a very satisfactory winter climate, a fairly large English colony, an English Church, and a British Consul. Villas to let, unfurnished, at Paceo de Gracia and other suburbs. Barcelona cannot compare with Malaga in point of climate, however, for though good it has no such perfection as the more southerly town. Snow rarely falls, and the heat in summer does not often exceed 87° Fahr. Dry, with occasional fogs, not so bracing as Tarragona, but almost entirely free from cold winds. Rainy days about 69 out of the 365. January is the worst month. In October the daily temperature may register between 60° Fahr. and 65° Fahr., while flowers and fruit are then still growing. Barcelona is not characteristically Spanish, being the most cosmopolitan city in Spain. It is not, either, a good place to acquire the language, as a mixture of French, Spanish, and dialect is spoken there. However, a number of Castilians inhabit the town, and they speak the ideal tongue. Barcelona is very lively; the shady Rambla is incessantly crowded, and loud with human voices. The life of the city provides interest, and the country round is pretty. Barcelona is quite suited for all-the-year-round residence to English people, who, nowadays, however, are found there in smaller numbers than formerly. The *Grand Hôtel Colon* is new, faces the big Plaza Cataluña, and receives the sun all day. Lift, electric light, central heating, and modern sanitation. *Pension* terms began at 15 pesetas; rooms, from 5 pesetas upwards; lunch and dinner, 5 and 6 pesetas. Every room contains a telephone. Livery stables are attached to the hotel, also an automobile service. Dark room and other up-to-date conveniences. Until the opening of this hotel the *Grand* (formerly *Cuatro Naciones*) was the best. *Pension* from 12½ pesetas. PENSIONS: *Ranzini*, Casa de Huespedes; and *de Bergues*, 79, Rambla Cataluña.

BILBAO has 74,000 inhabitants to Santander's 50,000; the climate is rather humid. The foreign colonies in both are largely engaged in shipping. The British consul at Bilbao is Mr. C. S. Smith, 22, Calle de Hurtado de Amézaga; and the English chaplain, the Rev. W. G. Kilpack, M.A., Seamen's Reading Rooms; services at Portugalite, on the coast, seven miles away (reached by rail in twenty-five minutes—good service of trains). The medical men include Dr. Campbell, 30, Gran Via. HOTEL: *Angleterre*. BANKS: España and Bilbao.

BUSSACO is in the midst of delightful scenery, and has a most agreeable climate all the year; it is visited by Portuguese in summer chiefly, and by a large number of English at other seasons. The *Grand Hotel*, at an elevation of 1500 feet above sea-level, has accommodation for 200 visitors. The luxuriant vegetation includes olives, figs, vines, cedars, palms, tree ferns, oaks, pines, chestnuts, and beeches. The hotel grounds are very extensive, and contain golf links and tennis courts; good fishing and shooting in the neighbourhood. Bussaco is two miles from Luzo (the nearest station), and seventy-five from Oporto.

CINTRA (near Lisbon) is a very pretty spot, but whether it is worth while going all the way from England to explore is

quite another thing. All picturesqueness, all climate, all attractiveness, wherever it may be, is relative. In Cintra you have so much that is entirely different from England that this in itself is an attraction; the vegetation, clear blue sky, and Portuguese surroundings, would suffice for many travellers. On the other hand, a widely-travelled man would not consider Cintra as anything remarkable; but for Portuguese it is invaluable, and especially for the Lisbon people. The spring is the very best time for Cintra. It is at an hour's distance from Lisbon, whence it is considered a good excursion. HOTELS: *Lawrence* and *Netto*. There are a few English residences at Cintra, but besides these and the first-named hotel there is little that is English about it; it is not a lively resort, but a naturally attractive one.

GIBRALTAR.—The climate is humid, but equable. It is unprotected from east winds. There is a great deal of sunshine and little rain. The winter is its best season. In midsummer it is excessively oppressive in the lower town, and then those who can leave do, and get away on to Spanish territory where shade and cooler air may be found. The English residents consist almost entirely of officers and their families. During the winter there is always some entertaining, and amusements consist of golf, tennis, polo, shooting, hunting, and so forth. HOTELS: *Bristol, Cecil*. LADIES' OUTFIT: A habit; a variety of toilet articles and dresses, as everything is not obtainable in the local shops; good evening dresses; some furs and wraps; suitable gowns to wear in the Alameda when the band plays, and at the theatre in the evening. In fact, a well-appointed wardrobe, containing tailor-made as well as other costumes. CONCERNING RESIDENCE: Houses are not now built except by the Governor's leave, hard enough to obtain, and generally impossible. And houses, with the exception of the officers' and Governmental residences, are, as a rule, not nice. Few are ever to let. Cost of living is very reasonable, because of absence of duties, a good Moorish market, and the many vessels calling. For some articles a great deal less is charged than over the Spanish border. INTEREST: The most interesting sight in Europe are the Rock Galleries, the view from same, and the immediate environs of Britain's marvellous fortress. They are also the most astounding things. To go as far as, say, Granada and not go to Gibraltar is like going to Canada and not seeing Niagara. The reason why so few grow enthusiastic over the Rock is because they never really see it. To see the Rock you should approach by water from the East, not from the West. The magnificence of the abrupt cliff is seen at its best when you have its precipitous sides facing you, and not its sloping. Thus those who alight from England from a vessel going East only see the worst side. It is those coming from Egypt or India, who disembark at the Rock (and how few they are!) on their way home, who, if they have kept a look-out and the time is day, see this glorious fortress of nature as it should be seen. Then the next thing is to see the interior and not be content with the drive to Europa Point. The views from the Rock windows are very grand, and, if you can obtain permission to see all the Rock Chambers (which few can) stay several days and explore them. The flora of the Rock, the Barbary apes, the Rock partridges and their nests in the clefts, the flocks of kestrels, an occasional kite, or osprey, and the variety of tropical feathered visitors, all make the Rock something

profoundly interesting to an observer and lover of nature. Intensified is this feeling by the sense of ownership! This is a sort of oasis over which floats the British flag for thousands of migratory birds, who rest there undisturbed on their long yearly flights between Europe and Africa. There is no second Gibraltar in the world, and perhaps it is the most fascinating corner in the universe to an Englishman, full of memories of great events, of great men and deeds of daring with no stain of treachery or needless brutality on its fair memory. CLUBS: *Mediterranean, Garrison Library.* TOURIST AGENTS: Waterport-street.

GRANADA.—The winter climate is cold, dry, bright, with cold winds till February. The whole of the spring is delightful. Two good hotels in the Alhambra; also *quintas* (villas) to be had at moderate rents by month. Few have fire-places. Provisions excellent. Moderate in price, both board and lodging. No English colony. Two or three English families and a few visitors. Best time to visit Granada is from February 1 to May 15. Second good time, October and November. HOTELS: *Washington Irving* and *Siete Suelos*, same proprietor (from 12½ pesetas), both in the Alhambra grounds. PENSION: *Carmona*, 32, Alhambra (from about 8 pesetas); *Miss Laird's*, Carmen de Ronconi, Alhambra (9 pesetas); *Pens. Alhambra*, 46, Alhambra.

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA is a charming place, with a good climate. Accommodation at the *Hôtel de Jeréz* and *Fondade los Cisnes*. Living is cheap; neighbourhood pretty. English chaplain in winter. Cadiz, Cordoba, and Seville at easy distance. Small English colony.

LISBON.—The best time for a visit to or a sojourn in Lisbon is the spring. The winter is mild, but stormy; snow is practically unknown, and it only freezes—when it does at all—at night. Sudden changes of temperature render the climate unsuited to delicate persons. November and December are the rainy months. March is really the most enjoyable time to arrive, and the middle of May should see one's departure. The mean winter temperature is 52° Fahr.; the mean spring 60·5° Fahr. Life, generally speaking, is not at all expensive in Lisbon. The International Sleeping Car Company's *Avenida Palace Hotel* is a very fine building with prices according. Good hotels are the *Central*, with renowned cooking; terms, about 10fr. a day; the *Durand;* and the *Europe*. A cheaper house, with Portuguese cooking, is the *Hotel Borges*, from about 6fr. 50c. a day. A good *pension* is *York House*, 32, Janellas Verdes. There is any amount to see and many good excursions (Cintra (*q.v.*), Cascaes, Mafra, Torres Vedras, Batalha, Thomar, and Coimbra). Portuguese bull-fights (free from cruelty), belong to the programme of amusements, which includes the cafés, all of which can be enjoyed at small cost. The cheapest means of access is by steamer. The lines and fares are as follows: Pacific Steam Navigation Company, from Liverpool every alternate Thursday (£8 first-class); Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, from Southampton every alternate Friday (£8); Hall's Line, from London weekly (£6 6s.). The offices of the first-named are 31, James-street, Liverpool, and 5, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.; of the second-named, 18, Moorgate-street, E.C., and at Canute-road, Southampton; of the last-named, 1, New London-street, E.C. The fastest railway route is by Sud Express from Paris (full fare from London

£14 0s. 1d.). This train leaves Paris on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays. Book at 20, Cockspur-street, S.W., or at 3, Place de l'Opéra, Paris. The fares on other trains are £10 14s. 2d. and £9 11s. 2d., first-class respectively. For these book at Cook's, as you can also for the Hall Line of steamers. CLUBS: *Real Associaçao Naval*, Rua do Alecrun; *Royal Lisbon Yacht*, Caes da Viscondessa Santos; and *Royal British*, 1, Rua de S. Francisco de Paula.

MADRID.—Madrid is windy in the spring (N.E. especially). There are great contrasts of temperature. It is, however, sunny, and is not very cold in March. The extremes of cold and heat are risky for throat complaints in winter. In fact, as trying a climate as can be found in any capital of Europe, with wind during the cold months. Mean monthly temperature: January, 41; February, 49; March, 49; April, 54; May, 58; June, 71; July, 75; August, 77; September, 67; October, 56; November, 48; and December, 42. The city is well organised, lit, well paved, and contains many handsome squares. The season commences with October and ends in June. One of if not the gayest of cities in Europe—full of interest, especially artistic. Comfortable accommodation can be had for from 10 to 12 pesetas a day, according to the rate of exchange. At these prices, the *Hôtel Roma*. For 2 or 3 pesetas a day more, the *Hôtel de Paris* or the *Hôtel de la Paix*, which are the two best in Madrid, and, therefore, the most expensive. *Pensions* are *Casa de Viajeres*, Puerto del Sol (from 8 pes.) and Miss Briggs, 92, Calle Major. ENGLISH CHURCH in the Calle de Leganitos. BRITISH EMBASSY: 9, Calle de Torija. CONSULATE: 3, San Agostin. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook and Son, 5, Carrera de San Geronimo.

MALAGA.—There is not a more delightful climate in Europe. The mean winter temperature is 55° Fahr., 7° Fahr. warmer than Nice, and 4° Fahr. colder than Cairo. The spring mean is 62.5° Fahr., which is 5° Fahr. warmer than Rome. But it is in the daily range (4·1° Fahr.) that Malaga has the advantage over so many winter resorts. O'Shea's "Spain," edited by Mr. John Lomas, says the "ordinary temperature is mild and moderately dry and bracing. There is nothing noxious in the atmosphere. There are absolutely no endemic diseases. The great advantage of the climate is that invalids or delicate persons, who at home would be confined to their houses, can at Malaga be out in the open air almost every day during the winter." The same authority says: "It is the extreme dryness of the air that seems to be the most marked feature in the climate of Malaga, and it is this which renders it for many invalids much superior to Madeira which, although warmer by some degrees in the middle of winter, is very damp and relaxing. . . . It rains but seldom, and the evaporation is so great that the rain has no influence on the air. . . . The sky is clear and limpid all the year round, and the sky of the Campagna of Rome, the heaven of Greece, is nothing compared with the splendours of the gold and purple atmosphere in which the sunset bathes this favoured city." The climate of Malaga is extremely beneficial to sufferers from rheumatism. Though a healthy place, Malaga has not good sanitation, but its insanitary effects are neutralised by the dryness, by the sea air, and because of the abundant and excellent water supply. There can be some unpleasant winds, but of rain there is extremely little; the rainy months in southern Spain are October and November; the rest of the year it is steadily

dry, as a rule. Doctors do not generally advise Malaga for winter residence in highly nervous cases. The accommodation at Malaga consists of the *Hôtel Roma* (cosmopolitan) in the town; of the *Hôtel Hernan Cortes* in the pleasant Caleta suburb—a good, very Spanish house, and not at all expensive; the *Villa Belvedere*. Monte de Sancha (from 8 pesetas a day, for a stay, of course, of at least a week); and the *Villa Camara*, Paseo de Reding, a Spanish house, with good cooking. All these latter are outside the town. Dr. Visick is the practising English medical man there. Clothes: Of the kind required for an English spring. Cool materials are necessary as well as warm ones. A variety of only smart gowns is superfluous. For the street, take quiet dresses—but fashionable. An evening frock is useless unless acquaintances are made among the residents, when one or two rather dressy ones will be needed. These serve also for the theatre. In all, five or six dresses and a few pretty blouses are ample for a winter in Malaga. Add to these a couple of sunshades, two or three hats, a tennis skirt, brown and tennis shoes, and a few wraps, coats, an india-rubber tub, &c. Books to read or to take with one to Spain are "O'Shea's Guide to Spain" (Black); Baedeker's ditto; Borrow's "The Gypsies of Spain"; Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn"; "Santa Teresa," by Mrs. Cunninghame Graham (Black); "In Northern Spain," by Dr. Hans Gadow (Black); this one if you intend visiting those parts on your return; and last, not least, Washington Irving's "Tales of the Alhambra"; Mr. Calvert's "Impressions of Spain"; Mr. Crockett's "The Adventurer in Spain" (Isbister); and Mr. Bart Kennedy's "Tramp in Spain."

MONT D'ESTORIL consists of a handful of beautiful villas and two hotels amidst a paradise of flowers and groves of palms, eucalyptus, and pines, which stretch away to the heights of lovely Cintra. This gem of the Portuguese Riviera is situated on the shores of a little picturesque bay, whose golden, shell-strewn sands are washed by the ever-changing, health-laden waves of the fresh Atlantic, and herein lies its superiority to those many exquisite haunts along the French Riviera, which, though so lovely, still lie on the shores of a tideless sea. The distance of Mont d'Estoril from Lisbon is only fifteen and a half miles, and as there is an excellent service of trains, it is quite possible to run into Lisbon for a few hours' shopping or sightseeing, and return to rest amidst the cool breezes, the peace, and the beauty of Mont d'Estoril. The two hotels are excellent, they are the *Grand* and the *Italie*. The climate is bright and sunny (the thermometer never falls beneath 60° Fahr.), and flowers are always in bloom. October and November—at home the months of fog—are here the months of special beauty and balminess of climate.

OPORTO.—Typhus, small-pox, and tubercular diseases commit fearful ravages in the population (170,000). The mortality averages 38 per 1000. For years past the municipal authorities have had before them, and have, indeed, approved and accepted, a thorough scheme of drainage for the town; but on one plea and another they continue to put off this work, and probably will continue to do so until local public opinion is strengthened by pressure from outside and brought to bear upon the Government authorities, and by them upon the muncipality. Oporto might be made as healthy as it is pretty. Its climate is beautiful; but the supineness and incapacity

of its authorities, however, afford little hope for any improvement in sanitation. It stands on the banks of the Douro; its chief trade is the export of wine and fruit. HOTELS: *Oporto, Paris.*

PALMA.—The environs are very agreeable. The town itself is sheltered by a high range of hills to the north, and, facing as it does full south, has a delightful winter climate, almost as good as, though more humid and therefore less exciting than, the Riviera mainland. HOTEL: *Grand.*

RONDA was once boomed as an inland climatic health resort. It is a picturesque old town, romantically situated in a gorge of the Ronda Sierra, well elevated among the mountains, and doubtless would be of enormous benefit to pulmonary sufferers, in fact the same class as would visit Meran in Austria, or the table-lands in Cape Colony, like Beaufort West. Nearly 3000 feet above the sea, it possesses an ideal and pure bracing climate. Built on a rock of porous limestone, there is no vestige of damp. The rainfall is immediately absorbed, and within a few hours of the heaviest downpour no trace of surface moisture is to be found. It also possesses the remarkable advantage, due doubtless to its almost unique position, that rain very rarely falls in the daytime, so that nearly every hour of sunshine may be thoroughly enjoyed. It was at one time a populous Roman settlement. The bull ring, one of the oldest in Spain, is built over the Roman amphitheatre. The cathedral too is partly Roman in construction, while it also shows portions of Moorish and later Gothic work.

SAN SEBASTIAN.—The climate is of the maritime character of all the south-west coast of France—that is, temperate, very healthy, rainy. Mild in winter—hot in summer; changeable, and not agreeable in spring; delightful in autumn. Sanitary appliances ignored in lodging-houses called *Casas de Huspedes.* Water good, not over abundant. Hotels are as comfortable as the best French hotels in large resorts and provincial towns. Linen clean, *cuisine* French, wines excellent; prices in summer 12fr. to 15fr. average, but can go up considerably higher. Of the best are *Hôtel Ingles* and *Hôtel Continental, Hôtel de Londres, Hôtel Ezcurra.* The charge *en pension* is from 6 pesetas a day. PENSION: 8, Paseo Salamanca (10 pesetas). Villas are very dear. Apartments, furnished after a fashion—a bad fashion, but beds are good; Spanish spoken, French not always understood. No English Churches and no French Reformed. French is understood in all the hotels and restaurants, money-changers', trams, booking offices, in several of the best shops, but not at all by the lower classes, who do not particularly care for French "colonisers." Life in the season is very fashionable and gay. The new part of the town is clean and well drained. The old part is picturesque, dirty, and affords sketchable subjects. All the amusements and conveniences of an up-to-date bathing resort exist at San Sebastian. There is enjoyable cycling in the neighbourhood. The roads generally are good.

SANTANDER.—The climate is mild in winter, but not particularly dry; it is sheltered on the north-west, but exposed to the winds from the land side. The new town is satisfactory as regards sanitation. Rents are not high. A good many foreigners go there in summer, and there are some English residents all the year.

BRITISH CONSUL: W. W. Single, 16, Plaza de Velarde. The doctors include Dr. R. Taylor, 17, Calle San Francisco. The hotels are the *Europe* (from 9 pesetas); the *Continental*, and the *Gomez* (from 8 pesetas). There are steamers to Bilbao (twice a week), Gijon, and Corunna.

SEVILLE.—From the beginning of March to the middle of May the climate is delightful. The winter is sunny, frost and snow are very rare, and the atmosphere is dry except in December (the rainy month). There is no great variation of temperature as on the Riviera. The summer lasts about eight months, and sometimes the shade temperature then rises above 115° Fahr. As a proof of the dry climate, gout is practically unknown, and rheumatism of any form is soon benefited, if not cured. The water supply is excellent. The *Madrid* is the largest hotel, with *pension* prices from 15 pesetas, except in summer. The *Hôtel de Paris* charges from 10 pesetas; the *Roma* from 10 pesetas; the *Inglaterra* (good), from 8 pesetas; the *English Book Club and Pension*, 13, Fernan Caballero, from 6s. to 12s. a day, in a sunny situation. Prices are doubled during Holy Week and the Feria (April 18 to 20), and it is impossible to get rooms unless they have been ordered in advance. English Church services in the Plaza Murillo. The Meteorological statistics recorded at the observatory of the University of Seville in 1902-3 winter, are as follows:

Date.	Mean shade temperature.		Mean moisture, 3 p.m. (Saturation = 100).	Total rainfall.		Total evaporation. Inches.	Mean velocity of wind in miles per hour.
	Max. Deg. Fahr.	Min. Deg. Fahr.		Ins.	Days.		
October, 1902..	74·5	53·4	52·0	7·51	8	7·92	0·9
November ,, ..	66·5	48·9	65·9	6·72	12	3·41	1·3
December ,, ..	60·1	41·7	66·1	0·63	6	2·90	1·6
January, 1903..	59·9	39·2	61·6	1·30	5	2·68	1·3
February ,, ..	67·4	39·6	49·0	—	—	4·92	2·7
March ,, ..	71·6	44·6	47·5	0·66	2	6·05	4·0

The real difficulty about winter residence lies in the fact that Sevillian houses are all built to counteract the intense summer heat (which runs up to 120° Fahr. in the shade in August), so that they are utterly unsuitable for winter. There are no furnished houses, lodgings, flats, or villas to be rented, either in Seville or outside, for, as yet, it is absolutely unexploited as a winter station, and before it can be recognised as such to any extent a new hotel, built in an appropriate situation, instead of facing mainly north, under good English or Swiss management, will be a *sine quâ non*. But Seville is rising commercially, and some day the wonderful advantage of its intensely dry air must become known to rheumatic people. The death rate of Seville appears terrific, but when analysed, it gives the following results: infant mortality, over 50 per cent. of the total, and the bulk of the other 50 per cent. are poor people, who live in rooms without ventilation or light, on or below the level of the river. The death rate for the best residential district in Seville comes out at about seven per 1000. If the inhabitants, or their doctors either, understood the merest elements

of hygiene, the city would be one of the healthiest in the world. Smallpox used to be a scourge here, but now everybody gets vaccinated, and the deaths from smallpox are hardly higher than in England. Consumptive and nervous people do not do well, as the air is exciting, although the absence of dust is an advantage. In any case, there is no sort of accommodation for consumptives. Confirmed invalids cannot come here unless they bring their own nurses, and the conditions of travel in Spain would make the journey highly undesirable for such invalids in any case. The *trains de luxe* are the same class as in France, but the rate of progress never exceeds twenty miles an hour, and the average is twelve. People who like the kind of life led at recognised winter stations would find Seville very dull. On the other hand, those with other interests generally are delighted with the curiously retrograde, semi-Oriental air of the place. English girls cannot go out alone. Spanish girls never set foot outside their doors unattended, and strangers who do so are unpleasantly stared at. Two girls together can go anywhere in reason. In the spring, when the place fills with foreigners for the great religious celebrations of Holy Week, and again for the Seville Fair—two unique functions, such as can be seen nowhere else (hotel terms then are always doubled)—girls can have greater freedom, but for the rest of the year there are not enough foreigners here to accustom natives to their ways.

VIGO.—The hotels are the *Continental* and the *Europé*. Though the climate is superb, there are few English to enjoy it. There is an "Evangelical Chapel," but no English Church.

RESIDENCE IN PORTUGAL.—Both life and travel in Portugal are as cheap as in any country in Europe. But Oporto (where the sanitation is bad) or Lisbon are the only cities where residence can be safely had. Country villages in Portugal have no drainage, and in and near Coimbra the water is undrinkable. In Lisbon the supply is good, but rent is dear and all English necessities unprocurable, owing to the excessive rates in the Custom House on all foreign goods. Intending visitors must take worn dresses if possible, or pay a large bill in the Custom House at Lisbon or Oporto. Bussaco belongs to the Crown, and there are no private residences either within the Forest or at Luso, the village near. There are a few small cottages and the *Hôtel da Matta* (Forest). This is a very fine building in the Moorish style, making up about 300 beds. From November until April, heavy rains would make it a dreary residence, being surrounded with dense foliage. Quiet literary folk enjoy it immensely, but there is not a shop within several hours' journey, and to make any headway in Portugal, one must know something of the language. There is a good deal of discomfort from the cold and damp in Portugal. Mr. Oswald Crawfurd's charming book, "Round the Calendar in Portugal," should be read. He was British Consul in Oporto for some years. Lady Jackson's book "Fair Lusitania," has no equal. Another volume on the country is "Three Pleasant Springs in Portugal," by the Hon. Henry N. Shore (Sampson Low and Co.) Not being able to procure things from home on account of prohibitive duties makes Portugal a kind of exile to English people at first.

RESIDENCE IN SPAIN ON £100 A YEAR.—It is almost impossible for gentle-people to live fairly comfortably on £100 a

year in Barcelona. There are plenty of boarding houses in Barcelona and elsewhere, where 4 pesetas to 5 pesetas are taken per day, but the poor food, unpalatable cooking, and total want of refinement in the surroundings and society would drive English people out of the country in a week. Housekeeping at the cheapest rate would work out something like this: Rent (fourth or fifth flat of four rooms, unfurnished), £20 a year; one servant (poor), £10 a year wages; food and firing, at least 4s. a day—say £1 10s. a week; total, £105. Then where does clothing, gas, hire or purchase of furniture, &c., come in? The country is simply impossible, as no one lives there (except during a month or two in the summer) besides the peasants. Employment of any kind in Barcelona is difficult to obtain, as the place is overrun with applicants for everything, except actual workmen, who earn a salary of 2s. a day and find themselves. Mr. Alexander Finn, former Consul at Malaga, says: "Vacancies do often occur. One can live better and more comfortably at Malaga on £100 a year than anywhere else in Spain. Referring to employment possibilities to enterprising Englishmen in Spain, so much depends on the person. One might make a lot of money where another would hopelessly fail. Personal temperament and character enter so largely into matters of business with Spaniards. For instance, I believe that a person who knew the way to set about it might do very well with an English shop ('Europe goods' as they say in the East), but then he must know how to deal with the natives, be strictly honest, confine himself to moderate but sufficient profit. If he does not do this he will be the fashion for a short time, and then become a hopeless failure. One or two young men who have some practical knowledge of farming, and could adapt themselves to the ways and necessities of the country, and had a small sum to fall back on in case of failure, would, I think, do well, for land and labour are cheap. In course of time others would follow, and I have no doubt that an export trade of early fruits, flowers, and vegetables to Madrid, Paris, and London would be opened. Of course all I say refers primarily to this district."

ORANGE GROWING IN SPAIN.—There is no doubt that there are very fine openings in Spain for English capital, and when young men find someone understanding the business whom they could trust, in Andalusia, to assist them and work with them, there is a good chance of success. Send to Eyre and Spottiswoode, East Harding-street, E.C., for the Foreign Office Report, Spain, No. 1437, year 1894, and read Mr. Finn's words on this very question. They are most valued. Many Americans, until the American-Cuban War, made much money in Spain, and they say that any smart man who has capital and can speak some Spanish could get on well there in the export business of fruit and even wines. The climate of Andalusia is possibly the finest in Europe, and Andalusia is a veritable Garden of Eden.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—*See* p. 335.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The main routes are fairly good (first-class); but an improvement in services has been made of recent years. Luggage is free up to 66lb., and the Customs examination in Spain is fairly lenient. Tickets can be obtained for Circular Tours, and a reduction of 40 per cent. is made on distance-tickets, which have now almost superseded the circular tickets, as they are cheaper and far more convenient. The best way to get them is to write out one's tour and send the list of places in their proper order to the station-master at the frontier, telling him to have the ticket ready on the day one intends to pass through. If travellers find this too much trouble, they can procure the tickets at the first important stopping-place, as they can commence anywhere, finish anywhere, and go over the same route as often as desired. These tickets take precedence at the booking offices (for stamping) over all other tickets, and are available for forty-five days if for a distance not less than 1500 kilomètres (the reduction being from 40 to 60 per cent. on ordinary tickets), and for sixty days for more than 3000 kilomètres (1860 miles). Sixty-six pounds of luggage is allowed free. *Steamers* from London include *Hall's* to Lisbon, Malaga, Cadiz; *G. S. N. Co.'s*, to Oporto; *P. & O. Co.'s* and *Orient*, to Gibraltar; and *Booth*, *Forwood*, &c. (*see Steamer Services*, p. 358). *Sailings* from Liverpool, Southampton, New York, also, to principal ports; and from one port to another.

CYCLES.—Duty of 70 pesetas per 100 kilos, which is returned on leaving the country if a proper receipt has been obtained on entry. On railways charged as registered luggage. In Portugal the duty is 27 per cent.

MOTOR-CARS.—Deposit of 18fr. 50c. per 100 kilogs. on the motor. On the car, 1000 pesetas for one with four seats. Returned on leaving the country. *Speed limit:* In all cases the car must be stopped if there is any chance of an accident.

HOTELS.—First-class houses compared with the principal European countries are not good except in a few of the larger cities like Madrid, Lisbon, Barcelona, Seville, and San Sebastian. Tips are expected as much as in Italy.

MONEY.—*See Foreign Currencies* (p. 363).

POSTAL RATES, &c.—*Letters*, 10c. per ½oz., local, for Gibraltar and Portugal; 15c., inland otherwise; 25c., foreign. *Post Cards*, 5c., for Gibraltar and Portugal; 10c. Spain and foreign. *Printed Matter*, ½c., for 10 grammes, inland; 5c. per 50 grammes, foreign. *Registration*, 25c. *Telegrams*, 1 peseta for 15 words, and 10c. each additional word, inland; half that, local. In Portugal, *letters*, 25rs., inland, and Spain; 65rs., foreign; *post cards*, 10rs., inland; 25rs., foreign.

SEASONS.—Spring and autumn are pleasant for Madrid and Central Spain, and, in fact, almost any part of the peninsula; autumn, winter, and spring for Seville, Malaga, Alicante, Valencia, Barcelona, Granada; for late spring, Galicia, the Spanish Pyrenees and Asturias. In Portugal, the dry weather generally lasts from June to October, when the autumn rains begin. December, January, and February are rainy months; April and May showery.

TIME.—Greenwich, but the hours are numbered from one to twenty-four, as in Italy.

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

ATHENS.—Route: Via Paris, Brindisi, and Patras. Hotels: *Palace*, new; *Grande Bretagne*, a fine building with large and well-lighted public rooms; *Angleterre, pension* at least 15fr. even in the dead season; and in the spring, when Athens is full, the prices are very much increased; *Royal*, good rooms and low charges, but is now purely a Greek house; *Imperial*, in the principal square, new with reasonable charges; *Grand*, in the Place de la Constitution, well managed, reasonable prices; *Aktaion Palace*, at Phaleron. Late spring and early summer is the best season—up to June, which gets hot towards the end of the month, and Athens is the hottest capital in Europe. Mean temperatures: October, 66° Fahr.; November, 57; December, 50; March, 52·5; April, 59; May, 68. Population 114,000. Tourist Agents: Thos. Cook and Son, Place de la Constitution. English Church, 30, Rue des Philhellenes. Embassy: off the rue du Stade, near the Ministry of Finance. Consul: Hon. R. Walsh, at the Piræus. Banks: Cook and Son, and Ionian. Club: *Athenian*, Dragatsavi-street.

BRUSA, on the slopes of Mount Olympus, is frequented in late spring and October. Hotels: *Anatolie* (from 15fr.); at Chekirgeh, the *Europe* and *Splendide* (from 12fr.).

CONSTANTINOPLE.—There is but little spring, and vegetation is always late. In summer it is most delightful on the islands of the Sea of Marmora and Bosphorus. It is a general mistake to imagine the climate much more advanced than in the north. Mean monthly temperature: January, 41; February, 37; March, 47; April, 58; May, 62; June, 70; July, 75; August, 72; September, 67; October, 64; November, 51; and December, 43. People who arrive in Cospoli in the beginning of April find the trees as leafless as in Yorkshire. Fires must be kept up for comfort. Midsummer is really the most enjoyable time, as it is in that other water-city, Venice. Carriages are not nice, and are a costly means of conveyance. It is the life on the water and the excursions by water that make the charm of Constantinople. July and August should be spent at Therapia or Bujukdere on the European side of the Bosphorus. In town stay as little as possible, except in the middle of winter. All society is either on the islands or on the Bosphorus from May to November. The well-to-do people lead a pleasant life, but it is rather a costly one. Good introductions are required to be admitted into the diplomatic circles. As for clothes, there is that difference between Southern Europe and Constantinople that you cannot wear any light dresses out of doors, as there is always in the afternoon a very strong breeze on the sea and the European coast is then in the shade. It is hot in the forenoon, when people generally stay in their houses; and it is cool in the afternoon. Tailor-made dresses of serge or cloth and half a dozen light blouses, with light silk dresses, and Indian silk shirts would prove the most useful during the summer. Furnished

THE COAST OF CORFU.

houses are to be had, especially in the neighbourhood of the city, where houses are let for the whole summer. In town one may find furnished apartments, but had better take some rooms at an hotel on the Petits Champs. Housekeeping alone, and without knowing the languages mostly spoken at Pera (Greek and Italian), is inadvisable. There are servants to be had of all nationalities, Greeks especially, and next to them Austrians and Hungarians. The servants all sleep in the house. Greeks are the cheapest, least pretentious, and most hard-working women. Armenians are less capable, but more trustworthy. There are plenty of men-servants, who do all-work—say the Croates, excellent in many respects, but steal more than the others. It is very difficult for ladies to do their own shopping for the household, and, without the knowledge of Oriental languages, quite impossible. Rents are very high in town as compared with other big European cities, want of space in Pera, the only possible part for an English family residence, and the irregular contour of the ground adding to the difficulty of building houses. Furniture is easily procured, both European and Oriental. HOTELS: *Pera Palace* (12fr. to 25fr.); *Bristol, Londres, Angleterre.* ROUTE: By the Orient Express via Vienna, Budapest, Belgrade, Sofia, and Adrianople. Also by sea. EMBASSIES: British, Rue Hadji-Foti, Pera; U.S.A., Grande Rue de Pera, 223. CONSULATES: British, in Galata; U.S.A., in Pera, Rue Kabristan. CHURCHES: British Embassy, in Pera (winter), and in Therapia (summer); Christ Church, in Pera, and all Saints; American, in Bebek. TOURIST AGENT: Thos. Cook and Son, Rue Kabristan, Pera. NEWSPAPERS: *Levant Herald* (daily), *Oriental Advertiser* (daily). CLUBS: *Orient*, Grande Rue de Pera; and *Constantinople*, Rue Kabristan. BANKS: Cook and Son, and Imperial Ottoman.

CORFU, the largest of the Ionian Islands, is frequented in the winter months, the mean temperature from December to April being 54° Fahr. It is, however, rather relaxing in late spring, and not unlike Madeira. HOTELS: The *Angleterre et Belle Venise* (from 11fr.), the only house with electric light; and the *St. George*. The *Orient* (from 7fr.) is fair. PENSION: *Julie* (from 6fr.). The best route is overland to Brindisi, and thence by Austrian Lloyd steamer. You can also travel via Basle and the St. Gotthard and on to Trieste, whence Austrian Lloyd steamers sail two or three times a week; or via the overland route to Brindisi, and steamer thence. English Church. If it were not for the abundant rain, the daytime would be often too hot, and there would be a dangerous difference between night and day temperatures. As it is, the even warmth contrasts favourably even with Menton. Corfu is a popular yachting station. Corfu is full of resources. The crowds here remind new arrivals of the Tower of Babel. There seem to be representatives of every people, and tribe, and tongue. Costumes vary to suit the different races, so that military uniforms are the dresses here conspicuous by their plainness. Even every Corfiote village has its distinctive dress. Artists, all the world over, complain that modern habiliments are death to the picturesque. Let them visit Corfu, and every festival crowd will pass like a pageant before their eyes. Travellers rave about "the kaleidoscopic colours of the Oriental bazaars." Corfu is "the meeting place of East and West." As for the scenery, the island is a teeming Eden. For a background to its luxuriance there are the snowy

heights of Albania, across a narrow channel. Throughout Corfu there are military roads, made during the English occupation. The wildflowers, even in mid-winter, are alone enough to make a delight of every "walk abroad." Geologically, Corfu is interesting. The bed-rock is limestone, chiefly jurassic, and highly fossiliferous. Compared with Corsica, Corfu is not rich in shells; but, beside our northern shores, it is a splendid hunting-ground for the conchologist. BRITISH CONSUL, C. A. Blakeney; VICE-CONSUL, O. Alexander. BANKS: Fels and Co., and the Ionian. DOCTORS: Scarpa, Politi and Gallina.

CYPRUS.—In the extreme south of the island the climate during the winter months (November to April) is exhilarating and health-giving. The winter temperature varies between 45° and 60° Fahr. Before Christmas it will be found pleasant to be a good deal—at least 2000 feet—above sea level. Accommodation is limited, and some English travellers take tents. There is not more than one good hotel (the *Royal*, at Larnaka) on the island. There are two (*Victoria* and *Troodos*) at Nikosia, and a fair one at Limassol. In most of the towns, however, some Greek family receives travellers, or empty rooms can be obtained by those who have camp furniture with them. In the country there is no accommodation, except at the various monasteries and in the strangers' room at some of the police-stations. By using such accommodation most of the island can be travelled over in perfect safety. All travelling is practically done in the saddle, the charge for mules being 2s. a day. On carriage roads there is a fixed tariff for such journeys as Nikosia to Famagusta (25s.), to Limassol (35s.), and to Larnaka (12s.). English dress does perfectly well; summer dress in the plains and autumn dress in the hills. A Terai hat and blue veil are needed as a protection from the sun. An English saddle and habit are also necessary. English gold and silver, the sovereign being worth about 100 piastres. There are few winter visitors, but there is "small official society." The shooting, which is good, includes snipe, woodcock, wild duck, quail, partridge, francolin, moufflon, &c. There is no game licence, but one has to pay 10s. to the Customs to pass a gun. Among amusements may be mentioned military bands and other things incidental to military stations, and including tennis, golf, and excursions. The roads are not suitable for cycling. The route would be by Austrian Lloyd from Port Said, or by Austrian Lloyd from Trieste to (four days) Piræus, where you change to another steamer of the same company, which lands you at Limassol in sixty hours. The "Handbook of Cyprus," by Sir J. T. Hutchinson, is published at 2s. 6d. by Waterlow and Sons, London Wall.

SMYRNA (population 225,000), is very hot in summer, delightful in spring and autumn, and not particularly mild in winter. Excellent centre for inland excursions. There is a direct steamboat service between Liverpool and Smyrna (£14) once a month by the Papayanni (Fenwick Chambers, Liverpool) and Moss (31, James-street, Liverpool) lines; but the best route is via Paris and Marseilles, whence the Messageries Maritimes (97, Cannon-street, London, E.C.) steamers sail weekly to the Piræus and Smyrna. You can also go via Ostend to Trieste and thence by Austrian Lloyd. HOTELS: *Ville* (from 12fr.); *Deux Augustes* (from 10fr.). Two casinos, theatre, library, club. English Church.

THE MEDITERRANEAN
BLACK SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MAROCCO
ALGERIA
TRIPOLI
CRETE OR CANDIA

PRACTICAL HINTS.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.—*See* p. 335.

COMMUNICATION.—The Moss and Papayanni steamers sail from Liverpool monthly for Syra; Orient and P. & O. liners (*see Steamer Services*, p. 358) have regular services to the Mediterranean, and travellers can easily connect with local steamboat services (Austrian Lloyd, Khedivial, Messageries Maritimes, &c.). Direct train service with Constantinople is maintained with Western Europe by the Orient Express, which runs *via* Vienna, and Buda-Pesth; and Austrian Lloyd steamers run from Brindisi in connection with trains arriving there from the north.

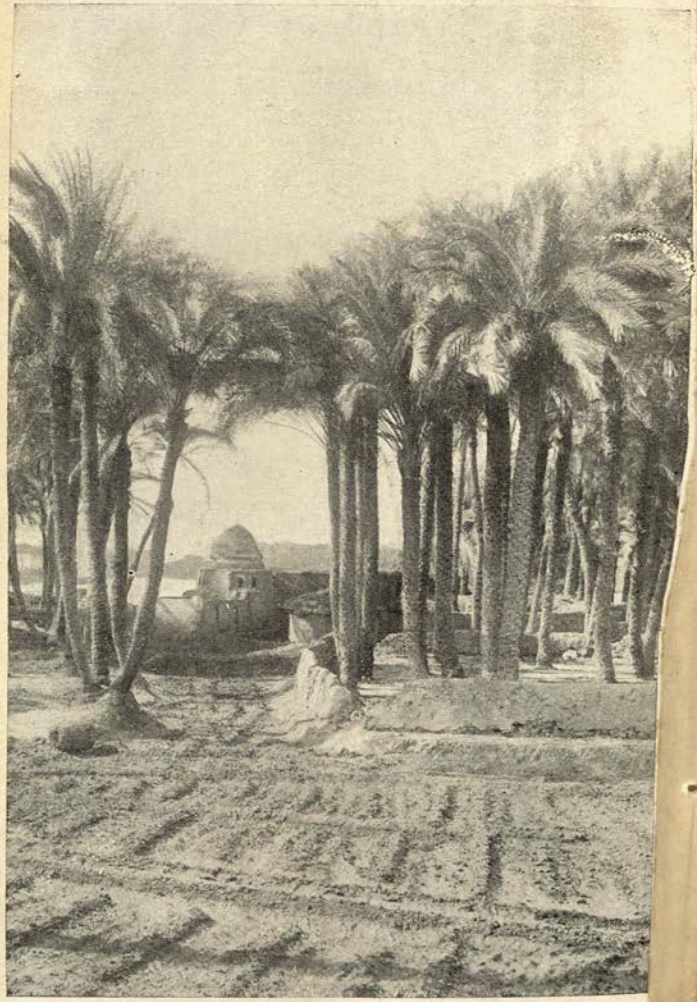
PASSPORTS are necessary, and can be secured through Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Ludgate-circus, E.C., and other tourist agencies. For Turkey the *visa* of the Ottoman Consul must be procured.

SEASONS.—For winter one of the most agreeable places is Corfu, where the season lasts from November to May. Spring is the best season for Athens, Albania, Macedonia, Thessaly, and inland parts of Greece; while early and late summer is perfect among the islands of the Ægean Archipelago, and in Constantinople. For summer the vicinity of Constantinople is suitable; while the Holy Land can be visited best in spring and autumn.

SOME AFRICAN RESORTS.

ALEXANDRIA.—In the days of the Romans Alexandria was a resort for consumptives, but at present it is not visited much except by those who pass on to Upper Egypt. Ramleh, however, is quite a fashionable place in summer, the climate being delightful in April and May. The temperature of Alexandria is higher in winter than in Cairo and lower in summer. The climate is dry and generally bracing, and the English colony all the year round is large, especially to the east of the town. Ramleh is also visited in winter, and the accommodation is good, villas being numerous at and around Bulkeley, at which there is an English Church. The principal hotels in Alexandria are the *Khedivial* and the *Abbat*. A cheaper one is the *Continental*, with terms from 9s. a day. At Ramleh, between Alexandria and which trains run every half hour, the chief hotels are the *Miramer* at Fleming, the *Casino San Stefano* at San Stefano (a little beyond Ramleh proper), and the *Beau Rivage*, all with prices at about 10s. a day. Living is cheaper than in Cairo. It is more convenient to land at Alexandria than at Port Said, as the time by rail to Cairo is one half (three hours instead of six), and the best hotel in Alexandria is better than any in Port Said. Besides, passengers are always landed at Alexandria by daylight, which is not always the case at Port Said. CONSULATES: British, Rue de la Gare de Ramleh; U.S.A., Place Mohamed Ali. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Mackie, Morison. CHURCHES: English, Place Mohamed Ali; and Scotch (Presbyterian), Rue de l'Eglise Ecossaise. CLUBS: Khedivial and Mohammed Ali. NEWSPAPER: *Egyptian Gazette* (daily). BANKS: Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian, Cook and Son.

ALGIERS.—The mean temperatures for the winter season are: October, 71° Fahr.; November, 61° Fahr.; December, 56° Fahr.; January, 53° Fahr.; February, 58° Fahr.; March, 60° Fahr.; April, 63° Fahr. The climate is more equable than that of the Riviera; it is warmer also, though colder than Egypt. In Algiers itself the best hotels charge from 11fr. a day; and second-class houses from 8fr. But the best part is Mustapha Supérieur, a little above the town. Hotels like the *St. George, Continental, Alexandra, Mustapha Palace,* and *Regence* (in the town), have terms from 12fr. PENSIONS: *Olivage* (8fr.), *Victoria* and *Villa des Oranges*. Furnished villas cost about £200 the season, a furnished room would cost you at least 40fr. a month; if two rooms, from 70fr. In this case you could arrange to have meals at a restaurant, the cost being from 130fr. The cheapest way of living at Algiers is to hire a small apartment. For this you should apply to Macpherson,



In the Fayoum, the "Garden of Egypt."

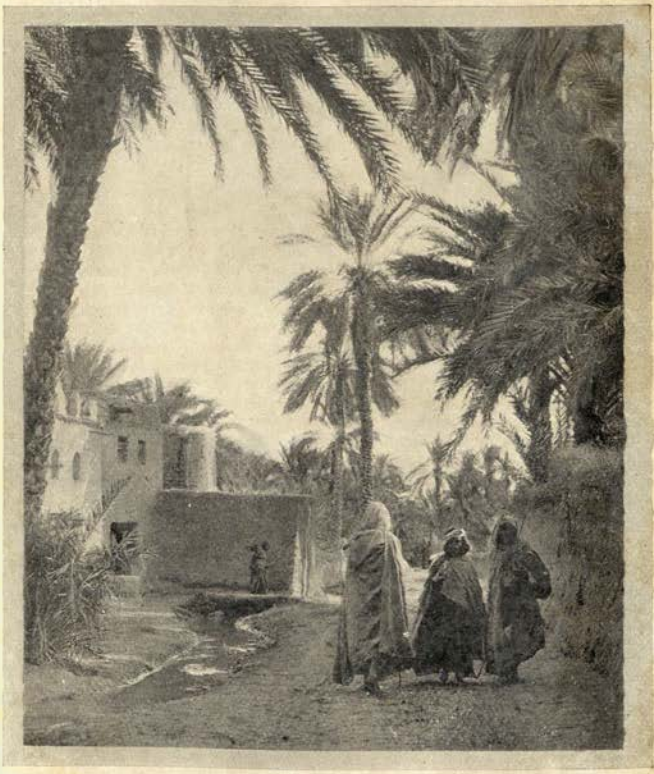
House Agent, 27, Rue d'Isly. TOURIST AGENT: Thos. Cook and Son, 3, Boulevard de la Republique. The route is via Paris, Marseilles, and Transatlantic steamer. Via Calais or Boulogne the fares are £11 9s. 11d., first-class; £7 19s. 7d., second-class. There are several alternative routes, *e.g.*, from Marseilles by the Cie. de Navigation Mixte and the Transports Maritimes, both quite as comfortable and much cheaper than the Transatlantic, though a few hours longer. Also the new route via Barcelona, stopping the night at Palma. DRESS (for ladies): Spring and summer dresses are wanted, with plenty of warm wraps and one or two thick winter costumes only. They must be fashionable, since Algiers is full of French people who dress well, and nothing dowdy or tourist-like would be permissible. Several smart hats, and a Panama or other suitable kind for the journey, excursions, and morning wear; smart, high *table d'hôte* and afternoon dresses and blouses. Algiers is a dusty place, and one should wear skirts just off the ground in the streets, and especially for visiting the Arab quarter; lined sunshades and gauze veils, but since there are plenty of good shops, anything one may have left behind can be obtained; rubber shoes, for tennis. White piqué or linen coats and skirts, pretty blouses, muslins, light silks, tussore, voile, and alpaca are all useful, with, as before stated, a couple of serge, tweed, or cloth costumes for colder weather. For men, same dress as on the Riviera: flannels and winter suits, both. Visitors should have cameras, since there are unrivalled opportunities for interesting work. Plenty of tennis and golf. Frequent dances at the big hotels. A reliable book on Algiers is Dr. A. S. Gubb's "From Cloud to Sunshine" (Ballière, Tindall, and Cox, Henrietta-street, Strand, W.C.) BANKS: Cook and Son, and Crédit Lyonnais.

ASSOUAN has decidedly the best climate, and is the best health resort in Egypt. It is 680 miles south of Cairo, and has a very dry atmosphere and almost uninterrupted sunshine. In December and January a temperature of 70° Fahr. is cool, owing to the dryness of the air, and in the hottest days of November the heat is not so great as the thermometer would lead one to think. The mean temperatures are: December, 66° Fahr.; January, 65° Fahr.; February, 68° Fahr.; and March, 75° Fahr. There are no mosquitoes and very little dust. No villas are to be had, but the hotels are good. The *Cataract Hotel*, which is in the best situation, sheltered by hills on the other side of the river from the prevailing north wind, receives, consequently, no dust. There is no cultivated land near, except a parody of a garden a little way removed; consequently the air is bone dry. The building is large and fine, rooms lofty and airy, and there is no better-managed hotel in Egypt. The *Savoy Hotel* is smaller, but about the same as regards food and appointments. It is situated on the Elephantine Island, and in close proximity to the river. The *Assouan* has similar terms, about 16s. in the high season, and cheaper early and late in the season, which lasts from November to April. ENGLISH CHURCH: Near the *Cataract Hotel*. ENGLISH DOCTOR: Leigh Canney. Assouan (the native town) has a population of about 13,000, and, "since it was brought under British influence and Kitchener, it is infinitely more healthy than Luxor, as was clearly shown during the last cholera epidemic, when at Luxor the natives died like flies, while at Assouan there was little, if any illness."

AZORES, THE.—The climate in winter is mild, but by no means dry. The principal island is St. Michael's (about forty by ten miles), the capital of which is Ponte Delgada (*Brown's Hotel*, fair accommodation for about a dozen people, with terms from 40s. a week). In the neighbourhood are lava beds, and the crater of Sete Cidades, with its green and blue lakes, is worth seeing. At Villa do Porto, the chief town of the island of Sta. Maria, is the church where Columbus stopped to return thanks on his way from America. None of the islands, of which there are nine, is so interesting as S. Miguel, though excursions are fairly good from Horta, on the isle of Fayal. There is steamboat connection from Lisbon and Madeira, the ports of call in the islands being Ponte Delgada, Villa do Porto on Santa Maria, Angra on Terceira, Santa Cruz on Graciosa, Villa das Vellas on San Jorge, Horta on Fayal, Santa Cruz on Flores.

BISKRA (altitude 360 feet).—The maximum temperature is 67° Fahr., min. 53° Fahr. in November; 61° Fahr. and 45° Fahr. in December; 63° Fahr. and 48° Fahr. in January; 69° Fahr. and 47° Fahr. in February; and 67° Fahr. and 50° Fahr. in March. Rainfall, 17.4mm., as compared with Nice's 92.4mm. The average mean temperature is about 7° Fahr. higher than that of Nice (60° Fahr. to 52° Fahr.). The mean winter temperature of the desert districts of Upper Egypt is 59° Fahr., and rain seldom falls. The water supply is magnificent. Its source is in the mountains to the north-west, and the "spring" is continuous and abundant. It is situated about five miles from the town, to which the water is conducted in canals and pipes. The water is pure and sparkling, but unfortunately a little brackish. The town is supplied with a water system of sewerage, but, in spite of this, in many places, especially the Arab streets, is far from satisfactory. There is a doctor during the season (November to April). The *Dar Diaf*, adjoining the casino, is a most comfortable hotel; the *Royal* charges from 10fr. The English Church services are held there.

CAIRO.—The steamers from England direct are the P. and O. (122, Leadenhall-street, E.C.), leaving the Royal Albert Docks on Thursdays or Fridays (£23 4s. first class, £13 14s. 3d. second, to Port Said, and by rail thence); the Orient Pacific steamers (5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.), leaving Tilbury on alternate Fridays (£22 14s. and £13 7s. to Ismalia or Port Said, and thence by rail); and the North German Lloyd (2, King William-street, E.C.), leaving Southampton fortnightly for Port Said and Ismalia (fares from London to Cairo £23 4s. and £13 14s. 3d.) The North German Lloyd return fares (tickets available for six months), are £34 and £20 5s. Other lines with a direct service are the Bibby (26, Chapel-street, Liverpool), and the Hall (1, New London-street, E. C.), from Liverpool to Port Said fortnightly; and the Moss Line, from Liverpool to Alexandria. The season for visiting Egypt is between early November and the end of April. The best time for Cairo is November and from the middle of January to the end of April, or even later. December can sometimes be cold, and January is not always an agreeable month as regards weather; for these two months you can have warmer weather by going further south. The mean winter temperature of Cairo is 58° Fahr. Mean monthly temperatures, October, 73; November, 65; December, 58; January, 54; February, 56; March, 62; April, 70. There is almost



In Old Biskra.

continuous sunshine, and rain (1.2 inches per annum) was unknown until many of the streets were planted with trees. The one thing to guard against is the great difference between the sun and shade temperatures. Cairo is always gay during the winter months, and society is to a great extent composed of military and official elements, though the hotel life is more than usually gay, as villas are rare. As regards clothes, ladies take grey or drab voile and washing dresses—in fact, anything cool that does not show dust. Laundry is not dear, but not well done in Cairo, but linen, cloth, velvet, serge, and silk dresses are useful for day wear. Evening dresses, warm wraps, and generally a smart and fashionable outfit. Sunshades should be lined, and gauze veils are a protection from the sun and flies especially. Cairo has plenty of good accommodation, its best hotels (the *Continental, Savoy, Ghezireh Palace,* and *Shepheard's*) charging from 16s. a day. Slightly cheaper is the *Mena House Hotel,* some miles out of Cairo, and connected with it by electric tram. Other hotels are the *National,* the *Angleterre* (from 12s.); the *Nil* (from 11s.); the *Metropole* (from 10s.); *Rossmore House Pension* (from 8s.); the *Pension Fink,* 48, Sharia Masr el Attika (from 7s. 6d.); the *Pension Sima,* with similar prices; and the *Pension Nationale,* smaller and a little cheaper. Summer prices all over Egypt are much lower. The rents of apartments are high, and, unless one knows the language of the country, it would be useless to have native servants. Flats are scarce; so also are villas, and the rentals consequently are high. CHURCHES: All Saints (English), Bulak-road; St. Andrew's (Scotch), 23, Sharia Kasr el Nil; American, near *Shepheard's Hotel.* CONSULATES: British, Kasr ed Dubara; U.S.A., Sharia el Maghrabi. ENGLISH DOCTORS: Madden, Milton, Murison, Sandwith. CHEMISTS: Stephenson and Kuppers, both in the Opera-square, near the *Continental Hotel.* TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 6, Sharia Kamel, near *Shepheard's Hotel;* Anglo-American Nile Co., *Hotel Continental,* &c. BANKERS: Thos. Cook and Son, Bank of Egypt, &c. FORWARDING AGENTS: Johnson and Sons, Sharia Kamel. CLUBS: Khedivial, 22, Sharia el Manakh; Turf, Sharia el Maghrabi; and Khedivial Sporting (polo, cricket, tennis, golf, pigeon-shooting, horse-races, &c.; season subscription, for playing members, £3; January to April, £2; and for one month, £1). ENGLISH NEWSPAPER: The *Sphinx* (weekly); and *Egyptian Gazette* (daily), published at Alexandria. CAMP FOR LADIES, near Mena House, conducted by Miss Sheppard, 17, Phillimore-gardens, London, W.

CANARIES, THE, are the most delightful of all the Atlantic island resorts. Grand Canary is said to be slightly the driest, then Tenerife, and lastly—which, however, is not the Canaries—Madeira. The winter climate of the Canaries is generally mild, but there is a great variety, according to altitude and coast. In the less sheltered parts there is a great deal of wind and dust. It is warm and bracing on the sea-level of Grand Canary, and still more bracing in the Santa Cruz district of Tenerife. Living in any of them is not expensive, house rent is moderate, and life very easy. The objectionable part with most people is the comparative isolation experienced, the longing to get away (however delightful it may be to remain) becoming almost a fever with certain constitutions. That fact is "the world forgetting, by the world forgot," is not a tasteful frame of mind to our race for long.

And though a winter may be passed most enjoyably, continuous residence is not desirable to any but those who find life elsewhere impossible.

MONTE is considered by many authorities the best inland resort in the Canaries. It is 1300 feet above the sea. It abounds in good, fairly level walks, and fine views. Las Palmas is a warmer winter resort than Monte, and less rainy. Monte is particularly pleasant in the spring and in September. Grand Canary is sunnier and drier than Orotava. The climate of the Canary Islands is more equable and warmer than that of the Riviera. The prevailing wind in Grand Canary is north-easterly, and, as everyone knows, these islands are somewhat windy. There are plenty of villa residences round about Monte, but they are principally occupied during the grape-gathering season. The *Santa Brigida Hotel* is built facing south-west, and obtains a maximum of sunshine and a minimum of wind; there is no dust; the views from it are magnificent; it is in telephone communication with Las Palmas. Being in the hilly part of the island, the air is fresh. The sun, veiled by soft clouds, is not so exhausting as in England; rainfall is small. There are no cold winds nor damp dews, so that the night temperature allows the bedroom windows to be always open without fear of consequences. The hotel is clean; food good, well cooked and well served. The gardens are large and prettily laid out. There are tennis lawn, several pianos and other instruments, a large reading-room, and excellent baths, with an ample supply of good soft water. The drinking water, which is brought by stone pipes from a spring in the hills, renders typhoid less possible than in other parts of the islands. The peculiarity of Monte is that the surface for some depth is formed of lava in a fine state of division, an ideal gravelly soil, for, no sooner has the rain fallen than it has disappeared. With rain the blackish-blue colour of the earth assumes a more intense hue, and with sunshine this turns into purple, throwing into greater relief the green vines with which this part is planted. In contrast to this region there succeeds the view of the neighbouring districts of Santa Brigida and San Matteo, all lovely green from constant crops of potatoes, Indian corn, &c., and beyond San Matteo there appears to rise abruptly the central range of mountains, in the lower parts covered with walnut and chestnut trees; in the upper, green, though destitute of trees.

LAS PALMAS (population 35,000) is the chief town of Grand Canary. The climate is sunny and mild, except for a few showery days in January. Near Las Palmas there is a good deal of sand, but you quickly get into lovely scenery among the hills, that are covered with vegetation, and terraced almost to the summit for the purpose of growing crops. Field after field of bananas, acres of sugar-cane and Indian corn, colonial plants and tomatoes, &c., avenues of eucalyptus and splendid palms everywhere, and flowers blooming brightly in every hedgerow. The country is simply beautiful, and, however hot the sun may be, there is always a refreshing breeze off the sea. Canary fever only attacks those who are injudicious in their diet. Some people forget that they cannot eat in a warm country what they do in a cold and damp country like England. The weekly dances at the hotels are much enjoyed and freely joined in, as also are bridge, &c. The English colony in Las Palmas is most pleasant, and visitors receive much

THE OASIS OF EL KANTARA.

hospitality; in this respect Grand Canary compares most favourably with other winter resorts. English Church in Port-road. Compared (by Dr. Brian Melland) with two other representative resorts we find the following:

	Mean temperatures. Feb.	March.
Torquay	42·8	44·0
Menton	50·0	51·5
Las Palmas	61·0	65·0

CLUBS: Spanish (with theatre), golf, cricket, tennis. HOTELS: *Santa Catalina, Metropole* (from 9s.); *Quiney's English* (from 7s.).

TENERIFE (population 110,000), the largest of the Canary Islands. The water supply is better in the Santa Cruz neighbourhood than probably anywhere else in the islands. Pollution between the source and Santa Cruz is carefully guarded against. The source of the water supply is superior to that of London, and when there is contamination it is *en route*. The Santa Cruz side of Tenerife is the driest side of the island. Like Grand Canary, Tenerife has towns at several altitudes, so that residents find the climate perfect all the year round by moving from one place to another. Orotava deserves all that can be said in its praise. Its climate is exquisite. There are hotels to suit all purses, society is lively, depending as it does on the kind and generously extended hospitality of the many English residents there. There are first-rate doctors and professional nurses; a beautiful English church and resident chaplain. Orotava is on the north side of the island, in a lovely valley with a grand sea view, and is backed by snow-topped hills, culminating in the famous peak. But for those who do not seek gaiety Güimar recommends itself as rivalling Orotava in almost every particular. It is on the south side of the island, nearly 1000 feet higher up than Orotava, and the statistics of bright sunshine and absence of rain are considerably in its favour. Here months may be passed in congenial companionship, unequalled climate, and fascinating surroundings. With such a paradise within six days of England, reached by our largest and most luxuriously appointed steamships, who wishing to escape from our dreary winter months would go elsewhere? Its principal resorts (frequented by English visitors in winter) are: Santa Cruz (population 33,000), Puerto Orotava (population 5000), Villa Orotava (population 9000), Güimar, La Laguna (population 12,000), and Tacoronte (population 4000). At Santa Cruz the hotels are: *Quisisana, Britannique, Camacho's, Pino d'Oro* (from 8s.); *Central, Salamanca* (from 6s.). English Church service in winter. English club, tennis, &c. At Güimar, *Hotel Buen Retiro* (from 8s.); at La Laguna, *Hotel Aguere and Continental* (from 8s.); at Tacoronte, the *Hotel Tacoronte* (from 8s.); at Puerto Orotava, the *Humboldt Kurhaus, Hotel Martianez* (from 10s.); *Monopol* (from 9s.); *Hotel Marquesa* (from 5s.); and the *English Pension* (from 3 guineas a week). English club and English Church.

EL KANTARA (Algeria).—In this oasis lies the village—a triple village, for there are three little settlements nestling snugly among the palms by the water-side, the villages Rouge, Noir, and Blanc, so called from the different shades of mud of which their respective houses are composed. Each has its mosque, its cemetery, and its common meeting-place, a roughly covered-in space. There is no European settlement, only a small hotel, the *Bertrand*, and the

gendarmerie. It is said that there are 20,000 date-palms in this oasis, and the Arabs rent them from their French owners at 4d. a head.

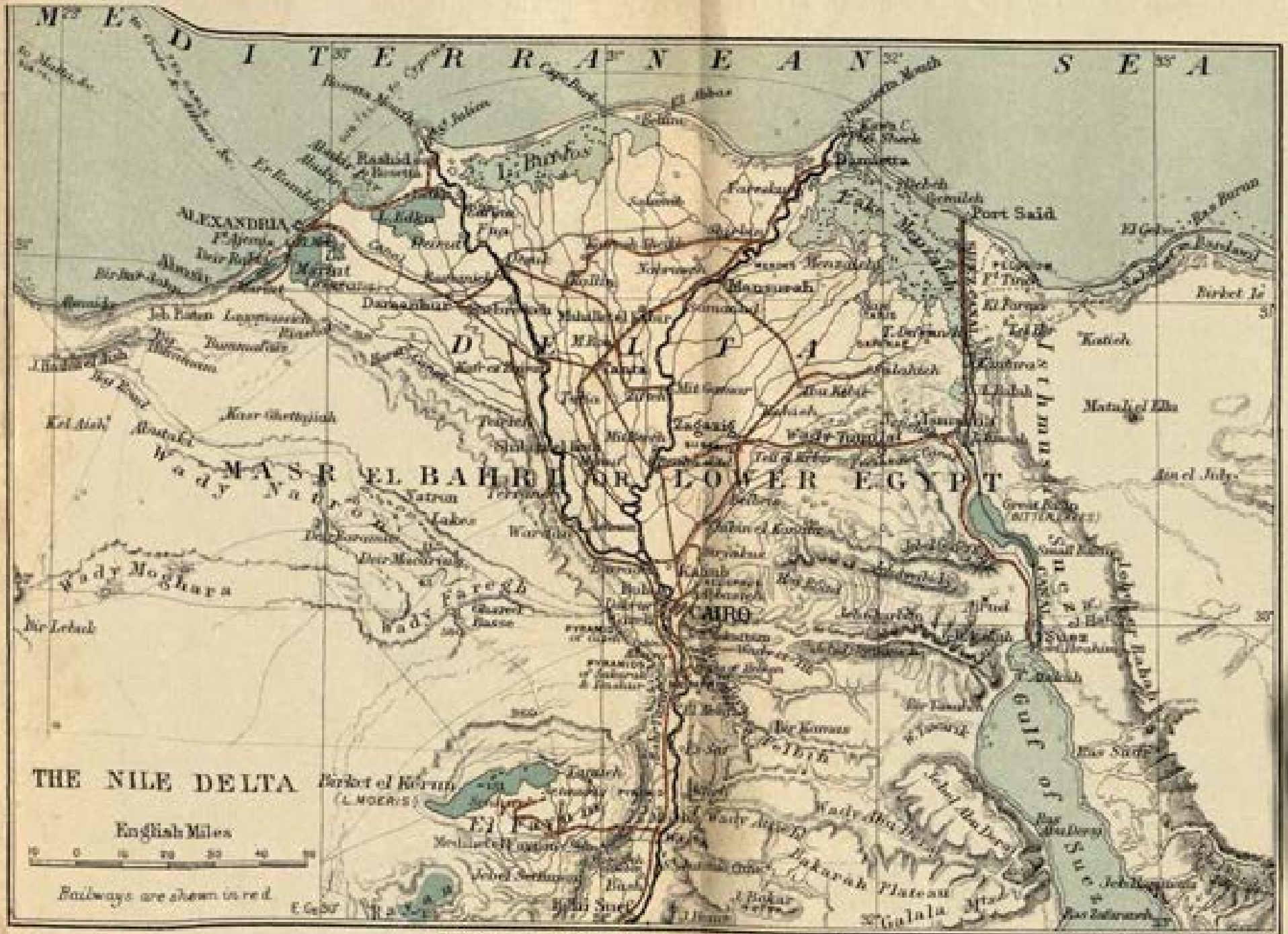
GONDOKORO will soon come to the front as a winter resort for the Soudan Government have a steamer service in winter between Khartoum and the northern Nile post of the Uganda Protectorate, a distance of over a thousand miles. Two steamers, the Abbas Pascha and the Amkeh, do the service, the former, which accommodates twenty passengers, leaving Khartoum about Jan. 1, Feb. 1, and March 1, and arriving at Gondokoro fourteen days later. The Amkeh leaves on the 15th of these months, and arrives on the 28th. Both are fitted up in modern fashion. The single journey costs £51. 5s. and the return £76. 18s. European servants are charged £30. 15s. single and £51. 5s. return, and native servants £12. 6s. single and £20. 10s. return. Visitors anxious to do this little trip and to continue it to Mombasa can arrange with Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son for the land journey between Gondokoro and Nimule, which is performed in three days. Thence a Government boat plies to Butiaba, on Albert Nyanza; road from Butiaba to Entebbe, on Lake Victoria Nyanza; by steamer across to Port Florence, and thence by train to Mombasa.

HAMMAH R'IRHA (1700 feet) is on the slopes of the Atlas Mountains, eight miles from Boumedfa, three and a half hours by rail from Algiers, is a thermal resort at an altitude of over 2000 feet. Season, in spring and autumn. HOTEL: *Bains*.

HELOUAN is the second best health resort of Egypt, being very dry, with nothing but desert around it, but it is deadly dull, the glare is unpleasant, there are no shops or bazaars, and no one in the streets. Helouan is only fourteen miles from Cairo, by rail (30min.). It has an average of a little under eight hours' daily sunshine, and a mean winter temperature of 61° 5′ Fahr., with a daily range from 51° to 72°. The *Grand Hotel* there is good, but has no shade from the sun. The *Tewfik Hotel* is in a better situation, and shelter is provided from the sun. The former charges from 12s. 6d., the latter from 10s. a day. Others are the *Bains* and *Hetzels* (from 8s. 6d.). There are several pensions, *Dahshûr House* having terms at 10s., and the *Sphinx* from 8s. Villas can also be obtained on application to the Vice-Regal Bath Establishment. Unlike Assouan, mosquitoes are at times very troublesome. For those afflicted with rheumatism, and who cannot get about, Helouan is excellent, and the sulphur baths good. English Church. ENGLISH DOCTOR: Page May. Golf links (18 holes) and tennis.

LUXOR (12,000 population) is by no means a place for invalids, but largely frequented by tourists. The climate is not so dry as that of Assouan, owing to the large area of cultivated land. It is very dusty, and the dust is dirty dust; in fact, the whole place is dirty. For antiquities, however, there is no place to equal Luxor. Conducted parties do the temples and tombs in three days; the ordinary traveller never takes less than a week, while Egyptologists might spend their lives there. HOTELS: *Luxor, Grand* (from 15s.); *Karnak* (from 12s.). PENSION: *Giordano* (from 6s.).

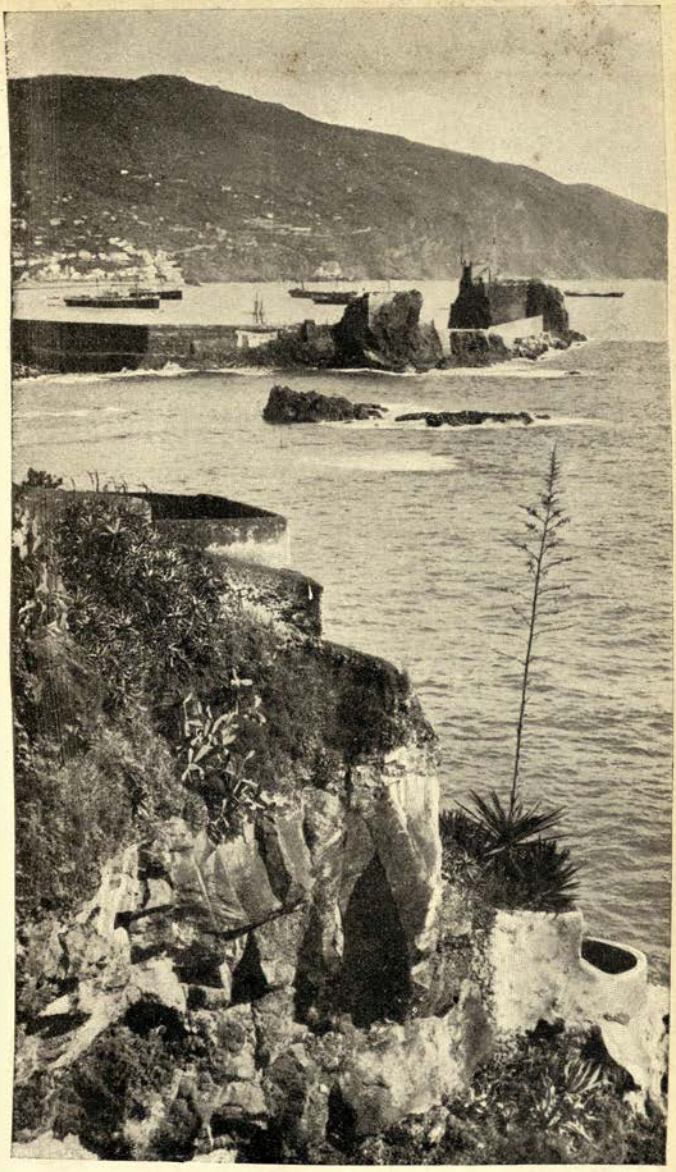
MADAGASCAR.—The climate is very feverish in most parts, though in the high land it is possible to find healthy spots. The healthiest places of residence are Tananarivo and Fianarantson. All


MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DELTA
MASR EL BAHRIEH OR LOWER EGYPT
ALEXANDRIA
Damietta
Port Said
Mansurah
CAIRO
Suez
Gulf of Suez
Lake Menzaleh
L. Edku
L. Burlos
Wady Natrun
Wady Moghara
Wady Faregh
Wady Tumilat
Ismailia
Suez Canal
Pelusiac Branch
Sebakhah Plateau
Jebel Geneffeh
Jebel Ataka
Jebel Mokattam
Jebel Attaka
Jebel Ghariba
Jebel Ahmar
Jebel Hammam Faraun
Jebel Zeit
Jebel Shebeir
Jebel Sarbout el Kadim
Jebel Serbal
Jebel Um Shomer
Jebel Um Tarfa
Jebel Um Theboot
Jebel Um Mahroog
Jebel Um Nagat
Jebel Um Sidri
Jebel Um Bogma
Jebel Um Sidreh

foreign goods are much dearer than in Europe. The cost of carriage to the capital is about 80fr. per kilo.; hence flour, sugar, wine, and such things are very expensive. Native produce, beef, rice, fowls, &c., is cheaper than in Europe, but much dearer than formerly. Servants cost 20fr. to 30fr. per month and find themselves—cheap, but inefficient. No lodgings to be had. A house at the capital from 50fr. per month (very small, for single man or a married couple in modest circumstances); 125fr. per month (for a fair-sized family). There are no schools, except for natives, or very elementary, conducted by the sisters or the French Protestants for European children. These are worth very little, as the demand is small. Nothing corresponding with a public school education can be had. Also the moral atmosphere is distinctly unfavourable for children. As for an opening, a man would act very unwisely to go to Madagascar without a definite engagement with the Government, unless he were a capitalist and could afford to spend a large sum and wait for the return for some years. If he got an employment it would be a very small one at first, as the market is overstocked, and many Frenchmen have left the country, having found no opening.

MADEIRA (population 151,000) is generally warm and sunny in winter. The climate is relaxing in the lower districts along the coasts, but exhilarating at an altitude of 1900 feet above the sea. There is little dust and equability is a special feature in the atmosphere. January and February are often wet months. The mean winter temperature is 61° Fahr., and the mean annual temperature 66° Fahr. The capital of the island is Funchal, at or near which visitors spend the winter. Of late years Madeira has attracted a larger proportion of healthy visitors than years ago, when it was the favourite retreat of those suffering from chronic affections of the lungs. To-day medical men advise, as we all know, more often the cold, dry winter resorts than the soft caressing airs of Madeira or Menton for cases of tuberculosis, consequently Madeira is now more open for the visitor in good general health who is only seeking, perhaps, complete rest of mind and body, away from all exciting influences. Nowhere can the perfection of such repose be better obtained than in Madeira, and especially for those, say halfway or more through life, and who only want every advantage obtainable which will make a home from home in the midst of congenial and perfectly health-giving surroundings. Madeira, as well as the Canary Islands, is now more than ever associated with Great Britain, as it is directly on our route to South Africa, and our officers and troops welcome its sight on their homeward journey from the Cape as practically an outpost from home. It is, perhaps, more than Cairo, a British winter sojourn, for the Portuguese, who own it, are in no-wise jealous of the influence which Britishers have obtained in the island. The fares from Southampton to Madeira by the Cape liners are not high considering the advantages, 15 guineas being the saloon fare by the Union and Castle Line. From London and Liverpool the fares by other lines are less, and so is their speed, but many of them offer very good accommodation. A report from Mr. Spence, H.M. Consul at Madeira, to the British Foreign Office, which was made public in September, 1904, contains some valuable observations on the subject of public health and kindred topics. Mr. Spence describes the climate of Madeira as unique, and observes that after a continuous residence of twenty years, he can fully confirm

the opinion of the late Sir James Clarke on the sanative influence of climate. The mean annual temperature of Funchal is 64°, being about five degrees only above that of Italian and Provencal climates. This very moderate mean temperature (wrote the late Sir J. Clarke), relative to its low latitude, arises from the circumstance of the summer at Madeira being proportionately cool; for, whilst the winter is twenty degrees warmer than at London, the summer is only seven degrees warmer; and whilst the winter is twelve degrees warmer than Italy or Provence, the summer is nearly five degrees cooler. The mean annual range of temperature is only fourteen degrees, being less than half the range of Rome, Pisa, Naples, and Nice. The heat is also distributed throughout the year with surprising equality, so that the mean difference of the temperature of successive months is only 2·21 degrees; this at Rome is 4·39 degrees, and at Naples 5·08 degrees. When we take into consideration the mildness of the winter and the coolness of the summer, together with the remarkable equality of the temperature during the day and night, as well as through the year, we may safely conclude that the climate of Madeira is the finest in the northern hemisphere. There is no occasion for a person throughout the winter at Funchal to breathe, night or day, within doors, an atmosphere below the temperature of 64°, or in the country, during the summer, at such a height as to ensure dryness, above that of 74°. The conditions governing the public health of the island have, Mr. Spence remarks, "become more serious, and apparently more defective as the population steadily increases. The drinking water of every well-appointed establishment is carried from this source, whilst tank and 'leveda' (an open conduit) waters, all more or less polluted and dangerous, are used freely for all other domestic purposes. There is, perhaps, a salutary feeling of growing alarm and conviction that much of the sickness and mortality in the crowded parts of the town is due to defective water, and negotiations are now in progress with a German syndicate, who, in their plans for building hotels and sanatoria, realise that Funchal must have clean water in abundance if it is to be made a prosperous and popular health resort. It behoves us to make it clear that no water supplied to the populated areas of the island will be satisfactory unless it be drawn from a source far above human habitations and cultivated soil. The urgent need of sanitary reform is only too apparent, and the drainage of the town on modern principles should be undertaken at the same time as the laying down of a pure water supply. Typhoid fever has been universally prevented, but a good deal of loss of life from the same cause amongst the native population is probably described officially as diarrhœa, enteritis, &c. In spite of well-ordered precautions taken in the hotels and villas, some scattered cases of the same disease have occurred amongst the English people, but only one death has followed. For nearly two years we have suffered from a great want of rain, and this, no doubt, has influenced the state of public health; but otherwise than the intestinal complaints and the enteric above mentioned, there has been no epidemic disease, and in the general prosperity of the increased number of visitors and of passengers landing here *en passant*, mainly from British steamers, the people are better fed and better housed than formerly. The natural advantages here in climate and position are quite exceptional, and the authorities have only to apply the most ordinary methods of



Off Funchal.

health conditions in order to reap an overflowing prosperity. At present we have to boil and filter our drinking water to live in security." ENGLISH CHURCH: Rua de Bella Vista. HOTELS: *New, Royal, Bella Vista, Santa Clara, Carmo, &c.*; and *Mount Park*, 2000 feet above the sea-level. PENSION: *Almeida.*

MOGADOR, the most southerly Moorish port on the Atlantic, is one of the most engaging spots upon all the wide coast of Africa. One seldom sets eyes upon a more picturesque place, or one where the curious contrast of Orientalism with the undiluted savagery of Africa is more cunningly blended. Hither comes much of the trade of wild Sûs, nominally a province of Morocco, but in reality a land which only renders tribute when the Sultan's soldiery comes to enforce it. Hither also comes up from the Sahara, from far Timbuctoo, and other dim places much merchandise. You may see the long strings of camels patiently plodding along the sandy shore south of the city, or resting and having their burdens off-loaded at the great encampment outside the walls of the town. At Mogador, more even than at Mazagan or Saffi, or Casablanca, one finds oneself in the atmosphere of the Arabian Nights; one traverses, within the narrow, high-walled streets, a place whose inhabitants have changed nothing in a thousand years. Europe and its influences have no hold upon these people, and they remain proudly aloof, more than well content with the dress and manners of bygone ages. The city is a large and picturesque one, having a population of more than 25,000, with a steadily improving trade. Hills rise in the background, and behind these again, some forty miles away, tower the ranges of the mighty Atlas. The climate is one of the finest in Africa, and so soon as peace and quiet reign in Morocco it cannot be doubted that the neighbourhood of Mogador will become one of the chosen winter resorts of Europeans. Already, a few miles out of the town, a well-equipped and comfortable hotel—the *Palm Tree House*—has been opened for the use of English sportsmen.

SEYCHELLES, THE.—The climate is delicious, and, if one can live so far out of the world, one will have no reason to repent going there. The islands are 940 miles north of the Mauritius and about 1100 east of Zanzibar. The area of the thirty islands is seventy-nine square miles and the population over 20,000. The Messageries Maritimes (97, Cannon-street, London) have one sailing a month (the 25th) from Marseilles. A tropical outfit is required. Messrs. S. W. Silver and Co., 67, Cornhill, London, will help in this respect.

TANGIER.—A moderately healthy place only and mosquitoes abundant. For rough enjoyment Morocco is preferable to Algeria but for society alone and more refined hotels and ways of living, Algiers is preferable to Tangier. The mean winter temperature of the North of Morocco is 60° Fahr., and for the whole year 68° Fahr. Provisions are cheap, especially meat (4d. a pound), fruit, and vegetables; milk costs 1½d. a quart, and fowls 4d. each. Clothes are expensive. The *Continental* is the best hotel. It stands high above the sea, looks south, and is close to the pier. For 10s. a day you have full board and accommodation, including bath, light, and service. That is, of course, for a stay of a fortnight or so; if you are only there for a few days 12s. is the lowest price. The hotel is very clean, and the management most civil and anxious to do all they can to make their visitors comfortable. The *Cecil*

is three-quarters of a mile from the pier, and, as there are no conveyances in Tangier, visitors have to walk or go on a donkey. It is a cheap house (from 6s.). The *Villa de France* is dear; it is situated between the cemetery and the market. The *Oriental, Bristol,* and *McLean's* are all houses for commercial travellers. For people making a stay of several weeks, and especially for invalids, the *Villa Valentina* (Mme. Helle) is suitable. It is under the auspices of the Austrian Legation. The European colony is composed mainly of members of the diplomatic and consular authorities, and visitors should have introductions. Society is somewhat mixed, though not more so than it is at Menton or Nice, for instance. Several interesting excursions can be made from Tangiers, including Tetuan, forty-three miles distant, Ceuta, and Cape Spartel. Plenty of sketching, more than could fill a lifetime. Clothes as for an English spring; not dressy, like for the Riviera, and for wearing in the town and sketching skirts should be off the ground, because the streets in the native quarters are indescribable; low-heeled shoes also. Special dresses (evening, and so on) are required if introductions are taken, as the English colony is gay. For *table d'hôte,* high-necked dresses. A lady staying some time should add to a couple of warm tailor-made costumes a couple of the same kind in linen or flannel, and a few smarter afternoon frocks, such as she would wear at a garden-party in England; hats to match; a three-quarter coat or wrap to put on in the evenings and over thin gowns; an umbrella, and perhaps a mackintosh; two sunshades; gauze veils, gloves, &c., must be taken sufficiently, as there are no good shops. One appreciates a box of "Keating's." It must be noted that Tangiers is not yet a fashionable winter resort, and is most appreciated by artists, sportsmen, and people who like local colour and Oriental characteristics. The most direct route is by P. and O. or Orient steamship to Gibraltar, and thence by steamer to Tangiers. The cost is about £10 8s., first-class. CHURCHES: St. Andrew's (English), and Presbyterian. BRITISH LEGATION: near the Villa de France. ENGLISH DOCTOR (P. C. Smith, at the Villa Valentina).

TUNIS is frequented in late winter and spring. English Church and English doctor. Tunis, though now occupied by the French, has lost none of its former attractiveness, the quaint, narrow streets of the old town remaining almost untouched, the new part having been built entirely outside the walls. The most interesting expeditions to be made from Tunis are to Carthage and the Marsa, where is the present residence of the Bey. Carthage, of course, is teeming with interest, though nothing really remains of the old city but the cisterns, which are still used to supply Goletta and Carthage with water. They consist of seventeen enormous chambers, arched over. The water, which is beautifully clear and fresh, is brought in pipes from the distant mountain of Zaghouan. On the highest point of the hill, just overlooking the Bay of Carthage, a magnificent cathedral has been built, and in it is the resting-place of Cardinal Lavigerie, who prepared his tomb during his lifetime. Close by is the monastery of the "White Fathers of Africa," who wear a sort of Arab dress. They have a museum, which contains a most interesting collection of curiosities. Here, also, is the small Chapel of St. Louis, built to commemorate the saint's death at Tunis. From Tunis a visit might be made to Kairwan, the

"Sacred City of Africa," one of the most interesting of Moorish places. The distance is a hundred miles, a two days' drive, and this may deter many tourists from going; but the energetic will be well rewarded for their trouble and fatigue, as the mosques of Kairwan are exceedingly beautiful, and it is the only place in the whole country where they are open to strangers. HOTELS: *Tunisia Palace, Grand* (from 12fr.); *Paris* and *France* (from 10fr.). TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son.

VICTORIA FALLS, THE.—ROUTE: By the east coast of Africa via Beira and Buluwayo or by Capetown to Buluwayo (*Grand Hotel*). A train runs to Wankies—a distance of 212 miles—whence visitors are conveyed to the Falls by Reederberg's post-cart service the remaining seventy miles. The fare from Wankies to the Falls is £6 each way. The train leaves Buluwayo on Mondays at 6 p.m., arriving at Wankies at 10.30 a.m. on Tuesdays, and the Falls are reached on Thursday evenings. The return service leaves the Falls on Tuesdays at 6 a.m., the round journey thus taking about twelve days. There is good accommodation for visitors. Other excursions to be made from Buluwayo are to Zimbabwe, which is twelve miles from Victoria, an eighty-mile coach drive from Selukwe, the terminus of the branch line from Gwelô; and to the Matopos (*Fuller's Hotel*), twenty-seven miles south of Buluwayo, and connected with it by rail. On application to the London offices of the Rhodesia Railway, 2, London Wall-buildings, E.C., an illustrated brochure of this excursion will be sent gratis.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*See Steamer Services* (p. 358). In Egypt the Nilé valley is traversed by rail and steamer, and dahabiyehs (for those with plenty of time to spare). The steamers are in the hands of Messrs. Cook & Son, and the Anglo-American Nile Steamer Co. Luggage is registered and paid for in Egypt.

HOTELS.—In Egypt the hotels of Cairo rank with the best in Europe, and are full during the winter season. Charges are high, 16s. a day being the lowest inclusive daily price at the principal houses. In Algiers the daily cost at one of the best houses is 11fr. In the Canaries and Madeira the hotels are good, and charges very reasonable.

PASSPORTS are necessary for travellers in many parts of North Africa.

POSTAL RATES, &c.—Egypt, *letters*, 5mil., inland; 10mil., foreign; *post cards*, 4mil., foreign. *Telegrams*, 2 pias. for 8 words, and ½ pias. for each additional word, inland; 83mil. per word to England, 120-200mil. to North America, 74mil. to France. In Algiers the rates are as in France. In Madeira, *letters*, 25 reis for ½oz., inland; 50 reis, foreign; *post cards*, 10 reis and 20 reis. *Telegrams*, 65 reis the first word, and 10 reis a word afterwards, inland; 155 reis a word to Portugal; 270 reis to England. Canary Islands, *letters*, 15c. for ½oz., inland; 25c., foreign; *post cards*, 10c. *Telegrams*, 50c. for 15 words, and 5c. each additional word, inland; 1 peseta, and 30c. a word to England.

SEASONS.—The North-African resorts (Algiers, Biskra, Tunis, Cairo, Assouan, Helouan) and the islands (Canaries and Madeira) are principally visited for climatic reasons during the winter (November to May).

SCANDINAVIAN AND DANISH RESORTS.

BALHOLM, an English-frequented summer resort on the Sognefjord. ENGLISH CHURCH (St. Olaf's). DOCTOR: Köste. HOTELS *Kvikne's* (140 beds) and *Balestrand.*

BERGEN (population 75,000) is much frequented by tourists in summer. It is a centre of splendid excursions. The town itself possesses many quaint and characteristic features. ENGLISH CHURCH: Near the Norges Bank; services in the season. BRITISH CONSUL: A. Gran, Vaagsalmending. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 1, Starvhusgaden; and Bennett, 18, Torvet. HOTELS: *Norge, Holdt's, Metropole, Smeby's, Continental, Angleterre,* &c.

CHRISTIANIA (population 229,000), the capital of Norway, is frequented by English tourists in summer especially. Some go there also for winter sports. Monthly mean temperature: January, 24; February, 24; March, 29; April, 40; May, 51; June, 51; July, 62·5; August, 60; September, 52·6; October, 42; November 32; and December, 25·5. ROUTES: Via Queenborough, Flushing, (or Harwich-Hook), Hamburg, Copenhagen, and Gothenburg; and by Wilson steamer from Hull, or London. ENGLISH CHURCH (St. Edmund's), Rev. G. E. Mooney, chaplain, 45, Nils Juels Gade. TOURIST AGENTS: Thos. Cook and Son, 20, Akers-Gaden; and Bennett, 35, Carl-Johans-Gaden. BRITISH CONSULATE: 9, Prinsens-Gade. HOTELS: *Grand, Westminster, Victoria, Skandinavie, Continental,* &c. PENSIONS: *Larsen,* 39, Car-Johans-Gaden; *Meyer,* 10, Storthings-Gaden; *Bellevue,* 36, Kirche-Gaden.

CHRISTIANSAND (population 15,000), on the south coast of Norway, and at the entrance of the Sœtersdal. BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE: 10, Vestre Strand Gaden. HOTELS: *Ernst's, Royal,* &c.

COPENHAGEN (population 480,000), is an interesting place for certain people, but not for all. Its drives are good, but its roads somewhat dusty; its water excursions not bad, and its harbours most interesting; its bathing moderate; buildings and architecture decidedly original; Thorvaldsen somewhat disappointing. Prices normal, but living outside of hotels decidedly cheap. Shops are very good and pretty; and the Royal porcelain manufacture is exquisitely beautiful. The people are rather garrulous and noisy, and "Tivoli" too much reflects them. Climate, soft in summer; cold and misty in winter. If you are fond of Hans Andersen then Copenhagen is a very different place to you than it would otherwise be; it is then surrounded with a halo of poetry. ROUTE: Via Flushing (or Calais) and Hamburg. ENGLISH CHURCH in the Esplanade. LEGATION: 26, Bred-Gaden. CONSULATE: 28, Holbergs-Gaden. HOTELS: *Angleterre, Bristol, Dagmar, National,*

Kongen af Danmark. PENSION: *Thune's*, 2, Horedvagts-Gaden; *Buhre*, Vesterbrogade, 12 III. BANKS: Private and Danke Landmandsbank. CLUBS: *Anglo-Danish*, 61 II. Ostergade (ladies admitted); *Ladies' Morning*, 9, Pilestraede.

DALEN, at the head of the Bandak Lake. HOTELS: *Dalen*, *Bandak*, *Tokkedalen's*, &c. English Church service in July and August. Good trouting in the higher reaches of the Tokke.

CENTRES IN DENMARK.—Between Copenhagen and Helsingor, the village of Fredensborg (*Jernbane Hotel*), is a good country centre. Near it is the castle of Fredensborg, where the Danish Royal family spend some weeks at the end of every summer. It is near the shore of Lake Ersom and about twelve miles from the sea. Helsingor with Kronberg Castle and near, Marienlyst with Hamlet's grave and statues to Hamlet and Shakespeare is sixteen miles to the north-east. At Skodsborg, half an hour by train from Copenhagen, are two hotels (*Bade* and *Oresund*) frequented for bathing, and the forest of Dyrehaven. On the mainland, Kolding (*Thomsen's Hotel*) is centrally situated, while Frederikshavn has beautiful scenery around and good excursions on sea and land. Two places on the island of Funen are worth visiting, namely, Odense (*Brockmann's Hotel*), where Hans Andersen was born, and Svendborg (*Vandall's Hotel*), in a lovely situation on the Svendborg Sund, on which also is the bathing resort of Christiansminde, where very reasonable accommodation can always be had.

DENMARK, EDUCATIONAL TOURS TO.—Miss F. M. Butlin, Old Headington, Oxford, arranges parties nearly every August. These tours, which commence about Aug. 9, include a number of lectures on Danish features, visits to factories, schools, dairies, museums, and other sights; concerts; cookery lessons, and so forth, all planned in methodical order, with authorities to instruct in the different subjects. Miss Borring, secretary of the Danish Tourist Society ("Den Danske Turistforening"), Copenhagen, gives information about travelling in Denmark.

FAGERNAES, beautifully situated near the Strandefjord (12 miles long), and the river Naes. Altitude 1175 feet. Good trout fishing. HOTELS: *Fagerlund* and *Fagernaes*.

FALEIDE, on the Nordfjord. Centre for mountain excursions. *Hotel Tenden's*. In the same district are Sandene (which see); Visnaes (HOTELS: *Central*, *Visnaes*, and *Wiig*); Loen (*Alexandra Hotel*); and Olden (*Yri's Hotel*). At the first and two last there is English Church service in July and August.

FJÆRLAND, magnificent situation, in the Mundal, in which is the celebrated glacier of the Jostedalsbrae. The Bojum and Suphelle glaciers are within easy reach. HOTEL: *Mundal's* (70 beds), with English Church service in July and August.

FORDE, on the Vadheim-Sondfjord route, is a pleasant summer resort, and the principal place in the Sandfjord district. Excellent fishing in the Digernœsvand. Steamer connection with Bergen. HOTEL: *Silversten's* (from 5½kr.).

GODOSUND consists of three or four small islands joined together by narrow, piled-up, stone bridges, round and through

which gleam the wonderfully crystal clear waters of the Hardanger-fjord. The islands are densely wooded with birch and fir, and carpeted with long mosses, berries of all descriptions, and low-growing juniper. Winding paths up and down hill lead round the island with glorious peeps of fjelds and fjords in all directions. HOTEL: *Gullaksen's* (from 3½kr.).

HANKO, Norway's fashionable bathing-place, four hours by steamer from Christiania, and one from Frederikstad.

HORRE is at an altitude of 1400 feet, and sheltered by mountains more than twice that height. A tourist centre for excursions in Telemarken, Hardanger, and Bratlandsdal. ENGLISH CHURCH service at *Bretford's Hotel* in July and August.

KLAMPENBORG, a favourite bathing resort, seven miles from Copenhagen. HOTELS: *Bellevue, Strand.*

LÖFÖTEN ISLANDS.—The quickest and most comfortable way of doing the journey is as follows: Leave Hull by the Wilson Company's steamship Eldorado on Tuesday afternoon. The next night, if the crossing is a good one, she will enter the calm, land-locked Stavanger Fjord. On Thursday morning she is due at Bergen, where luggage can be immediately taken on board the Norwegian express steamer, which leaves at 11 p.m. the same night. From this steamer, if time is an object, the passenger should change on Saturday at Selven, near the mouth of the Trondhjem Fjord. Here he is picked up an hour or two later by the steamer plying northward from Trondhjem, which drops him at Svolver, the capital of the Löföten Islands, on Tuesday. Or he can, instead of changing at Selven, go on to Trondhjem (he will have some hours there in any case on his return), sleep there, and leave on Sunday at 8 a.m., getting to Svolver (Lofoten) at 7 p.m. on Monday. This is one day quicker, but entails the trouble of a night at an hotel. Return tickets should be taken from Hull to Bergen, and from Bergen to Svolver. There is a reduction of 25 per cent. for members of a family travelling by steamboat beyond a certain distance in Norway. Tickets are obtainable at Cook's tourist office at Bergen. The vegetation of the islands is extraordinarily luxuriant for their latitude. Magnificent ferns, waist high, clothe the lower slopes; roses can be left out of doors all the winter. Planted as are these islands amidst the warm currents of the Gulf Stream, the climate is, if anything, too enervating, and sometimes in winter there is so little snow that the sheep remain out of doors the whole season. The sea is never frozen, even within the land-locked tiny bays, and it is hard to realise that these islands are in the same latitude in which Sir John Franklin perished. There is a good hotel, with very moderate charges—about 5*s.* a day all included—at Svolver, and this can be made a centre for excursions to different parts of the islands. Numerous steamers call, so there is ample means of communication between the islands themselves and the mainland. The Löfötens can boast of many grandly-shaped mountain peaks.

MANDAL, in South Norway, with a population of 4000. *Grand Hotel.* 70 miles up the Mandals-Elv valley is the *Aaserals Tourist Hotel and Sanatorium* (from 4kr.), on Lake Sognevaudet. Altitude 1200 feet. Season, June 15 to September 15. Excellent trout-fishing.

MEROK, an excursion centre on the Geiranger Fjord, and frequented in summer by English visitors. HOTELS: *Union, Geiranger,* and *Bellevue.*

MOLDE (population 1600), is a popular summer resort on the Moldefjord. The best hotels are the *Grand,* the *Alexandra,* and the *Sostrene Holm.* English is spoken at all of them. There is an English chaplain at Molde in summer. Steamers sail to Trondheim frequently—at least twice a day in July, as well as to many other places nearer.

ODDE, the favourite resort for English tourists on the Hardangerfjord. HOTELS: *Hardanger* (170 beds, from 6kr.); *Grand* (60 beds, from 5kr.). English Church service held at the former in summer.

OPHEIMSVAND, near Vossestranden, eight miles from Vossevangen, is reached by train from Bergen in a little over four hours. The *Framnaes Hotel,* above the Opheim Lake, is in every way comfortable, and the cooking is good. The hotel is about 200 yards from the lake, which is 1000 feet above sea level, and surrounded on all sides by mountains from 2000 feet to 4000 feet high, the lower parts of which are beautifully wooded. But, though shut in, there is always plenty of fresh air, which comes down the valleys. The hotel is not frequented at all by trippers, but is favourably known to a few nice English people, who return year after year. The *pension* terms are 5kr. per day, for a week's stay; for a longer period, 4kr. 50 is the usual charge. Travel either from Newcastle (£6, first class return), or from Hull (£7 return) to Bergen. Bergen to Voss (3kr. 60, second single—no first), Voss to Framnaes (4kr. 35 by kariol, or 6kr. 25 by stalkjaerre, including luggage). The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Myrhre, speaks English.

SANDENE, a delightful spot on the Gloppen arm of the Nordfjord, is a calling station for the Nordfeldske steamers, and the point of connection by road with the Sognefjord. There are two or three villages scattering their cottages along the shore. The lines and colour of the mountains are tempting to sketchers, while there are many pretty walks, boating, fishing, &c. Sandene is pleasant in the winter, the weather from the middle of January being dry and sufficiently cold to permit ski-ing, skating, and sledging. English Church service in August. HOTELS: *Gloppen* and *Sivertsen's.*

SKAGEN (population 2400), on the extreme north coast of Denmark, is surrounded by the waters of the Cattegat and the Skagerak. No healthier spot can well be imagined, and the air is perfect, as is the bathing from the fine sandy beach, which extends for miles on both sides of the promontory. The scenery cannot be described as beautiful, consisting, as it does for the most part, of sandhills and flat heath; but the sea effects, the absolute freedom to go anywhere, and the entire absence of anything like conventionality, fully make up for the want of pine-clad mountains and foaming rivers. The place has always been a favourite one with artists, for whom the principal attractions are the exceptional sky and ocean effects observable between sundown and sunrise during the so-called "lyse naetter" (lit-light nights), which occur about midsummer. Comfortable and clean quarters can be had at the *Badé, Skagen,* or *Brœndum Hotels.*

SKODSBORG, a Danish bathing-place. HOTEL: *Seebad.*

STAVANGER, on the beautiful Stavangerfjord, has a population of about 30,000. It is in direct steamer connection with Newcastle and Hull. It is the first port of call of many of the steamers from England to the Norwegian coast. The *Stavanger Turist Forening* (Tourist Club) send information gratis about the town and the excursions in the neighbourhood. Bathing can be had at the Strömstenen, to the east of the town, and there is fishing near. HOTELS: *Victoria* and *Grand* (from 8s.).

STOCKHOLM (population 308,000).—Living is not expensive, hotel and *pension* life most moderate, and hotels very first rate, the table being bountifully abundant conveys no idea; it is simply loaded with the best of food deliciously prepared. You can rent a house on one of the fjords or Lake Malar for perhaps £40 the season, with your private bathing cabin, delightful woods, and rocky hills all round, steamboats every hour (and such delightful, well-appointed steamboats), fishing from your own little pier, shooting in the woods, and every country enjoyment. The climate is superb. Stockholm is a city which cannot be compared to any other. Some people call it the "Venice of the North." However, no resemblance exists between Venice and Stockholm. Probably the man who perpetrated such a preposterous comparison had never been to either, or certainly not to both. Stockholm does not possess a gondola nor a proper canal, while Venice owes its unique character to the gondolas and canals. Where are the churches with their gorgeous interior decoration—the equivalent to the Rialto, the Bridge of Sighs, the palaces and pictures? Not in Stockholm. Venice is almost treeless, while Stockholm is full of foliage. Venice is flat, while Stockholm is hilly. The Venetians are just the antitheses to the Swedes. In fact there is no resemblance whatsoever. The Stockholm people are not rich, and they are glad enough to make some money. A most hospitable race, liking everything English, and speaking it freely. Indeed, you would always feel at home in Stockholm. Among the attractions for English residents are: Winter sports, magnificent skating, sleighing, and ski-ing. Concerts, theatre, good shops, pleasant promenades, and a certain amount of English society with a chaplain and church (SS. Peter and Sigfrid). BRITISH MINISTER: Sir W. Barrington. CONSUL: A. S. Macgregor; Vice-Consul, C. Bolinder. TOURISTS' INQUIRY OFFICE: 2 and 4, Norrlandsgatan. Abridged time-tables of all the leading railways and steamship lines in Scandinavia are issued by the Swedish Tourist Traffic Association, Stockholm, and can be obtained in England from John Good and Son, 177, High Street, Hull. HOTELS: *Grand, Rydberg, Continental, Belfrage.* The *Grand* and *Rydberg* have good restaurants. PENSIONS: *Internationale* (from 5kr.), 44, Vasagatan; *Hüttling*, 8, Karla-Planen (from 5kr.); *Gyllenram*, 7, Linnegatan (from 5kr.); *Elite*, 26, Birger Jarlsgatan.

TRONDHJEM (population 34,000), though so far north as 63° Fah. 30′ N., has a comparatively mild climate. Its cathedral is the finest in the country. ENGLISH CHURCH Service in the Hospitals-Kirche. BRITISH VICE-CONSUL: F. Kjeldsberg. HOTELS: *Britannia, Grand, Angleterre, Matzow's Private*, &c.

VIK IN EIDFJORD (*Voringsfos Hotel*) is an excellent excursion centre. Three hours by carriage is the *Fosli Hotel*, 2500 feet above sea level, and a little above the Voringsfos Fall; this hotel is he starting-point for the Skykkjedal and the Hardanger Jokul.

SWEDISH SANATORIUMS.

THROUGHOUT both Sweden and Norway a very large number of health resorts, generically known as sanatoriums, have come into existence of late years, but from one cause and another, those in the former country, despite their many attractions, are much less frequented by English travellers than the latter. To begin with, the Norwegian ones are more accessible from places on the west coast, to which steamers from London, Hull, and other British ports run direct, and from Christiania; generally speaking, they lie at higher altitudes; the surrounding scenery is more picturesque, and trout fishing, moreover, is not infrequently obtainable from them. To give a list of even the best of the Swedish sanatoriums would occupy far too much space but the following may be named: Lyckorna, on the Kattegat; Lysekil, also on the west coast; Marstrand, called the "Madeira of Sweden," and a favourite resort of King Oscar during the summer months; Bie, in Södermanland; Eda, in Vermeland, near the Norwegian frontier, 7 kilometres from Charlottenberg station; Morsil, in Jemptland; Borgholm, on the Island of Oland, on a bay of the Calmar Sound; Grunafors, in picturesque Smaland; Fiskebäckskil, on the west coast, about 100 kilometres to the north of Gotenburg; Hjo, on the great Vettern Lake; Djursätra, easily accessible from Stockholm; Loka, in Vestmanland, near the Vermeland border; Ryd, in Smaland; Modevi, in Eastern Gothland, about 18 kilometres to the north of Motala; Mosseberg, near Falköping; Saltsjöbaden, on the Baggensfjord; and Nomeby, a charming spot on the south coast. The great majority of these are situated amid delightful surroundings of forest, lake, and river; they have systems of baths of various kinds; pleasant society is always available; and they present many attractions to English families desirous of settling down for a quiet month or two in a pretty country. Generally speaking, there is a certain number of bedrooms available in buildings forming part of the sanatorium itself, the rest of the guests having accommodation in villas in the immediate neighbourhood. The food, of course, varies at different establishments, but it is usually very good, and from kr. 1·75 to kr. 2·25 (1 krone = 1s. 1½d. English) per day is the charge for three excellent meals—breakfast and supper, with hot dishes, and dinner, with three or four courses, in addition to the innumerable cold dishes which go to form the "Smörgaasebord," universal throughout Sweden. Bedroom accommodation is usually charged separately, and costs about 20 kroner per month, for a good single room, upwards. Whereas in Norway the recognised summer holidays do not begin until July, and last for six or seven weeks only, those in Sweden last for three months; it is, therefore, desirable to secure accommodation early in June at any of the well-known sanatoriums in Southern or Central Sweden, if a lengthened stay be contemplated, and comfortable quarters desired. Bed linen is not included in the charges, as a rule, and most of the Swedes bring their own

with them (and even mattresses), but such essentials are always obtainable at the better-class establishments for a slight extra payment. In Southern Sweden Nature is at her best in early June. The horse chestnut, lilac, laburnum, and hawthorn are all in bloom; the orchards, attached to the delightfully neat native houses and farms, are sheeted in pink and white; on the vast tracks of heathery and birch-studded moorland, the cranberry, the blackberry, and many other wild berry plants are in flower; the great forests of oak, beech, and pine are full of feathered songsters; and the air is laden with the scent of wild flowers innumerable, amongst which the lily of the valley is especially noticeable. The rivers and lakes have shaken off the fetters of Jack Frost, and are brimful of moss-grown water; the saw mills are hard at work cutting up the trees which have been laid low the preceding winter, and patient oxen are dragging the resulting planks and beams along the roadways. To the well-known Holmenkollen and Voxenkollen, near Christiana, which are open all the year round, many Swedes used to go in winter (especially from Gotenburg, where the climate is then abominable) for the fine air, and in order to share in the various kinds of sport. "Ski-löbning" is but little practised in Southern Sweden, the snow conditions being seldom favourable. It has, therefore, been proposed (and the opportunity seems a good one) to start sanatoriums, which can be kept open in winter, as well as summer, on high ground in Sweden in tracts where there is generally a heavy snow fall, and where the climatic conditions are such as to render good "förö" (going) a practical certainty. Localities fulfilling these requirements would not be hard to find in the northern districts—Inuptland, for instance, and would no doubt meet the wishes of the Swedes themselves; but as regards visitors from England, they would never be able to compete with the sanatoriums in Southern Norway, which would always be much more easy of access.

PRACTICAL HINTS.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*See Steamer Services* (p. 358), from Hull, Newcastle, London, and Leith. The principal lines sailing to Norway are the Wilson, Leith & Hamburg, and the Bergenshe & Nordenfjeldske (25, Queen-street, Newcastle); to Sweden, the Thule and Wilson; and to Denmark, the Bailey & Leetham, the Wilson, the Finland, and the United Copenhagen. Overland routes include :—(1) *Via* Harwich, The Hook, Hamburg, Kiel, Korsor, Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Helsingborg. and Gothenburg; (2) *via* Queenborough, Flushing, Hamburg, and as above; and (3) *via* Dover, Calais, Hamburg, Fredrikshaven. Particulars of tours can always be obtained from the principal tourist agents.

THE MIDNIGHT SUN is seen from Bodö between May 30 and July 12, from Tromsö from May 18 to July 25, from Hammerfest from May 13 to July 29, and from the North Cape between May 11 and August 1. The furthest south of these is Bodö. The whole disc of the sun is seen from Bodö between June 3 and July 8, from Tromsö between May 20 and July 22, from Hammerfest between May 16 and July 27, and from the North Cape between May 13 and July 30. The Bergenske and Nordenfieldske steamship companies run steamers from Trondheim for the North Cape twice a week as long as the midnight sun is above the horizon, the first sailing being in the second week of June and the last in the third week of July.

CYCLES.—Tourists entering Norway pay a deposit duty of 30kr. unless they are members of the C.T.C., or other good club. In Sweden, cycles for touring purposes are admitted free. The roads are comparatively good, and cyclists increase in number every year on the principal routes.

DOGS cannot be imported to Norway or Sweden.

FISHING.—The close season for salmon and sea-trout is August 26 to April 30 (in rivers and lakes), and August 26 to April 14 in the sea. Fishing is not allowed between Saturday at 6 p.m. and Monday at 6 p.m., except rod-fishing between May 1 and September 14. Anglers should make inquiries locally about local rules.

HOTELS.—The best houses are named under the towns, which are dealt with separately. A great improvement in hotels has been made of late years, and in all the larger places good and reasonable accommodation can be found. In Denmark the smaller towns (except bathing resorts) are not well supplied with inns.

OUTFIT.—The valleys are generally hot in summer, and the high ground can be very cold, so that travellers should be prepared for a variety of climates.

POSTING.—This is a common means of conveyance in Norway, and the cost varies slightly according to the kind of carriage used; a carriole or a stolkjaerre costs 3½d. per mile, for one person; and a caleche, 9d. per mile for one or two persons. It is advisable

in summer to order horses by post, telegram, or telephone, and in July this should be done for rooms at hotels.

SEASONS.—Summer is the best season for visiting Norway, Sweden, and Denmark; and for the mountain districts July and August are the most agreeable months. A few visitors go to Norway and Sweden in winter for ski-ing.

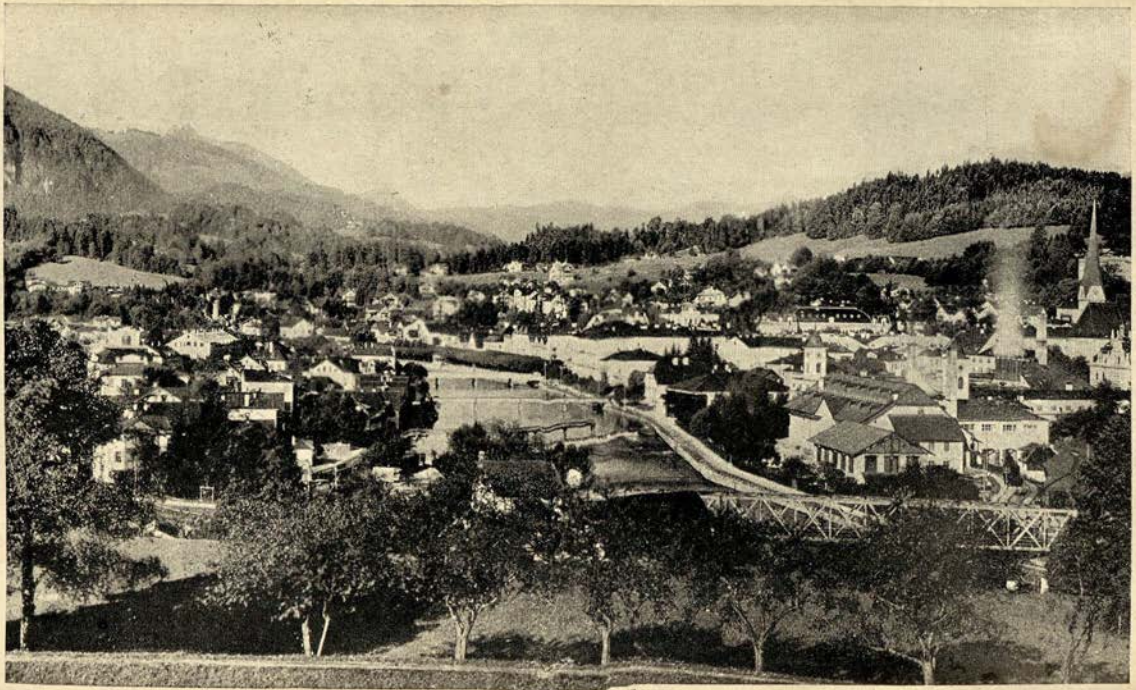
SPIRITS, on account of the stringent liquor laws, can only be purchased in towns at the *samlag* shops between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m., except between Saturday at 1 p.m. and Monday at 8 a.m. *In* licensed hotels *bona fide* travellers can always be supplied, but in some towns (Bergen, Christiansand, &c.) the hotels have to send out for spirits.

SOME AUSTRIAN RESORTS.

ABBAZIA is both a winter resort and a summer sea-bathing station; to English people it is best known as the former. It is naturally beautifully situated, and well laid out artificially. Mean winter temperature, 47° Fahr. It is protected on the north, east, and west, and the force of the Bora, a wind similar to the mistral of the Riviera, is considerably broken by the island of Vegia. The changes of temperature are, however, a serious fault. It is, nevertheless, sometimes recommended to those suffering from weak chests, though not really suitable to delicate persons in the winter. Relative humidity (winter), 80 per cent. Annual rainfall, 54 inches. Prevalent wind in winter, north-east. It is a fashionable resort, with prices according. HOTELS: *Stephanie* (accommodation can be booked at the International Sleeping Car Offices, 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.); *Quarnero, Grand, Bellevue, Victoria* (8k.); PENSIONS: *Hausner, Breiner,* (10k.); *Lederer* (7k.); *Louise* (7k.); *Quisisana* (10k.); *Quitta,* &c. ROUTES: Via Dover, Calais, Cologne, Vienna, Warburg, single first-class fare from London, £10 16s. 2d.; via Dover, Calais, Paris, Avricourt, Vienna, Warburg, £11 16s. 2d.; via Dover, Ostend, Cologne, &c., £10 5s. 10d.; via Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, &c., £11 9s. 7d. Sleeping Cars booked at 20, Cockspur-street, S.W. Station for Abbazia: Mattuglie, whence carriage or omnibus in half an hour.

BOTZEN (population 13,400) is on the main line from Innsbruck to Verona, and is the terminus of branch railways to Meran (*q.v.*) and the Mendel Pass. It is rather hot in summer, but has an agreeable spring and autumn climate. It is 880 feet above the sea. The principal attractions are a Gothic church (fourteenth century), a museum, and a Franciscan monastery. The excursions include the Calvarienberg (900 feet), the Virglwark (1500 feet), the Rittenhorn (7420 feet), the Sarnthal, the Durnholzerthal, Kaltern, and the Mendel. Near Botzen is the village of Gries frequented as a winter resort. HOTELS: *Bristol* (12k.); *Victoria* (8k.) *Kaiserkrone* (7k.); *Grief, Europe,* &c. INQUIRY OFFICE: 6, Silbergasse.

BUDA-PESTH.—The winters are dry, cold, not rigorous, and healthy; the summers intensely hot. Buda-Pesth should not be visited in July, August, and September, the best months being April, May, and the beginning of June. The water is bad, and should not be drunk; otherwise it is a sanitary city. German is universally understood, and French also in the best shops; English little. The cost of living is considerably lower than in Vienna. The English colony is small, and would-be residents should be provided with introductions. English Church services in the *Hotel Hungaria*; Presbyterian, 17, Mondgasse. HOTELS: *Bristol, Hungaria, Remi, Grand Hotel Royal, Pannonia, Queen of England, Jagerhorn.* NEWSPAPER: *Pester Lloyd, Tagblatt.*



General View of Ischl.

Innsbruck, leaves it again, returns to it, and this is repeated, perhaps many times, all through a summer in Tyrol. Innsbruck, again, is for Austria like Cologne for Germany, in that all roads lead to it and from it; and, however much one may desire not to return, one is almost compelled to do so from any Tyrol tour, unless one takes the diligence over the Stelvio, or works eastward to Vienna, and so home by one of the many German routes. But whichever way one comes from, or goes to this fascinating old town, the way is always delightful. ENGLISH CHURCH: Bürgerstrasse. HOTELS: *Tirol* (from 9k.; in winter from 8k.); *Europe* (8k.); *Kried; Goldene Sonne* (7k.); *Victoria* (7k.); *Habsburgerhof* (7k.); *P. Kayser* (from 6k.) NEWSPAPERS: *Nachrichten, Tiroler Tagblatt.* ROUTE: Via Boulogne, Basle, and the Arlberg (£6 16s. 1d. first-class; £4 8s. 11d. second-class).

ISCHL is prettily situated in the centre of the Salzkammergut, and is a very aristocratic summer resort. It is thus described in Ouida's "Moths": "Ischl is calm and sedate, and simple and decorous. Ischl is like some tender, fair, wholesome, yet patrician beauty in a German picture, like the pretty aristocratic Charlotte in Kaulbach's picture, who cuts the bread and butter, yet looks like a patrician. Ischl has nothing of the *belle petite* like her sister of Baden, nothing of the titled *cocodette* like her cousin of Monaco. Ischl does not gamble or riot, or conduct herself madly in any way; she is a little old-fashioned still in a courtly way; she has a little rusticity still in her elegant manners; she is homely, whilst she is so visibly of the *fine fleur* of the *vieille souche.*" The population of the place is only 2600, but this number is increased by the summer visitors, who are there until the latter part of September. HOTELS: *Kaiserin Elisabeth, Bauer* (from 12k.); *Post* (from 10k.); *Kaiserkrone* (9k.). PENSIONS: *Rudolfshöhe* (8k.); *Flora* (7k.). Visitors' tax, 2k. a week; or 16k. for twenty-two days or more (reduction for families); music tax, 6k. English Church service in the summer.

KARERSEE (5270 feet) is a summer climatic resort, reached by carriage from (21 miles) Botzen (*q.v.*) by way of the Eggenthal. Good climbing centre for the Latemar (9166 feet); the Tscheinerspitze (9150 feet); the Rosengartenspitze (9780 feet); and the Rothwand (9215 feet). HOTEL: *Karersee* (from 10k.).

KARLSBAD (Bohemia).—The waters, used internally and externally, are beneficial in diseases of the stomach, intestines, liver, womb, kidneys, and urinary organs; in cases of diabetes, gout, and dyspepsia. Karlsbad is situated about 1165 feet above sea level, among pine-wooded hills. The bath-establishments are perfectly fitted, while the entire resort is conducted on the most hygienic and up-to-date principles. Amusements, as at other of the most fashionable spas. Kurhaus, theatre, races, tennis, fishing, and so forth. Visitors do not as a rule live *en pension* at Karlsbad, as the diet regulated by the medical adviser varies with each patient. Furnished apartments and rooms are easily obtained. Every tenant of furnished rooms is at liberty to take his meals and baths where he chooses, and he also has a right to give his laundry to whom he likes. No limitation of the right that may be imposed as a condition when he rents his apartment holds good. As a rule, service is not included in the terms, unless it can be proved that the apartment was hired for a certain price including

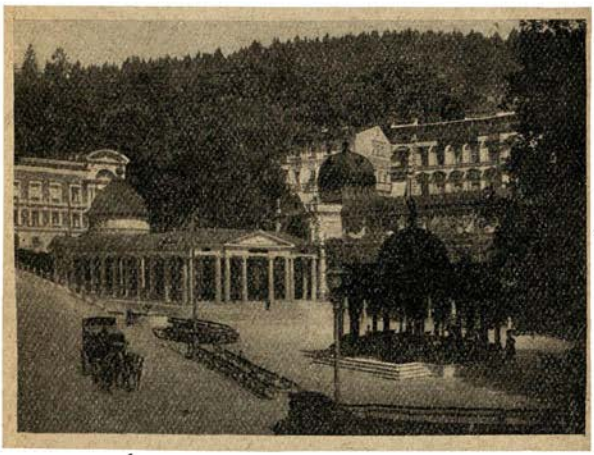
service. With the exception of such cases, the sum to be paid for attendance is left to mutual agreement, or to be arranged according to the customs of the household. In April, September, and October, and during the winter months, rooms are very cheap. From the middle of August the prices are correspondingly higher. The average cost of a single room is from 10 to 30 krone a week, sometimes even more. If staying at an hotel, the visitor has also every right to take his meals where he likes. It is usual at Karlsbad to live à la carte, as the diet prescribed to patients varies considerably. Karlsbad abounds in restaurants, though at the end of the season the majority are closed, only a few remaining open all the winter. The dinner hour there lasts from twelve to two o'clock. HOTELS: *Pupp's, Bristol* (much frequented by English); *Savoy, West End, Königsvilla, Kroh, Continental, National.* ENGLISH

KARLSBAD.

CHURCH: St. Luke's; Presbyterian service in the Kurhaus. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook's. BANK: Benedikt Bros. NEWSPAPERS: *Tageblatt* (daily), and *Fremdenblatt* (weekly). Visitors' tax, 20k., 12k., or 8k. (for a stay of at least a week). Music tax, from 4 to 30k., according to number of family.

KITZBÜHEL (2400 feet) for winter is a charming place, as there is no wind and plenty of sunshine and snow; snow-shoeing, sleighing, and skating. September and October are perfect months. From June to August it is very full. The air is beneficial for insomnia. The town (2000 population) is clean and most picturesque, with its old houses with their overhanging roofs. It is on the Salzburg-Zürich line, and is reached in thirty hours from London, via Folkestone, Basle, and Zürich, changing only at Basle. It is also reached in seven hours from Bozen, or in two from Innsbruck. It is situated in a broad and sunny valley, round which rise on

three sides grassy or wooded slopes, and behind these bold mountain peaks. Its attractions as a summer residence are numerous—bathing and boating on the lake, within fifteen minutes' walk, good but costly trout fishing in the Peller See, about two hours' distance, excellent cycling roads in many directions, and a variety of mountain excursions, from the easily-ascended Kitzbühler Horn and Hohe Salve, to the more rugged Kaiser Gebirge, and the lofty Gross Glockner and Gross Venediger, between 13,000 feet and 14,000 feet. The two latter can be ascended in three days; the others are all within one day's walk from here. For the less athletic visitors there are endless easy walks in beautifully-wooded, undulating country, with a wealth of flowers and ferns. Both the picturesque old town and the country afford endless subjects for the artist and photographer. HOTEL: *Kitzbühel* (from 9k.), &c.



MARIENBAD.

PENSION: *Schloss Lebenberg* (from 7k.). ROUTE: Via Boulogne, Basle, and the Arlberg.

KRAPINA-TOPLITZ is now perhaps the most effective watering-place for affections of the joints, gout, and neuralgia existing. Model management with wonderful cures as a result. The baths are situated at Töplitz, 11 miles from Krapina, a small Croatian town, 36 miles north of Agram. It is best reached by going to Vienna, thence south to Zagrab (Agram), change at Zapresic, and again at Zabok, the last junction for Kaprina. There are no amusements at Krapina-Töplitz.

LANDECK (2550 feet) is a station on the Inn between the Swiss frontier and Innsbruck. Several interesting mountain excursions. HOTEL: *Post* (8k).

LEVICO.—Reached via Basle, Innsbruck, and Trent. Fare about £7 17s. first-class, and £5 10s. second, from London. Arsenical and iron-waters for anæmia; treatment internal and external. Season, June to September. HOTELS: *Kurhaus* (140 beds), *Bellevue* (300 beds), *Concordia* (40 beds), and several others.

LIENZ, a station in the Pusterthal at the confluence of the Isel and Drave. From it Windisch Matrei (*Schloss Weissenstein*, pension from 10k.) is reached by diligence (18 miles). The mountain excursions are very fine, and include several heights of over 9000 feet.

MARIAZELL is reached via Vienna, and thence to Neuburg via Mürzzuschlag; from Neuburg a diligence runs to Mürzteg, and another thence to Mariazell. The pilgrimage from Vienna to Mariazell is on July 1, and from Gratz on August 14. Mariazell consists chiefly of hotels, among them the *Löwe* and the *Krone*.

MARIENBAD (Bohemia).—The principal diseases benefited by the waters are: Obesity, dyspepsia, chronic catarrh of the stomach and intestines; diabetes, gout, and others, similarly treated, as at Karlsbad. Marienbad is a prettily situated spa, (2093 feet), well and numerously patronised from May to September. ENGLISH CHURCH: Christ's, and Presbyterian service in the German Protestant Church. HOTELS: *Klinger's*, *Imperial*, *Weimar*, *Kaiserhof*, *Egerlander*, *Englischerhof*, *Casino*, *Delphin*. Furnished rooms and apartments easily obainable. Visitors' tax, from 6k. to 20k. Music tax: From 4k. to 10k. English and Scotch church services in the season.

MERAN (1000 feet), is reached from Bozen, a station on the Brenner Railway. The best route from London is via Boulogne, Laon, Basle, Zurich, Innsbruck, and Bozen. The cold season commences in mid-November and lasts till mid-February; during this period the thermometer at night and on cloudy days rarely rises above freezing point, and sometimes touches zero Fahr. There is, however, an absence of wind and a corresponding large amount of sunshine. For those who can get about freely these months are most enjoyable; there is little rain or snow, and sometimes for two or three weeks cloudless days. In spring the whey cure commences; in autumn there is the grape cure; and in winter the air cure. In mid-summer Meran has no season; but those who live in Obermais (140 feet above Meran), the higher residential part, can enjoy it. In autumn the Polish Jews arrive, and leave at the approach of winter. Spring is the international period; and winter the English, with recruits from Germany and the north, the same class indeed which may be found at St. Moritz. There is plenty going on, especially in autumn; kursaal attractions, and occasional dances at the hotels, where, however, dancing men are at a premium; and always nice people to be found. It is moderately cheap, there is an English Church service, the town is very quaint, and the environs are charming. It is a climatic resort with a long season like Montreux, lasting from early autumn to late spring. It is not a damp place, and there is little wind. It is sheltered on the north by the Alps, and is at an elevation of 1050 feet (Montreux is 225 feet higher). It is to some extent frequented by consumptives, but not more so than other resorts which have a mild winter climate. There are, of course, many invalids—that is, delicate people who require a milder climate than they have been

accustomed to at home. There is generally a fair amount of skating in the winter. The route from London is via Dover, Calais, Basle, Zurich, Innsbruck, and Botzen (£7 11s. 6d. first class, single). HOTELS: *Meranerhof, Erzherzog Johann, Savoy, Kaiserhof,* and *Austria* (from 9k.); *Habsburgerhof, Windsor, Finstermünz, Victoria,* and *Park* (from 8k.); *Stadt München* (from 7k.), &c. PENSIONS: *Deutsches Haus, Passerhof, Geiger, Sandhof, Villa Imperiale* (from 7k.), &c. *Kursaal* (in winter) with reading-room, &c., 2k. a week, or 4k. a month. Visitors' tax, from 2k..

PRAGUE is an interesting but not a healthy town. The climate is disagreeable, the water defective. Celebrated Conservatorium in the Rudolfinum. HOTELS: *Englischer Hof, Blauer Stern, Erzherzog Stephan, Goldener Engel, Monopol.* PENSION: *Finger,* 1, Stadtpark. HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT: Ig. Spitz, 25, Zeltnergasse. BANK: Wiener Bank Verein. NEWSPAPERS: *Abendblatt, Tagblatt.*

PYSTJAN.—See under *Herculesbad.*

RAGUSA.—See *Dalmatia.*

RIVA is a flourishing little town on Lake Garda, on Austrian territory, with several hotels (*Palast Hotel Lidd,* from 8k.; *Imperial,* from 6k.; *See Villa,* from 7k.; *Lac,* from 6k.); and nice shops. Its situation is superb, but the mountains crowd about it a little oppressively, and in spring and summer the heat is beaten back upon the town from the great faces of rock which tower up sheer above the houses. In winter, too, the wind can whirl down pitilessly from the north. Still, a few days may be most pleasantly spent here in cool weather, and there are many beautiful excursions to be made among the neighbouring valleys. The ascent of Monte Baldo will attract good walkers, and those who are content with the magnificent views from the lake shore can stroll to Torbole, Goethe's first halting-place when he visited the lake. A page from the *Italienische Reise* is dated "Torbole, September 12, after dinner," and notes that Virgil's line "Fluctibus et fremitu adsurgens Benace marino" was still true after two thousand years. On that autumn evening a chill gale from the mountains crested the lake with foam, and the waves rolled angrily into the little haven of Torbole. A light railway connects Riva with Mori, on the Brenner route, and the views of the lake, as the train climbs the rocky slopes, are extraordinarily imposing. The northern extremity of the lake, with the engirdling heights, lies right below us, and beyond the vista opens southwards towards Italy. This panorama reveals itself again and again as the train mounts higher and higher, but at last we plunge into a tunnel, and it is seen no more.

RÖMERBAD is best reached from Vienna to Wiener-Neustadt, Bruck, Gratz, Marburg, and Pragerhof. It has some reputation for the relief of chronic affections of the uterus, and hysteria. The waters are indifferent thermal, temperatures 95° Fahr. to 102° Fahr. It lies 760 feet over sea level, has an equable climate, and is picturesquely situated. It is a climatic resort in summer. Beyond the journey, which is costly and difficult, there need be no fear of high charges, so long as you can put up with the native way of living.

ST. ANTON is the highest village (4270 feet) in the Rosannathal. It is higher than many of the popular Swiss winter resorts, including

Chateau d'Oex (3150 feet); Les Avants (3188 feet); Le Pont (3320 feet); Grindelwald (3415 feet); Caux (3610 feet); Klosters (3940 feet); and Kandersteg (3900 feet). The accommodation is fair at the *Hotel Post* (from 6k.) and the *Adler* (from 4k.). It is reached via Boulogne, Basle, and Zürich, being on the main line between the Swiss frontier and Innsbruck.

ST. ULRICH is the principal village in the Grödenerthal, and is a little over 4000 feet above the sea. Wood-carving is greatly carried on in the district. Leave the train at Waidbruck (*Hotel Sonne*), whence St. Ulrich (*Hotel Rössl*) is reached by diligence in three hours—half way between Brixen and Botzen.

SALZBURG (population 40,000) at an altitude of 1350 feet, stands on the banks of the Salzach. The town's attractions, in addition to its beautiful site, include the Cathedral, Mozart's statue, the fortress of Hohen-Salzburg, the Mönchsberg, and the Gaisberg. The tourist season lasts from May to September. HOTELS: *Europe* (11k.), *Bristol* (10k.), *Autriche* (9k.), *Nelbock* (9k.), *Kaiserin Elisabeth* (7k.). PENSION: *Jung* (7k.). INQUIRY OFFICE: 10, Sigmund Haffnergasse.

SALZKAMMERGUT, THE.—The best season for visiting the Salzkammergut is between the beginning of June and the end of August. A route through it is (with hotels), the *Continental*, at Munich; the *Europe*, at Salzburg; the *Bellevue*, at Gmunden; the *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, at Ischl; the *Peter*, at St. Wolfgang; the *Erzherzog Johann*, at Aussee; the *Alte Post*, at Golling; the *Kaiserin Elisabeth*, at Zell-am-See; and the *Tirolerhof* at Innsbruck.

SAN MARTINO DI CASTROZZA lies at the foot of the Pala Dolomitic group of mountains, some of which are over 10,000 feet in height. The situation, therefore, of San Martino is most beautiful. Route there from London, via Innsbruck, and to Neumarkt-Tramin, a few miles south of Bozen on the Brenner rail. It is a most charming summer resort, 4700 feet above sea level. *Hotel des Dolomites* (from 8k.) Plenty of nice people to make up excursion parties. *Toffol's H.* charges from 7k. This is quite a mountaineer's resort, and several of the climbs, including Cimone della Papa and the Cima di Vezzana (both over 10,000 feet), are even dangerous, except to very expert mountaineers. Good guides are easily obtained.

SEMMERING is a popular summer resort seventy miles south-west of Visnua, and on the main line between that city and Gratz. HOTELS: *Sudbahn* (from 12k.), at an elevation of 3260 feet; *Erzherzog Johann* (from 10k.), 3216 feet.

SULDEN HOTEL is one of the highest mountain pass hotels in Austria, 6230 feet above the sea. It is very bracing. Most people visit it from either Bozen or Meran, or, further, from Landeck, the three railway stations which serve it. It is convenient for resting on crossing the Stelvio, and for climbing in the Ortler range or visiting the Ortler Glacier. Pension terms from 9k.

TATRA-FÜRED.—The best resort in the Carpathians is Tatra-Füred, or, as it is sometimes called, Schmecks. The Hohe Tatra are the highest part of the Carpathians, and the mountain scenery from Tatra-Füred is of the wildest description, though there are no glaciers. People who know Tirol, the Bavarian Highlands and Switzerland consider the Hohe Tatra

better. German is chiefly spoken, and Poprad (*Hotel Husz-Park*), the station for Schmecks, is quite German in language. July and September is the height of the season, and it is not always easy to secure rooms then. The hotels, however, are good at Alt-Schmecks, Neu-Schmecks, and Unter-Schmecks. The first is 3340 feet above sea level, and has a kursaal. For full details write to the Director of the Baths. The best route is via Berlin, Breslau, Oldeberg, and Ruttka, to Poprad. If you go by Vienna, from there the journey is through the Waagthal to Zsolna.

TRAFOI (5050 feet) is a mountain village at the foot of the Ortler (12,800 feet), and on the route between Meran and the famous Stelvio Pass. HOTELS: *Trafoi* (from 9k.); *Post* (7k.); *Stelvio* (6k.).

TRIESTE (population 178,000), on the Adriatic, is Austria's chief port, and has steamer (Austrian Lloyd, &c.) communications with the principal places on the Mediterranean. HOTELS: *Ville, Delorme* (10k.); *Aquila Nera, Europa.* BRITISH CONSULATE: 2, Via Sella Posta.

VELDES is a climatic station in Upper Carniola. It has a hydro, and whey cure is practised there. The establishment is new and well fitted up. "The cure consists chiefly in the influence of sun and air on the skin, the whole body being uncovered during the time the patient is undergoing treatment; patients walk in the Park as lightly clad as in a Turkish bath. The site is charming and quiet; the air pure and healthy." To reach it take the best route to Innsbruck; then via Franzensfeste, Villach, and Tarris. Station, Lees-Veldes, three-quarters of an hour from hydro.

VETRIOLO is between two and three thousand feet higher than Levico, which is on the Valsugana railway, one hour from Trent. General Director, Dr Pollacsek, Levico-Vetriolo.

VIENNA.—The social season lasts from Christmas to the end of April; the students', from November until June; the tourists', all the year. Vienna is a healthy city for people with good throats and lungs, and distinctly sanitary; but the winters are intensely cold, the summers hot, while the strong north winds which blow down the great wide streets and open squares are trying always. As some compensation the sun shines more brightly than in most central European towns. The water is excellent. BRITISH EMBASSY: 6, Metternichgasse. BRITISH CONSULATE: I. Landskrongasse, 1; U.S.A. EMBASSY: IV. Theresianumgasse, 4; U.S. CONSULATE: 27, Reichsratstrasse. ENGLISH CHURCH: Christ's, 16, Elizabethstrasse. TOURIST AGENTS: Cook's, 2, Stephansplatz. HOTELS: *Imperial, Bristol,* both in the Kärntnerring and of the very best class; *Meissl u. Schadn,* Kärntnerstr.; *Sacher,* Augustinerstr.; *Krantz,* Kärntnerstr.; *Erzherzog Karl I.,* Kärntnerstr., also first-class, and all central. Good family hotels: *Victoria,* 11, Favoritenstrasse, IV.; *Windsor,* 15, Mariahilferstrasse, VI. PENSIONS: *Tatlock,* 4, Ebendorferstrasse; *Exquisite,* Graben-Stefansplatz; *Pohl,* 20, Rathausstrasse. HOUSE AGENT: Hans Roth, VI., Esterhazygasse, 33. CLUBS: Automobil, I. Kärntnerring, 10. NEWSPAPERS: *Neue Freie Presse, Neues Tagblatt,* &c. BANKS: Anglo-Austrian, I. Strauchgasse, 1; Union, I. Graben 13.

WEISSENSTEIN.—The *Schloss* is a private hotel at an altitude of 3400 feet, and in the neighbourhood of Windisch Matrei, the nearest

railway station being Lienz, eighteen miles away. It is frequented by mountaineers and a nice class of English people.

ZELL-AM-SEE is a splendid centre for expeditions, and for this reason hither come many climbers ambitious of reaching the "great waste places" of the mountains and the snowy heights. Of all the lakes of the Salzkammergut, none is more beautiful or more accessible than the Zeller-See. The main line from Paris to Vienna passes close by it, and the little station of Zell-am-See is reached in about three hours from Innsbruck, or two and a half from Salzburg. It is somewhat surprising that this delightful spot does not attract a larger number of English. It has the great advantage of providing the visitor with such a variety of amusements that he is not likely to feel bored, which is more than can be said of many continental resorts. The picturesque little lake affords boating, bathing, and fishing; there is a good tennis court to be found in the grounds of the Hotel Kaiserin Elisabeth, and of short walks there are plenty. Most delightful excursions can be made to the summit of the Schmittenhöhe, where there is an excellent hotel commanding a magnificent view, to the Krimml Falls, to the Kapruntal and the Kessel Fall, and experienced mountaineers find ample scope for their energy in the ascent of the numerous peaks with which the neighbourhood is studded. HOTELS: *Kaiserin Elisabeth, Böhm's, Krone.* PENSION: *Villa Olga.*

PRACTICAL HINTS.

CUSTOMS.—Dutiable articles are new wearing apparel, silks, jewellery, photographic apparatus, spirits, wines, perfumery, toys, playing-cards, confectionery, and tobacco.

CYCLES AND MOTOR-CARS.—A deposit for cycles of 25kr. in gold, which is returned on leaving. For motor-cars, 18kr. per 100 kilogrammes for the motor, and 150 kr. for the car. It is advisable to have a certificate showing the weight of each. The deposit is returned when leaving. Each province has different laws. In Vienna and Lower Austria the speed limit is a horse's trot (*15* kilometres an hour).

ENGLISH CHURCH SERVICES.—*See Chaplaincies* (p. 341).

HOTELS.—The best houses for English travellers are mentioned under each resort.

MAIN ROUTES.—*See Routes and Fares from London* (p. 366) under Innsbruck, Vienna, &c. *Children* (2 to 10 years) travel half-price.

POSTAL RATES, &c.—*Letters*, 10h., to Austria and Germany; 25h., per ½oz., to England. *Post Cards*, 10h.

SEASONS.—July, August and September are the best months for the greater part of the mountain districts, August being preferable for the highest resorts. In spring and autumn Meran is an attractive place; it is, besides, frequented in winter, when Innsbruck and Kitzbühel also have visitors for skating and tobogganing. For Vienna and the larger towns early and late summer are agreeable seasons for visitors. The mildest resort is Abbazia, frequented in winter for its climate, and in summer for bathing. For summer tourists in the Eastern Alps the principal districts are the *Salzkammergut* (Salzburg, Ischl, Gmunden, Golling, Zell-am-See, &c.), the *Bavarian Highlands* (Garmisch, Partenkirchen, Hohenschwangau, Berchtesgaden, Mittenwald, &c.), *North Tirol* (Innsbruck, Kitzbühel, Igls, Brixleg, Hall, Landeck, Bregenz, &c.), *South Tirol* (places on the Brenner railway, Alt-prags, Toblach, Cortina, Lienz, Mendel, Karersee, Trafoi, Sulden, Bormio, Campiglio, San Martino di Castrozza, Riva, &c.), *Bohemia* and *Moravia* (Carlsbad, Marienbad, Gmünd, &c.).

RUSSIA.

ARCHANGEL; ITS SOCIETY; BEST SEASON TO VISIT IT, AND OTHER DETAILS.—For out-door or sporting enjoyment the summer, with its twenty-four hours' daylight, is preferable as the time to visit it. If for indoor amusements, then, the winter. The society is Russian and German; purely official society, Russian; and private society, German. By German must be understood Russian-born, Russian subjects, of German name, origin, and religion. Most of the big timber merchants are German. The town and neighbourhood are flooded with exiles from all parts of Russia. During the long winter (October to the end of May) many club and private balls are given, besides concerts, parties, &c. Card playing is the chief or only amusement of the men. There are a small theatre and three clubs. Private dinners, &c., are innumerable, generally a large company and very late hours. The summer is short, the river (N. Dwina) breaks up about the middle of May; first steamers come in about end of May, last leave about middle of October. During this shipping season all are too busy for amusements. About 120 British steamers arrive each season for cargoes of timber. There are two or three Russian born British subjects of British name and origin. There are two Anglican Churches. A chaplain comes out for the summer for the sailors. A good book on Archangel is obtainable from Constable, 2, Whitehall-gardens, Westminster, "A Russian Province of the North," by His Excellency A. P. Engelhardt, Governor of the Province of Archangel, translated by Henry Cooke. BANK: Russian.

FINLAND, the land of a thousand lakes, has a deserving claim on tourists now that the means of access is made so easy. From Hull during the summer a steamer leaves weekly for the capital, Helsingfors, the first-class return fare being £8, and second-class £5. Full sailings, as well as a list of several tours, can be had on application to Messrs. John Good and Sons, 177, High-street, Hull. There is comparatively little difficulty in making one's way through the interior of this beautiful country, and those who content themselves with a coasting cruise cannot be said to have seen Finland, where the conditions of travel have been so greatly improved within the last few years that tourists will soon find a journey there as easy and comfortable as in any part of the Continent.

ST. PETERSBURG AND MOSCOW.—Best summer months for a visit are May, June, July. But St. Petersburg and Moscow should be seen in January and February. Precautions to be taken for a journey to Russia: To have passport *visé'd* at the Russian Consulate in London (17, Great Winchester-street, E.C.), or other town before starting. To be well provided with rugs in the spring

TOURING IN FINLAND.

and with furs and rugs in the winter. HOTELS in St. Petersburg: *Nord, Europe, Angleterre, Grand, France.* PENSION: *Sperk*, 2, Michaelofsky. BRITISH EMBASSY: 4, Palace-quay. U.S. EMBASSY: 11, Millionaya. BRITISH CONSULATE: Vasili Ostrov, 26, 1st Line. U.S. CONSULATE, 21, Nevski Prospect. HOTELS in Moscow: *Slavinsky Bazar, Berlin.* The tax on bicycles taken by travellers into Russia is 18 roubles per machine (about 57*s.* 6*d.*). This is refunded on departure by presenting the stamped declaration made out to that effect on arrival. Ladies taking introductions to St. Petersburg require a large and fashionable outfit. For outdoors, Russian ladies are covered up with furs in the winter. The thermometer then rarely reaches above freezing point, and the degrees of frost vary rapidly and suddenly. People skate at the skating clubs. Everyone uses sleighs, and a great deal of ice-boat sailing is gone in for. ROUTE TO ST. PETERSBURG.—Direct by steamer via the Kiel Canal. For particulars apply to Messrs Tegner, Price, and Co., 107, Fenchurch-street, E.C. The first-class saloon fares, including food and steward's fee from London, are £5 15*s.* single, and £9 10*s.* return. A stewardess is carried. The steamer leaves Millwall Docks every Saturday morning, and the passage to St. Petersburg takes four days.

TRAVELLING IN RUSSIA.—It may be affirmed with safety that few people take Russia into consideration when they are arranging for a holiday tour. It cannot be distance that frightens them, for Riga is only four days, and St. Petersburg only four and a half days' voyage from London, while the railway journey, of course, is shorter, and Warsaw can be reached in about forty hours after leaving London, unless the traveller stops for a night at Berlin, and this, no doubt, it is desirable to do. Perhaps it is the language that frightens Englishmen away, but if a traveller knows French or German, and does not leave the beaten track, he will probably not experience much inconvenience, as no people are kinder-hearted than the Russians, and none more ready to assist a foreigner. A fair number of ladies speak English fluently. The two, perhaps I may say the only two, drawbacks to residence in Russia are the passport system and the uncertainty about letters. But the passport regulations are really more amusing than annoying, and provided that the passport is duly in order according to the authorities at 36, Great Winchester-street, City, where passports are issued, and that the visit to Russia lasts less than six months, there is no likelihood of trouble. With regard to letters, it may be taken for granted that they will reach the addressee if he is in a large town, where they can be sent to him either at his hotel, or to the office of the English consul. As for finding one's way about a strange town, people who know no Russian will perhaps be able to engage an English-speaking guide at the best hotels, but some tourists get over the difficulty by asking the consul to recommend an English-speaking student to them, and, of course, students who speak either French or German are not hard to find. The question then arises as to the places that it is desirable to visit, and the time that is most suitable. St. Petersburg, wonderful city as it is, is really part of the western world; Moscow is a true Russian city, as everybody knows. It is possible to bicycle to Moscow, but we do not recommend this course to any but the most adventurous, and Moscow may also be reached by train via Berlin. Those who dislike a long railway

journey in warm weather might perhaps think of travelling to Moscow by Riga, and this no doubt reduces the railway journey to about thirty hours, but it is a strange fact that it takes less time to get to Moscow via St. Petersburg, the railway journey in this case occupying about twelve hours. It is also cheaper to go this way than by Riga. The first-class voyage from London to the city on the Neva costs £6 single, and £10 return, and the railway fare from St. Petersburg to Moscow is about £2 4s. first-class, and £1 10s. second-class. No one should travel third. As for the buffets at the stations, nothing more delightful can be imagined than to sit down to a meal in one of them, and the managers of the railways allow a reasonable delay, so that there is plenty of time for refreshment. Both at Moscow and at Kiev July is the hottest month, and the rainfall is sometimes heavy for Russia, but an Englishman will not think much of it. A town so far north as Kiev is uncomfortably hot in July, at any rate during the day. As August goes on it becomes cooler; the last half of it is often unpleasant in St. Petersburg. On the other hand, September and the first half of October are agreeable there, because there is no great variation in the temperature. September is also a good time for visiting the Crimea and the Caucasus. Of course, there is a great difference between Russia in summer and Russia in winter, and, if possible, it should be seen at both seasons. Nor need anyone dread the Russian winter, for the inhabitants understand the art of keeping warm so well, that no well-to-do person need ever feel the cold at all.

TOURS ABROAD.

AUVERGNE, TOURS IN THE.—Tickets for circular tours in the Auvergne and Limousin provinces of France are issued by the Cie des Chemins de Fer d'Orléans from June 1 to September 30. The same company issues return tickets at reduced rates (25 per cent. first-class, 20 per cent. second), from June 1 to September 30, to the principal spas of Auvergne, valid ten days, with five days' extension, charged 10 per cent. extra.

TOUR INCLUDING A WEEK AT BAYREUTH.—Travel via Dover and Calais, or Queenborough and Flushing, or Dover and Ostend, to Cologne (*Hotel du Nord*, two days). Thence by steamer to Coblenz (*Park Hotel*, two days); train to Wiesbaden (*Hotel Quisisana*, one week); thence to Homburg (*Hotel Victoria*, three days). From there go on to Bayreuth for a week, after which to Nuremberg (*Hotel de Württemberg*) for two days. Thence to Freudenstadt (*Black Forest Hotel*) for a week. Train from there to Neuhausen (*Schweizerhof*), near Schaffhausen. After a couple of days' stay go on to Zurich for a night (*Hotel National*). Next visit Lucerne (*Hotel du Lac*) for a week, and cross over the Brünig to Meiringen (*Hotel du Sauvage*). Proceed by train to Brienz, and by boat to Interlaken (*Hotel Victoria*). Stay a week and do the excursions to Grindelwald, Schynige Platte, and Mürren. Take the steamer for Thun (*Hotel Bellevue*), and after a night's rest go on, via Berne, to Bienne, and spend a week at the *Grand Hotel*, Macolin. You can then travel direct to Paris, via Neuchatel or Basle, and on home.

A SIX MONTHS' TOUR for £120.—Always make hotel arrangements in advance, and arrange terms for a week at least, as it is cheaper. Stop at these places: Nice (*Hotel Suisse*) a fortnight; Bordighera (*Hotel Britannique*) a fortnight; Genoa (*Hotel Smith*) a week; Pisa (*Hotel Nettuno*) five days; Siena (*Pension Chiusarelli*, 3, Viale Curtatone) a week; Orvieto (*Trattoria del Duomo*, via del Duomo) a week; Rome (*Hayden*, 42, Piazza Poli) three weeks; Naples (*Hôtel Pension Britannique*) a week; Castellammare (*Hotel Pension Weiss*) five days; Sorrento (*Hotel Sirena*) a week; Perugia (*Hotel de la Poste*) a week; Florence (Miss Plucknett's *pension*, 1, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele) for a week; Venice (*Hotel Milan and Pension Anglaise*) a week. Thence via Verona to Lecco, and by steamer to Cadenabbia (*Hotel Britannia*) for a week. From Menaggio, close by, train to Porlezza, and take steamer to Lugano, a week. By steamer to Ponte Tresa, train to Luino, and boat to Locarno (*Pension Erica*) for a week; thence by train to Lucerne (*Pension Splendide*) for ten days. Take Cook's railway tickets. Suitable for December to May.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY ABROAD.—Starting from London the first week of the year, cross via Folkestone and Boulogne to Paris, where spend at least five days at the *Hotel de l'Athénée*,

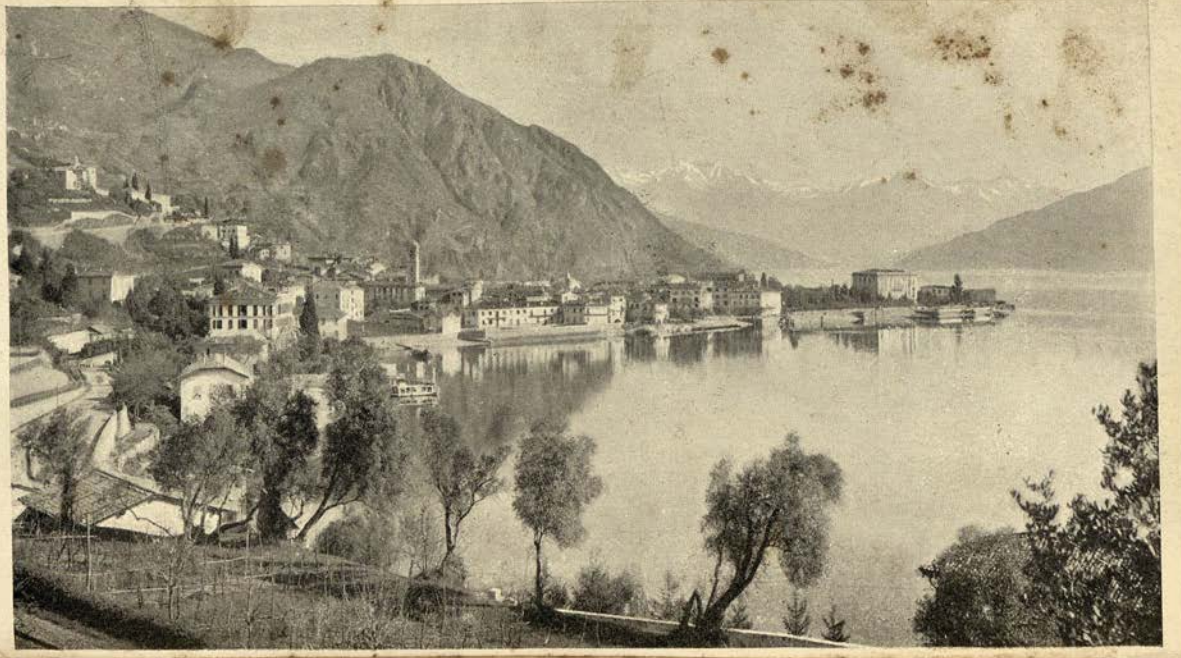
close to the Opera. Taking the train at the Quai d'Orsay, go right through to Biarritz (*Hotel Victoria*), where at least a week may be spent, after which continue through to Madrid (*Hotel de la Paix*) and thence in a day or so via Cordova and Bobadilla to Malaga (*Hotel de Roma*) for five days. Steamer to Oran (*Hotel Continental*, for a night), train to Algiers (*Hotel Continental*, for five days), and on to Tunis (*Tunisia Palace*, for a week). Steamer to Palermo (*Grand Hotel Villa Igiea*, for a week); steamer to Naples (*Grand Hotel*); train to Rome (*Splendid Hotel*), and thence via Genoa to San Remo (*Hotel Royal*), Monte Carlo (*Hotel Metropole*), and back via Marseilles and Paris. If it is preferred not to return by the Riviera, a good alternative is through Milan, Lucerne (*Hotel Schweizerhof*), Basle, and Boulogne.

FOUR DAYS TOUR THROUGH "SAXON SWITZERLAND."—First day: Dresden to Schandau (train to Pötscha, walk through Uttewalder Grund to Bastei, carriage through Polenzthal to Schandau). Second day: Schandau to Herrnskretschen (carriage to Liechenstein, walk to Kuhstall, Winterberg, Prebischthor, walk or carriage to Herrnskretschen). Third day: Herrnskretschen to Bodenbach (walk through Edmundsklamm to Rainwiese and Dittersbach, train to Tetschen and Bodenbach). Fourth day: Bodenback to Königstein (walk to Schneeberg, if possible to Thyssa, to Schweizermühle and carriage to Königstein). Train or steamer back to Dresden.

ITALIAN TOUR.—*Hotel Londres*, Genoa; *Hotel Britannique*, Naples; *Hotel Sirene*, Sorrento; *Hotel Quisisana*, Capri; *Hotel Sirene*, Amalfi; *Pension Hayden*, 42, Piazza Poli, Rome; *Hotel delle Belle Arti*, Orvieto; *Hotel Subasio*, Assisi; *Palace Hotel*, Perugia; *Pension White*, Piazza Cavallegieri, Florence; *Hotel de Londres*, Pisa; *Hotel Nazionale*, Volterra; *Hotel Leon Bianco*, San Gimignano; *Hotel Continental*, Siena; *Hotel Brun*, Bologna; *Hotel Stella d'Oro*, Ferrara; *Hotel Fanti*, Padua; *Hotel Luna*, Venice; *Hotel de Londres*, Verona; *Hotel Victoria*, Milan. Terms at all the above are from about 8 lire or 10 lire. Some of them will take less according to the length of stay. For five days and upwards *pension* terms are made, but should be arranged on arrival. On leaving Italy a fortnight of June in Switzerland might be spent either at Lucerne and Interlaken or at some mountain resort near them.

TIROL QUARTERS.—Go direct to Innsbruck (*Tirolerhof*) and thence over the Brenner to Botzen for Meran (*Hotel Erzherzog Johann*), and Trafoi (*Trafoi Hotel*). Return via the Stelvio Pass to Bormio (*Hotel Posta*), Sondrio, and Tirano (*Hotel Italia*), and through Campocologno, Brusio, Le Prese, to Pontresina (*Hotel Steinbock*), and St. Moritz; train to Chur (*Hotel Steinbock*). Thence via Zurich and Basle back.

CYCLING ALONG THE RHINE.—The order, ascending: Emmerich, *Royal;* Duisburg, *Europäischer Hof;* Düsseldorf, and Cologne (see descending); Godesberg or Bonn, *Hotel Kley* (Bonn); Remagen, *Rhein Hotel;* Andernach, *Hackenbruch;* Coblenz, *Zum Riesen;* St. Goar, *Rheinfels;* Bingen, *Bellevue;* Mainz, *Rheinischer Hof*, and Heidelberg, *Schloss-Hotel*. Descending: Mannheim, *Pfalzer Hof;* Darmstadt, *Darmstädter Hof;* Frankfurt, *Hotel Russie;* Wiesbaden, *Hotel Pension Quisisana* (for a longer stay); Ems (or Ehrenbreitstein), *Rath*, at Ehrenbreitstein; Neuwied,



and by steamer to Cadenabbia (*Hotel Bel Ile*), Bellagio (*Grand Hotel*), after which pass from Menaggio (*Hotel Victoria*) to Lugano (*Hotel du Parc-Beau Séjour*). Thence via Ponte Tresa and Luino to Pallanza (*Grand Hotel*), Baveno (*Hotel Bellevue*), and cross the Simplon to Brigue (*Hotel Couronne et Poste*), and train to Territet (*Grand Hotel*, for a week or so), whence to Paris (*Hotel Lille et d'Albion*).

FINHAUT TO THE DOLOMITES.—Route from Finhaut (*Grand Hotel*) is via Lausanne, Berne, Zürich, the Arlberg, and Innsbruck. Thence via Franzensfeste to Niederdorf, from which one should visit the Pragser Wildsee (*Hotel Wildsee Prag*), one of the most lovely spots in the Dolomites. It is at 4850 feet, and the air is deliciously pure and bracing. It is easy of access, being only about seven miles from Niederdorf by a good road. The hotel is in connection with the *Adler*, at Niederdorf, and the *Stadt München*, at Meran. Another good centre for a stay is Cortina (*Hotel Cristallo* or *Hotel Faloria*). Continuing from Niederdorf by train to Toblach, drive to Cortina, an ideal place for good walkers. Thence by carriage through Pieve di Cadore (*Hotel Progresso*), Longarone, and Belluno, which, if possible, should be reached for a Saturday, as the town is alive with quaintly-costumed peasants for market day. Train from Belluno to Feltre; drive to Tezze; train, via Trent, to Botzen (*Hotel Victoria*), where one should not fail to make the excursion to the Karersee (*Karersee Hotel*) before going on to Innsbruck. The average price per day at good hotels is about 10fr. for a stay of a week or more.

A SWISS TOUR.—Starting from Paris (Gare de l'Est) to Basle (*Hotel Trois Rois*), go on to Neuhausen (*Hotel Schweizerhof*), Zurich (*Baur au Lac*), Lucerne (*Hotel Schweizerhof*), Axenfels (*Grand Hotel*), Andermatt (*Grand Hotel*), over the Furka and Grimsel Passes to Meiringen (*Hotel du Sauvage*), Interlaken (*Hotel Victoria*), Mürren (*Hotel Kurhaus*), Interlaken, St. Beatenberg (*Hotel Victoria*), Spiez, Kandersteg (*Hotel Victoria*), the Gemmi Pass, Leuk-Susten, Viège, Zermatt (*Hotel Mt. Cervin*), *Riffelalp Hotel*, Viège, Vernayaz (*Hotel Gorges du Trient*), Chamonix (*Hotel Royal et de Saussure*), Geneva (*Hotel Beau Rivage*), Lausanne (*Hotel Beau Site*), Berne, and back to Paris. (First-class hotels.)

TOUR IN TIROL.—Suggested Dolomites tour: Innsbruck, Bozen (*Hotel Kaiserkrone*, where remain a day or two to allow of a visit to Meran). Go by carriage over the Mendel Pass (*Hotel Penegal*), to Fondo and Dimaro. Thence to Madonna di Campiglio. Stay at the *Hotel Madonna di Campiglio*. Then via Pinzolo, Alle Sarche, Vezamo, to Trient. Next by railway to Tezze, to Feltre by carriage, and to Belluno by rail. Here one enters the real Dolomites. By carriage via Perarolo and Pieve di Cadore to Cortina d'Ampezzo (*Hotel Cristallo*). Make a side trip thence to the beautiful Misurina Lake, continuing the main route via Schluderbach to the rail at Toblach (*Hotel Toblach*) and Bruneck (*Hotel Post*). If weather be fine make the following trip: Leave Bruneck by carriage to Corvara; stay there over night and take a conductor as a guide over the Grodner Toch to Wolkenstein, where spend the night. Next day walk over the Sella Joch to Campitello. Thence take a carriage to Vigo di Fassa, and over the Karerpass to the *Karersee Hotel* and the day after by carriage again to Bozen.

A TOUR IN THE DOLOMITES FOR JULY AND AUGUST.—Starting from Munich one first reaches Innsbruck (*Hotel Tirol* or *Pension Kayser*); continue to Toblach (*Hotel Sudbahn*). Carriage to Cortina d'Ampezzo (a four hours' drive), where stay at the *Faloria Hotel*, and thence make excursions. The route then covers the whole Dolomites district over Pieve di Cadore (Titian's birthplace) to Belluno. Thence by rail to Feltre, carriage to Tezze, and by rail to Trento, whence by train to Bozen. For the return journey from Bozen, via Meran, Sulden, Trafoi, Stelvio, Bernina to St. Moritz, and then by the Engadine Express back home.

RHINE TOUR.—Wise Rhine tourists never get on the boat at Cologne, but at Bonn; and, if their time is limited, they disembark at St. Goar or Bingen. By so doing they avoid the less interesting parts of the river and come away with a far better impression. The Rhine from Bonn to Bingen is the Rhine of romance, of castles and noble banks. Before Bonn it is suggestive of the new Germany, the commercial, tall-chimney Germany. Even Bingen is not pleasing, and its Mouse Tower is insignificant; while the Germania Monument on the Niederwald is best seen at a distance, over the Rudesheim vineyards, which have robbed the Niederwald of all its former wooded charm. And, after all, a whole day is too long for a Rhine trip in late September or October, when the fast boats are off. The whole run is one of the cheapest in Europe. At Cologne stay the first night; go on next afternoon to Bonn (*Hotel Royal*), at pier; go to bed betimes and take again the Rhine boat next morning and arrive at St. Goar where stay the day (*Rheinfels Hotel*). Continue by any boat to Bingen. That is the quickest way of doing the Rhine. Should one wish to linger longer then remember that among the prettiest stopping places are Rèmagen and Boppard. There is much more reasonable accommodation at each of these latter places than at the principal Rhine towns of Cologne, Bonn, Coblenz, Bingen, Mayence, or Mannheim. At Biebrich, which is beyond Bingen and very close to Mainz, alight for Wiesbaden, supposing one wishes to extend the tour, and also visit thence Frankfurt. Return either down Rhine or by train to Cologne. The cheapest thing to do is to book direct rail to Cologne return from London; there take the Rhine ticket, and afterwards pay as you go. You should stay on your homeward route a night or two at Brussels, a day in Bruges, and perhaps a few hours in Ostend.

THIRTY-SIX DAYS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND NAPLES.—Paris (*Hotel Lafond*), Brussels (*Wiltcher's Hotel*), Antwerp (*Hotel de l'Europe*), Rotterdam (*Hotel Weimar*), the Hague (*Hotel Bellevue*), Amsterdam (*Hotel Pays Bas*), Cologne (*Hotel du Nord*), Bingen (*Hotel Victoria*), Heidelberg (*Hotel de l'Europe*), Berne (*Hotel Schweizerhof*), Montreux (*Hotel Breuer*), Lausanne (*Hotel Richemont*), Geneva (*Hotel Victoria*), Turin (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), Genoa (*Hotel Smith*), Pisa (*Hotel Londres*), Rome (*Hotel Eden*), Naples (*Parker's Hotel*). If you go to Venice (*Hotel Milan*), and Verona (*Hotel Colombe d'Or*); they are both out of your route if you travel via Turin and Genoa. If on leaving Basle (*Hotel Victoria*) you travel south by the St. Gotthard Railway, stopping at Lucerne (*Hotel Monopol*), Lugano (*Hotel Beau Rivage*), and Milan (*Hotel Roma*), you can thus easily do Venice and Verona, which are infinitely more interesting to sightseers than Genoa.

(*Hotel Steinbock*). Stop there overnight and spend the twentieth day at Steinach to make excursions in the environs. The last day return on foot to Innsbruck, over the old Roman Road, in about six hours. This route is one of the most beautiful in all Tirol. The second route we will call the "Castle Route." You leave Innsbruck by rail, early in the morning for Zirl (half an hour), from there you walk over a high road to Steefeld (three hours), take there your lunch and continue to the Mittenwald in Bavaria, where you stop overnight (*Hotel Post*). Next day to Garmisch (*Villa Bethell*); Partenkirchen (by omnibus or carriage) and Oberammergau. Next morning, early, to Castle Linderhof (three hours), and return to Oberammergau. The fourth day through the Graswang valley to the Plansee and Reutte. Fifth day over the Fürsten road to Hohen-Schwangau and Neuschwanstein. Both very interesting castles. Continue by carriage or omnibus to Lermoos, by the Fern-Pass, the most beautiful pass between Bavaria and Tirol; and the same night you arrive at Nassereit (*Hotel Post*). Thence via Imst or Mieming-Felfs by rail back to Innsbruck.

SWITZERLAND.—After the treatment at Schinznach (*Etablissement*) you can arrange for a Swiss season ticket for a fortnight (70fr. first class, or 50fr. second class) for this (or other) route:—Zürich (*Hotel Baur au Lac*), Neuhausen (*Hotel Schweizerhof*, for the Falls of the Rhine), Basle (*Hotel Victoria*), Neuchatel, Lausanne (*Hotel Richemont*), for trips on Lake Léman, Bern (*Hotel Bellevue*), Thun (*Hotel Thunerhof*), Interlaken (*Hotel Jungfraublick*) for Mürren (*Hotel Kurhaus*), Meiringen (*Hotel du Sauvage*), over the Brünig Pass to Lucerne (*Palace Hotel*), for the excursions in that neighbourhood and for a short visit to Axenfels (*Grand Hotel*), Axenstein (*Grand Hotel*), or Vitznau (*Hotel du Parc*), the last being specially suitable for September. These *cartes d'abonnement* must be ordered at least two hours in advance at the principal stations, like Zürich, and twenty-four hours in advance at small stations, like Schinznach, for instance. An unmounted *carte-de-visite* photograph must be supplied.

FROM CANNES THROUGH THE ITALIAN LAKES AND SWITZERLAND.—Leave Cannes the last week of March. Stop first night at Genoa (*Hotel de Londres*) and the next at Milan (*Hotel Cavour*), and the third at Como (*Hotel Plinius*). Then take steamer up the lake to Menaggio (*Hotel Victoria*). Thence cross over direct to Lugano (*Hotel Splendide*) for about five days, after which steer for Varese (*Grand Hotel Excelsior*) via Porto Ceresio for a two days' stay. Your next stop will be Pallanza (*Grand Hotel*). Then if you intend to go through the Gotthard, you may take steamer to Locarno (*Grand Hotel*, one day), or only as far as Luino, where you can take the train for the north. The former is preferable if you want a rest before going on to Lucerne. You will thus reach the traveller's metropolis of Switzerland about May 5 or 6, too early to continue the journey into the Oberland. So if you are fond of tennis, make the *Beau Rivage* your headquarters, as it is close to the tennis courts, as, too, it is to the English church, the Kursaal, and the lake swimming baths. There are also golf links. In the first week of June go over the Brünig to Meiringen, spending a day or two at the *Reichenbach Falls Hotel*. Thence to Interlaken (*Victoria Hotel*) for three days before going up for a fortnight to Mürren (*Hotel des Alpes*). Returning by way of

Interlaken, continue to Spiez and Kandersteg (*Hotel Victoria*), for a week. Cross the Gemmi to the Rhone valley, and take the Viège-Zermatt railway to Zermatt (*Hotel Mont Cervin*), and ascend to the *Hotel Riffelalp* about the end of July for a week or two. On the return journey stop two days at Ouchy (*Hotel Beau Rivage*), and travel thence via Pontarlier and Paris.

PALESTINE TOUR.—The end of March is quite early enough for the trip, as far as the Palestine part is concerned. Travel by P. and O. steamer (122, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.) to Port Said (*Hotel Continental*), and thence by Messageries Maritimes steamer to Jaffa (*Jerusalem Hotel*). Train to Jerusalem (*Grand New Hotel*). After this most of the route will be on horseback, and a dragoman will be necessary to manage the tour, which will be via Nabûlus (camp out), Jenin (ditto), Haifa (*Hotel Pross*), Nazareth (*Hotel Heselschwert*), Tiberias (*Hotel Tiberias*), Safed Banyas, Damascus (*Hotel Dimitri*), whence by train to Beirut (*Hotel d'Orient*), and thence by steamer to Smyrna and the Piræus. Train to Patras, and take Austrian Lloyd steamer to Brindisi.

JANUARY TO APRIL ABROAD.—Go right through from Calais to Nice. You can stay in Paris in the spring on your return from Switzerland, for Paris in spring is delightful, while in January it is often cold. The first class fare from London, via Calais, to Nice, is £7 14s. 6d., and second class £5 5s. 8d. At the *Hotel des Anglais*, at Nice, you would be charged about 13fr. a day; at the *Hotel Suisse*, from 10fr. Other places where you might stay are Menton (*Hotel Bellevue*, with an English proprietor), San Remo (*Hotel Savoy*), Rome (*Palace Hotel*), Naples (*Parker's Hotel*), Lugano (*Grand Hotel*), Lucerne (*Hotel Schweizerhof*), Lausanne (*Hotel Beau Site*), Geneva (*Hotel Beau Rivage*), and Paris (*Hotel de la Tremoïlle*). The best route is via Calais, Paris, Marseilles, along the Riviera, Genoa, Pisa, Rome, Naples; returning through Rome, Florence (*Hotel Paoli*), Bologna (*Hotel Brun*), Milan (*Hotel Cavour*), Como, Lucerne, Lausanne, Geneva, and Paris. Spend January and February on the Riviera; at the beginning of March go on to Rome and Naples, and leave for the north early in April.

CYCLING IN THE BLACK FOREST.—The roads are good on the whole, though in some places the gradients are steep. As a centre, Triberg is excellent, as it is practically in the heart of the Forest, and there are excellent roads in three directions—north, to Hornberg, Wolfach, and on to Freudenstadt; south-east, to Villingen; and south, to Furtwangen. I suggest that you go straight through by train, via Offenberg, to Triberg (*Black Forest Hotel*), and devote the first part of your time to the district north, including the route through Hornberg (*Bear Hotel*), Wolfach (*Hotel Salmen*), Freudenstadt (*Black Forest Hotel*), Alpirsbach (*Hotel Löwe*), Schiltach (*Ochs Hotel*), Schramberg (*Hotel Post*), Thennenbronn (*Hotel Krone*), and back to Triberg. Then take the same road as far as St. Georgen (*Hotel Hirsch*), and continue through Peterzell and Schoren to Villingen (*Hotel Blume*), and thence through Marbach (*Hotel Post*) and Klengen to Donaueschingen (*Hotel Schütze*). Keep south, through Hüfingen, and thence south-east to Löffingen and Neustadt (*Hotel Adler*), after which your route leads past Titisee (*Hotel Bär*), Höllsteig, Himmelreich, and Zarten, to Freiburg (*Hotel Victoria*).

CYCLING THROUGH TIROL.—Starting from Winterthur go on to Wyl and St. Gall (*Hotel Walhalla*). Thence direct to Bregenz. The road to Feldkirch is fairly level but not very good. Pass Dornbirn and Götzis. After Feldkirch the road is better to Bludenz, 21kil. further on (*Hotel Bludenzer Hof*). From here you can do the Sasa Plana excursion. Next day get to Landeck. The road ascends to Stuben then descends (steep) to St. Anton, when a gradual descent to Pians and level on to Landeck (*Hotel Post*). You can now go round by Nauders, Meran, and Botzen, or direct to Innsbruck. From Landeck to Nauders will be enough for a day. Ascending road to Ried, whence, by several steep ascents, to Pfunds; gradual ascent up the Hoch Finster Pass; then steep to Nauders (*Hotel Post*). You could have reached this place via Ragatz, Davos, Süs, and Tarasp. For 16kil. from Nauders the road is mostly level; at St. Valentin, a long descent (dangerous in parts) to Mals. Then a steep descent to Schluderns, but from Neu Spondinig to Meran, the road is good (*Hotel Erzherzog Johann* or *Hotel Savoy*). A ride of about 30kil., chiefly over descending road, brings you to Botzen (*Hotel Greif*). Brixen will be your next halt—road hilly (*Hotel Elephant*). Thence by Gossensass, a gradual ascent, to Gries (two very steep hills before entering Gries). Stop the night at the *Hotel Rose*. A good road to Innsbruck, most of the way being down hill (*Hotel Tirol*).

THE LOIRE CASTLES.—A good route for the Loire Castles is: Paris (*Hotel Palais d'Orsay*), Orleans (*Hotel St. Aignan*), Blois (*Grand Hotel de Blois*), whence you should visit Chambord (by carriage) before going on to Amboise (*Hotel Lion d'Or*), Tours (*Hotel Univers*) whence visit Chinon and Loches—each about thirty miles by rail—and Chenonceaux (*Hotel du Bon Laboureur*), twenty miles. You can then return to Paris by way of Orleans, or go on to Bourges (*Hotel Boule d'Or*) and Nevers (*Hotel de France*), returning through Gien and Fontainebleau (*Hotel de France et d'Angleterre*) to Paris. The principal stopping places should be Blois and Tours, at each of which three or five days should be spent. One or two days at Orleans, Amboise, Bourges, and Nevers. The other places are visited as one-day excursions from Tours or Blois. Altogether a fortnight is sufficient for the trip, but it can be done in eight days.

SUMMER IN THE BAVARIAN HIGHLANDS.—"We left the *train de luxe* at Würzburg, and went on to Munich (*Hotel Bellevue*, comfortable, but in a very noisy situation). On our way to Innsbruck we stayed a day at Rosenheim to visit the wonderful palace at Herrenchiemsee. The trip could be easily done in a day from Munich by special return ticket, or *en route* to Garmisch or Innsbruck. Train from Rosenheim to Prien, change for Stock, thence by steamer. The *Bayerischerhof* at Rosenheim is Cook's hotel, and a long way out of the town. We stayed at a little German inn, the *Wendelstein*, very cheap, but rather rough. We went on to Innsbruck next day, and arranged with the porter at the *Hotel Tirol* for a carriage and pair of horses to drive to Garmisch (fare 160kr.). A clear understanding should be made with the driver that he takes you to Linderhof, or he will demand an extra sum for doing so when you are half-way. We started at 7 a.m., arriving at Lermoos (*Hotel Post*) between 8 and 9 p.m. Next day we started at eight for Hohenschwangau; stayed at the *Hotel Schwansee*

(very comfortable). The two palaces of Hohenschwangau and Neu-Schwanstein are only a few minutes' walk from the *Hotel Schwansee*, and well worth visiting. We started at 8 a.m. back to Reutte, and lunched at the *See Spitz Gasthof*. From there onward was almost the loveliest part of our drive, which was exceptionally beautiful throughout. Not finding a suitable hotel at Partenkirchen (the *Stern* being very expensive), we moved on to the *Villa Bethell* at Garmisch, very comfortable, and the proprietor gave us every assistance in making the various excursions in that neighbourhood. The *Hotel Alpenhof* there is good. Garmisch is warm, but has most exquisite scenery and lovely walks; there is always shade by the river. It is quite the prettiest place I have ever seen. We returned direct to Munich by rail." (From a *Queen* reader.)

FORTNIGHT'S CYCLING TOUR, STARTING AT CHERBOURG.—Except for the last run, which just exceeds thirty miles, the following tour keeps within that distance, while some stages are a little under twenty miles. The average is about maintained, however: Cherbourg to Coutances (*Hotel de France*) in two stages, the entire run being a little over fifty miles. Then the following in one stage each: Coutances to Granville (*de Paris*); to Avranches (*Hotel Bonneau*); to Mt. St. Michel (*Poulard Aîné*); to St. Servan (*Hotel Bellevue*), St. Malo (*de France*), Dinard (*Hotel des Etrangers*), or Paramé (*Hotel Continental*), the two first being old-world towns, the third a pretty resort and fashionable, the last having magnificent sands, and all near one another. Then ride to Dinan (*Hotel du Commerce*); to Antrain; to Fougères (*Voyageurs*); to Mortain (*Poste*); to Vire (*Hotel St. Pierre*); to St. Lô (*Univers*); to Carentan (*Angleterre*), and thence by a good road back to Cherbourg. Purchase Part II. of the C.T.C.'s *Road Book for France* (5s. to members, 7s. 6d. to non-members; 47, Victoria-street, S.W.). Inexpensive accommodation.

A TEN DAYS' TRIP WITH BICYCLES IN NORMANDY.—Land at Hâvre (*Normandie*), boat to Trouville, and ride to Caen (*Hotel Moderne*), via the coast road, passing Dives; thence to Bayeux (*Luxembourg*); to St. Lô (*Univers*); to Coutances (*France*); to Avranches (*Hotel Bonneau*); to Mt. St. Michel (*Hotel Poulard Aîné*); to Mortain (*Poste*); to Vire (*Hotel St. Pierre*); to Falaise (*Hotel de Normandie*), stopping the night at Condé-sur-Noiseau; to Lisieux (*Normandie*), stopping the night at St. Pierre-sur-Dives, the full distance being forty-three miles; lastly, via Pont l'Evêque, to Honfleur; thence boat to Hâvre. For this tour purchase the C.T.C.'s "France," second volume (N.W., W., and S.W.) of the Continental Road Book series, containing the necessary map. Every hill, turning, and cobble which it is necessary to know of, together with the mileage from place to place, is noted in the book. Write for it to Mr. E. R. Shipton, 47, Victoria-street, S.W. (5s. to members). You can send your luggage on by *grande vitesse* addressed *en consigne* (fetching it at the station or sending someone for it from the hotel); by *colis postal* if it is light (otherwise this means is expensive), by both means paying only for the carriage on receipt; or you can take a third class ticket, and simply send it by train as though you were travelling with it. It will remain at the baggage office of the station it is destined for until the *bulletin de bagages* is presented. A small fee has to be paid for every day it is kept there until it is claimed. In France 30 kilos (66lb.) of luggage is allowed on the railway ticket. For cycling centres,

Dives and Falaise (at the former the *Hotel Guillaume le Conquérant*) or Caen and Mortain; or Caen and Avranches; the last named being more accessible for Mt. St. Michel, which, though architecturally interesting, is situated in the neighbourhood of uninteresting country. But Avranches and Mortain are pretty; Falaise is in charming country, but hilly. From Caen and Dives make excursions both inland and on the coast. If the tour is too long for a ten days holiday, or if the weather is unfavourable, cut it off at St. Lô, riding thence down to Vire and then to Falaise, leaving Coutances, Avranches, and Mont St. Michel for another time.

BRETON TOUR AMONG TOWNS WITH FINE ARCHITECTURE.—Suppose you land at St. Malo and made for Brest. St. Malo is an old walled town rich in domestic architecture and ramparts, rather poor cathedral, spire the best part. St. Servan, moderately interesting, the tower Solidor being the best fourteenth century building of this character left in Brittany. Dinan, a very picturesque old walled town. St. Brieuc, not worth a call. At Guincamp change for Tréguier with a most interesting Gothic cathedral, of fourteenth and fifteenth century. At Plouaret, there is a branch line to Lannion, fine old domestic architecture, the Chateau de Touquédec and the Chapelle de Kerfons with remarkable wood carvings. In the environs of Lannion, Perros-Guirec, with its very pretty twelfth century church; Ploumanac'h and the little chapel on the rocks there, dedicated to St. Guirec; Trégastel, with curious rocks and rocking stones. Resuming the main line once more you reach Morlaix, full of interesting domestic architecture, the Maison de la Reine Anne, and a scorp or more of equally old and well-preserved houses, particularly in the Grande Rue, the staircases of which are most beautiful specimens of wood carving. The fragment of the Chapelle des Carmélites too is worth the stiff climb up the hill to see. At Morlaix you change on to a branch line for St. Pol de Léon and Roscoff. At the former the cathedral is remarkable, but the Chapelle du Creiz Ker, with its flamboyant Gothic spire, is unique in elegance in all Brittany—perhaps—in all northern France. At Roscoff is a most interesting church with curious and never-to-be-forgotten tower and *tourelles*. Returning to Morlaix rejoin the line for Brest, stopping at St. Thégonnec to see its truly Breton *Calvaire* (date 1610) opposite the church. All the church, its crypt, and especially the Calvaire, are remarkable. A little farther on is Guimillau, with another exquisite *Calvaire*, and the most ornate baptismal font in all Finistère. At Landivisiau, a good sixteenth century church, in style *ogival flamboyant*, and the sixteenth century Chateau de Kerjean. At La Roche the Arc de Triomphe (La Martyre). At Landerneau, not only is domestic architecture rich and curious, but the situation of the town is most artistic. The beautiful porch of the Eglise de Folgoët, near the town; the church (with its grotesque interior decorations) of St. Thomas de Canterbury (spelt Cantorbéry); and the *Menhir* de Men-Marz will detain you. At Brignogan, about eighteen miles from Landerneau, a fine *menhir* exists about half a mile from the village. At Plougastel-Daoulas is an important *Calvaire*. Then Brest, in which are nothing but ships and batteries; but the neighbourhood is rich in dolmens. Between Camaret and Pointe de Toulinguet are forty-one consecutive megalithic stones and plenty of Druidical remains; but no architecture. At Carnac is the most

important Druidical circle in Europe. It is better from Brest to take the fast train back to Rennes, calling for a moment at Dol to see its beautiful and well-preserved cathedral. (Mont St. Michel can be visited from Dol and Pontorson, but it is in Normandy.) Rennes possesses one interesting specimen of domestic architecture near the cathedral, the Mordelaise Gate, and some few other bits, beyond the cathedral itself which is not one of the best in Brittany. Fougères, a remarkably picturesque fortified town with a château, and grand old towers on the wall. But Vitré is richest of all in variety. Its château is in splendid preservation, its streets crammed with old houses of every period, and its environs historically interesting, particularly the Château de Rochers, the one time residence of Madame de Sevigné. Not the least pleasant about the old town is the inn near the station, creeper covered, the *Hôtel de France*, where the prices—like all Breton inland inns—are most reasonable. To Le Mans, to Chartres, with its magnificent cathedral, a veritable dream of beauty, and so to Paris.

WHERE THE SUN SHINES IN OCTOBER.—Pallanza (*Hotel Bellevue*) is very sunny then. The route there is via Boulogne, Laon, Basle, Lucerne, Locarno, and steamer thence. You might break the journey at Basle (*Hotel Three Kings*) or Lucerne (*Hotel du Lac*), and at Locarno (*Grand Hotel*), which latter place is not at all second-rate as an autumn resort, though it is not quite so sunny as Pallanza. Another sunny place for October is Vevey (*Hotel Trois Couronnes*), which is also interesting, on account of the vintage. Almost any place on Lake Léman is suitable for autumn up to the end of October, but the pleasantest district is that from Ouchy (*Hotel du Château*) to Villeneuve (*Hotel Byron*), and including, as well as Vevey, the more fashionable Territet (*Grand Hotel et Hotel des Alpes*, a large and very cheerful hotel, which has recently been, to a great extent, rebuilt), Montreux (*Hotel Beau Rivage*), Clarens (*Royal Hotel*), Veytaux-Chillon (*Hotel Bonivard*), and small villages, such as Lutry, Pully, and Cully, all busy in October with the vintage.

BAVARIAN CASTLES, SALZKAMMERGUT, AND TIROL.—To include Nuremberg, the route is via Heidelberg and Wurzburg, Nuremberg (*Hotel de Württemberg*), Munich (*Hotel Bayrischerhof*). To see the Bavarian castles, train thence to Füssen, changing at Biessenhofen. The three castles of Hohenschwangau, Neuschwanstein, and Linderhof can all be visited from Füssen (*Hotel Bayrischerhof*), and one can then drive through Reutte and Lermoos to Nassereit (*Hotel Post*, for the night), and next day through Telfs to Innsbruck (*Hotel Tirol*). At least five days should be taken for the journey between Munich and Innsbruck.

SWITZERLAND AND TIROL FOR AUGUST.—Macolin (*Grand Hotel*) is a delightful place in August; in fact, it is so all the summer, being one of the best resorts in the Bernese Juras. To reach the Linthal thence, train via Olten and Zürich to Glarus (*Hotel Glarnerhof*); or go via Berne, Lucerne (*Hotel des Balances*), the Gotthard Railway as far as Altorf (*Hotel Löwen*), and drive thence over the Klausen Pass to Linthal (*Hotel Bad Stachelberg*, a hydro about ten minutes from the railway station). You can then train down the valley past Glarus to Weesen (*Hotel Speer*), and continue via Sargans and Feldkirch to Innsbruck. For the Grödenerthal, in which is St. Ulrich (*Hotel Post*), train to

Waidbruck (*Hotel Sonne*), half-way between Brixen and Botzen, and south of the Brenner from Innsbruck; for the Pragserthal, which opens out to the west of Niederdorf (*Hotel Post*), take the line which branches off from the Brenner to the east at Franzensfeste. One could go on first via Franzensfeste and Niederdorf to the *Hotel Wildsee*, Pragersee; then return by Franzensfeste to Waidbruck, whence by diligence (three hours) to St. Ulrich.

EASY NORWAY TOUR FOR JULY AND AUGUST.—Start from Newcastle for Bergen (*Norge Hotel*), where you can easily spend a few weeks doing the various excursions of the neighbourhood. Train to Vos (*Fleischer's Hotel*), where stop three or four days. Drive to Gudvangen (*Hansen's Hotel*) via Vinje and Stalheim (*Stalheim Hotel*). By steamer to Loerdalsören (*Lindström's Hotel*), and again by steamer to Marifjæren (*Torvi's Hotel*), the rest starting point for the Jostedal. From Marifjæren to Sogndal (*Danielson's Hotel*) the drive is about five hours. Take steamer for Bahnholm (*Kvikne's Hotel*) and thence to Vadheim (*Vadheim Hotel*). From Vadheim, by way of Förde, to Skej (*Hotel Skej*). Drive to Red and thence to Sandene (*Silverson's Hotel*). Take steamer to Faleide (*Tenden's Hotel*), whence many good excursions can be made. Do that to Visnæs (*Hotel Central*) last, and drive by way of Grodaas to Hellesylt (*Grand Hotel*). From here row (three to four hours) to Merok (*Hotel Geiranger*), whence steamer can be taken for Aalesund, and again for Molde (*Grand Hotel*), one of the best resorts on the Norway coast. Do the excursion to the Romsdal and that to the Eikisdal, and then go on by steamer to Trondhjem (*Hotel d'Angleterre*) via Christiansund. You might return by rail to Christiania, and thence to Copenhagen, or go on to the North Cape and back to Trondhjem, and after that go via Stockholm or take steamer south to Bergen and back to Newcastle or Hull. Stop chiefly at Bergen, Molde, and Trondhjem, about a week at each; at other places from two to four days, according to inclination.

TO THE GORGES DU TARN (TO INCLUDE PERIGUEUX).—The following tour: Paris, Vierzon, Limoges (*Hotel de la Paix*), Brive (*Hotel de Bordeaux*), Rocamadour (*Hotel Notre Dame*), Pigeac (*Hotel des Voyageurs*), Capdenac (*Hotel Raynac*), Rodez (*Hotel de France*), Severac, Mende (*Hotel de Paris*), thence (either walking, driving, and by boat) over the Col de Montmirat to Florac (*Hotel Melquion*), along the Tarn through Ispagnac, Ste. Enimie (*Hotel de Paris*), Peyreleau (*Hotel du Commerce*), and Millan (*Hotel du Commerce*), and by rail back, via Nimes, Tarascon, and Lyons. For this route a circular ticket (136fr. first class, 96fr. second class) can be obtained from the Orleans Railway Company, who also issue many others in the same district. The full list is sent on application by the Compagnie du Chemin de Fer d'Orléans, Quai d'Orsay, Paris.

THE EIFEL AND ARDENNES.—From Andernach a railway runs through the Eifel to Gerolstein, a good centre; but it is well to stop first at Daun (forty-four miles from Andernach), where the *Hotel Schramm*, on the ridge at the top end of the town, is in an airy position, and is a good specimen of a country inn (4m. to 5m.) The *Hotel Hommes* is also good, but is largely frequented by trippers. From Daun, visit Manderscheid, via Gillenfeld. The former, for picturesqueness, lovely walks, and splendid air, cannot be too highly recommended. The Mosenberg, the most interesting of the

volcanic mountains of the district, is within an hour. But Manderscheid is not noted for its good hotels, though they are cheap, the *Zens* and the *Heid* charging less than 4m. a day. Go on from Daun by train to Gerolstein, a better centre, with a good train connection for distant excursions. The country around abounds in lovely walks, and the air is fresh and bracing; the sanitary condition, however, is by no means perfect. Stop at the *Heck* or the *Post*, both about the same as regards accommodation, terms (4m.), and sanitation. Another place to stop at *en route* to Trèves is Kyllburg, where the *Eifelerhof* is a fairly good hotel (5m. to 7m.) At Trèves, stop at the *Hotel Nigra*, comfortable and well managed, and in an open position, which one is ready to appreciate after an experience of the Eifel inns. Visitors to the Eifel by this route often return by steamer from Trèves to Coblence, but sometimes in September the river is too low and the service has to be suspended. Those who wish to visit the Ardennes should proceed from Trèves through Luxembourg (*Hotel Brasseur*), Jemelle (*Hotel de Luxembourg*), Rochefort (*Hotel Biron*), Houyet (*Hotel de la Lesse*), Dinant (*Hotel Tête d'Or*), and by steamer to Namur (*Hotel d'Harschamp*), returning to England by Brussels.

A TOUR IN HOLLAND.—ROUTE: Via Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Haarlem, Alkmaar, Helder, returning via Hoorn (for Enkhuizen) to Amsterdam. Those who like may continue from Enkhuizen by steam ferry across the Zuyder Zee to Stavornen, train to Leeuwarden, Meppel, Zwolle, Amersfoot, Utrecht, and Rotterdam. Thence to see some of the Belgian towns, return via Antwerp, Brussels, Bruges, and Ostend. The chief stopping-places would be Haarlem (*Scholten's Hotel*), Amsterdam (*Hotel Victoria*), Helder (*Hotel Bellevue*), Alkmaar (*Hotel Toelast*), Hoorn (*Park Hotel*), Leeuwarden (*Hotel 't Wapen van Friesland*), Zwolle (*Hotel Keizerskroon*), and Rotterdam (*Hotel Leygraaf*).

A MONTH IN DENMARK AND SWEDEN.—Second class return Rundreise, first on steamer—London to Stockholm (£9 18s. 2d.) via Harwich, Hook of Holland. Sleep at Hamburg (*Hôtel Belvedere* on Alster—moderate), cross at night Kiel to Körsör and Copenhagen (*Tourist Hotel*, comfortable, reasonable, and with new sanitation, which is not usual in Denmark and Sweden; close to railway stations and trams and the Tourist Inquiry Office), on by Elsinore to Helsinborg and Gothenburg (*Egger's Hotel*). Thence by Gota Canal to Stockholm (*Belfrage's Hotel* and *Pension* can be recommended, especially for ladies). Thence to Rättvck (*Tourist Hotel*), good centre for Delarne. Return from Stockholm via Malmö (*Kramer's Hotel*); cross to Copenhagen and thence to Kiel (*Hotel Germania*), and on to Harwich. At Hamburg *Streit's Hotel* might be substituted; at Copenhagen, the *Hotel Kongen af Denmark*; and at Stockholm, the *Grand Hotel*.

SOUTH ITALY AND SICILY.—Suitable hotels at places *en route* are: *Parker's*, at Naples; the *Quisisana*, at Capri; the *Tramontano*, at Sorrento; the *Quisisana*, at Castellammare; the *Angleterre*, at Salerno; the *Cappuccini*, at Amalfi; the *Hotel des Palmes* or the *Pension Panormus*, at Palermo, if the *Grand Hotel Villa Igiea* (from 16fr.) is too expensive; the *Hotel des Temples*, Girgenti; the *Grande Bretagne*, at Catania; the *Agradina*, at Syracuse; the *Timeo*, at Taormina; and the *Trinacria*, at Messina.

A good plan is to arrive at Taormina on a Tuesday; there are usually more departures on that day, as a *train de luxe* and the best steamer from Messina to Naples leave. Except for the sleeping car on the ordinary train from Reggio to Naples, it is difficult to arrange departures from Messina, where the agents are "slack," and have little discretion left in their hands. The *train de luxe* starts from Palermo for Rome, and the steamers are "callers" from Alexandria, &c. If visitors can arrange their tour in Sicily so as to make Palermo the point of departure, a good deal of annoyance will sometimes be saved. There is an excellent line of Florio boats between Palermo and Naples daily. The weekly boats leaving Palermo on Friday are not so good, so that day should be avoided. The first class fare from England to Naples by steamer (Orient or North German Lloyd) is £15.

A TOUR IN ITALY IN SEPTEMBER (from a *Queen* reader).—Leaving Linlithgow on Aug. 30, we spent that evening at the *Grosvenor Hotel*, London. On the 31st we left Victoria at 11a.m., reached Paris (Nord) at 6.55, and stayed at the *Hotel de l'Athénée* till Sept. 3, when we left by 2 p.m. train. At eight next morning we were at Turin, where we breakfasted; two hours more took us to Genoa, where we arrived in lovely weather. We stayed at the *Eden Palace Hotel* till Sept. 6; our rooms, including light and service, cost 14 lire a day. On Sept. 4, in the afternoon, we drove to the Campo Santo, about one and a half miles from the city, where Mazzini is buried. The situation is beautiful, but the monuments are bizarre. We spent Monday among the palaces. On Tuesday we drove to Pegli to see the Pallavicini Gardens. The next stage of our journey was Genoa to Pisa, and the manager of the *Eden Hotel* kindly arranged for our getting a comfortable victoria and excellent horses from Nervi. On Wednesday morning, Sept. 7, leaving Genoa at 9.30 a.m. with our two portmanteaus strapped behind, we reached Rapallo (having briefly stopped at Nervi) at 1.30, and lunched at the *Hotel de l'Europe*. We left Rapallo at 4.15, and reached Sestri Levante at 6.20, where we put up at the *Grand Hotel*, after a drive of exceeding beauty. It is an excellent modern hotel, with good bathrooms. Our room (and electric light) cost 8 lire. On Thursday, Sept. 8, we left Sestri Levante at 9.25, and drove up into the mountains—2235 feet above the sea at its bleakest—then to Borghetto, where we lunched badly at a cost of 10 lire, subsequently reduced to 9. We left Borghetto at three and reached the *Hotel Croce di Malta*, Spezia, at 5.30. Here we paid Francesco 130 lire for the two days' drive, and gave 12 lire as pourboire, which he had well earned. On Friday, 9th, at 2.30, we went in a boat to Porto Venere, a lovely place, and, coming back, visited the training ship "Lepanto." The boat cost 10 lire. On Sept. 10, in the morning, we drove, on the other side of the bay, to Lerici, and left after lunch for Pisa. Our two enormous rooms (with electric light) cost 10 lire a day; no bath. Leaving Spezia at 3.14, we reached Pisa at 4.55. We stayed there till Monday at the excellent *Hotel Victoria* (new lift, bath said to be in course of construction); our two rooms cost (with service, &c.) 14 lire. On Sunday we were at services in the cathedral and climbed the Campanile. On Sept. 12 we left Pisa early, and booked our luggage to the Bagni di Lucca. We alighted at Lucca, and went to the cathedral to see its exquisite Fra Bartolomeo, and the lovely monument of Ilaria del Carretto (d. 1405). We lunched very badly at the——, and then went on by a very slow omnibus

train to the Bagni di Lucca, where we stayed at Ponte a Serraglio, at the *Hotel du Royal Casino*. It is under the same management as the *Grand Hotel Des Thermes*, at Bagni Caldi, on the hill where we dined. Our rooms and meals (pension) were 14 lire a day (for two). It is, perhaps, worth noting that one cannot take a bath in the famous cavern at the Bagni Caldi without a "permesso," and although it is entirely formal, yet, as I never could catch a doctor at the Bagni, I was never allowed to bathe, although I was permitted to enter and look round. From the *Hotel du Royal Casino* we drove one afternoon up in the hills to Barga (fare, victoria, with one horse, 12 lire and pourboire). Barga is a most quaint and interesting walled mountain city, with good Della Robbias. On the 15th we rose at 5.30 a.m., dressed by electric light, had coffee at 6.10, and left at 6.30 to drive to the Bagni Station, where we could only book personally to Lucca, though we could book our luggage to Florence. At Lucca we purchased tickets to Florence, and left at 8.2. On reaching Pistoja we found our tickets, by our stopping there, ceased to be of any further use. We had coffee at the *Globo*, and accepted a guide, to whom we gave 2 lires (too much). On two buildings appear the portrait head of "the traitor of Pistoja"; quaint church of Madonna of the Letto. Our train to Florence was very late, and we were tired when we got to the *Savoy*, where we stayed till the morning of the 22nd. Our room, third floor, cost 12 lire a day; bath, 3 lire. On Sept. 22 we left Florence at 8.55, and reached Siena shortly after twelve noon, and stayed at the *Hotel Continental*, where our rooms cost 10 lire a day; no bath or lift. Starting on Sept. 24 at 9.30 in a comfortable victoria, with two excellent four-year-old horses, we drove to San Gemignano, arriving there at 12.15. We left at four, and (by a different route through Colle) were back in our hotel at 7.15 (fare, 25 lire); we gave our driver 5 lire as pourboire, and 3 lire to a boy guide, Guiseppe, who picked us up on the way, and was useful. We had a capital lunch at the *Leon Biana*, most clean and comfortable. No one should miss this glorious excursion to one of the most picturesque of old Italian cities.

> "Girdled and sandalled and plumed with flowers,
> At sunset over the lovelit lands;
> The hillside's crown, where the wild hill brightens
> Saint Fina's town of the Beautiful Towers,
> Hailing the sun with a hundred hands."

On Sept. 25 we returned to Pisa, and the next day left at 2.40 p.m., no restaurant car, an uncomfortable, hurried dinner, with smelling, uneatable fish at the station at Genoa. As the next compartment to ours in the train de luxe was empty, I went there to smoke. On returning to the train, the controller said I must pay 45fr. for sitting there, and that an American had paid this the previous week. I absolutely refused to do so, and retired to my own compartment. The following morning a restaurant car was added to the train at Dijon, and we arrived at Paris very comfortably at 11.30, after a delightful autumn holiday.

A TOUR IN GREECE.—I suggest the following stopping-places after about a week in Athens: Corinth (*Hotel Grande Bretagne*), Mycenæ, Argos, Nauplia (*Hotel des Etrangers*), Tripolis (*Hotel des Etrangers*), for the excursion (fourteen hours by carriage) to Sparta (*Hotel des Etrangers*); Megalopolis, Meligala, to Kalamata (*Hotel*

Panhellenion),' and by steamer back to Athens; or you can train north by Meligala, Kyparissia, and Pyrgos (for Olympia) to Patras. This tour can be done in the reverse direction from Patras on arrival in Greece. North of Athens one should visit Delphi, reached by steamer to Itea (*Hotel des Delphes*), and carriage or mule thence; and Thebes (*Hotel Boeotia*), reached by train from Athens in three hours. Many excursions by sea can be made from the Piræus by the McDowall and Barbour Line (rue d'Athéné, Athens), the New Hellenic Steamship Company (same street), and the Panhellenios Company, 6, rue de Sophocles.

HOLLAND, BELGIUM, THE RHINE, AND FORWARD.—To anyone of cultured tastes the low countries are best in May. There are few trippers at that period, the show places are not crowded, and the landscape at its brightest and best. You arrive at Ostend, which in itself is dismal in May and half shut up. Get away to Bruges (*Hotel de Commerce*) at once, and see the pictures, the old buildings, the convents, and all the treasures of a delightful Hansa city still comparatively unspoiled. You can stay there easily four days. A simple but well-situated hotel is the *Panier d'Or*; it is opposite the Belfry. You can then go on to the Hague (*Hotel Vieux Doelen*) and fill up three days there; then to Amsterdam (*Hotel Amstel*), and see the ever-talked of Isle of Marken; and the pictures. Then go on to Cologne (one day at the *Hotel Nord*) and so up the Rhine leisurely, calling at any place that takes your fancy (after Bonn and before Bingen), exploring the valleys and the castles. I suggest Königswinter, Remagen, Andernach, Ehrenbreitstein, St. Goarhausen, and Lorch. After Bingen the country is flat, but you have close at hand the Taunus Wald, and you can get off at Biebrich for Wiesbaden or Langenschwalbach; and thence you can drive through the Taunus Wald and find your way to Frankfurt, a superb type of a modern German city (*Furstenhof*), and then drift in due course to Heidelberg (*Hotel Bellevue*) and look down on the Neckarthal and there remain a week or more in the hotel in the woods, with a view surpassed by a very few others in Europe. After which you might get away into the Black Forest and spend a week at Triberg or Freudenstadt, and perhaps even reach Constance (*Insel Hotel*) before you turn homewards—say to Basle, just looking out of the window at Säckingen to remind you of *The* Trumpeter, and thence by express to Laon or Rheims and Calais, arriving home with your mind and eyes fresh with associations and scenes unspoiled by contamination of cities.

A TEN DAYS' TOUR AMONG THE FRENCH CHATEAUX.—Apply to the *Orléans* railway company for their programme of circular tickets in Touraine. Tours: *Hotel de l'Univers* (best); *Grand Hotel du Commerce* (rooms from 3fr.; good food); *Hotel du Croissant* (commercial, simple, and not so expensive as the first). Blois: *Hotel de France* (best); *du Château* (cheaper). Amboise: *Lion d'Or*. Loches: *Hotel de France*. Nevers is also an interesting town to stay in, with beautiful surrounding scenery (*Hotel de France*). A good guide-book is Joanne's "La Loire" (Hachette, 18, King William-street).

CYCLING AND MOTORING IN THE PYRENEES.—The high roads in spring, summer, and early autumn are smooth, rutless, and rather dusty. What would seem insurmountable difficulties when looked at on an Ordnance map vanish into space when

attacked in reality. Most of the roads run, naturally, through valleys; still, it is often necessary to cross a mountain pass more or less elevated in order to get out of one valley into the next. The roads, however, are made in such long zig-zags that the slope loses its steepness, and you make astounding ascents and descents almost without being aware of the fact. From November till May they are impracticable for automobilists, because of the stoning and other reparative operations going on, not to mention the fact that some of them are completely snowed up in winter.

CYCLING IN FRANCE.—(1.) Members of the Cyclists' Touring Club (offices, 47, Victoria-street, S.W.) can enter their machines duty free, but must obtain (with all cyclists), a permit on landing costing 60c., and valid three months. This permit should bear the date of arrival. It must be shown whenever required during the tour, and should, therefore, be carried on the person. Cyclists, not members of touring clubs, pay a duty of 2fr. 20c. per kilo., which is refunded on leaving the country. Cyclists whose sojourn in France exceeds the three months' limit must apply for the official badge to be attached to the machine, and pay the 6fr. annual tax. (2) The rule of the road in France is the opposite to that in England. (3) The best cycling maps are published by Smith, 248, Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and by the C.T.C., included in their *Continental Road Books*. Members of the Touring Club de France, Avenue de la Grande Armée (annual subscription, 5fr.) are given reductions at the hotels, inns, and restaurants named in their *Annuaire* (price 1fr.). (4) Cycle repairers exist in all the more important towns and villages.

TOUR AMONG THE CATHEDRALS AND CHURCHES OF NORMANDY AND BRITTANY.—To Amiens. To Rouen. From Rouen to Dreux. From Dreux to Chartres. From Chartres to Le Mans. Le Mans to Vitré. Vitré to Rennes. Rennes to Dol. Dol to Mont St. Michel. Mont St. Michel to St. Lô. St. Lô to Bayeux. Bayeux to Caen. Caen to Lisieux. Lisieux to Rouen and Dieppe.

CYCLING TOUR THROUGH PICARDY, NORMANDY, AND BRITTANY, WITH AN AVERAGE OF FROM TWENTY TO THIRTY-FIVE MILES A DAY.—Route: Land at Boulogne, (1) run to Etaples and Montreuil-sur-Mer (*Hotel de France*). (2) To Abbeville and Eu (*Hotel du Cygne*). (3) Eu to Neufchatel through the Forest of Eu and on to Forges-les-Eaux (*Continental*). (4) Forges, through Buchy to Rouen (*France*). (5) Rouen to Caudebec (*Hotel Marine*), through Forest of Roumare and along Seine via Duclair. (6) Caudebec through Forêt de Brotonne to Pont Audemer (*Hotel Lion d'Or*). (7) P-A. via Cormeilles to Lisieux (*Hotel d'Espagne*). (8) To Caen (*Place Royal*). (9) To Bayeux (*Luxembourg*). (10) To St. Lô (*Hotel de l'Univers*). (11) St. Lô to Coutances and Granville (*Grand*). (12) To Avranches and Mont St. Michel (*Poulard Aîné*). (13) To Pontorson, Dol, and Dinan (*de Bretagne*). (14) Dinan (south) to Ploërmel (*France*). (15) Ploërmel to Redon (*France*). (16) To St. Nazaire (*Grand Hotel*). (17) St. Nazaire to Pornichet and through the Bois d'Amour to La Baule and Guérande (*Vincent*). (18) Guérande to La Roche and Vannes (*de France*). (19) Vannes to Auray (*Pavillon*). (20) Auray to Quiberon, steamer to Belle Ile and return. (21) Auray to Quimperlé (*Lion d'Or*). (22) Quimperlé to Pont Aven and

Concarneau (*Voyageurs*). (23) To Quimperlé and Pont l'Abbé (*Lion d'Or*). (24) Along coast to Douarnenez (*France*). (25) To Châteaulin, Pleybin, and Huelgoat (*France*). (26) To Morlaix, St. Pol-de-Léon, and Roscoff (*Palmier*). (27) Via St. Pol to Landivisiau, St. Thégounec, and Morlaix (*Provence*). To Lannion and Perros-Guirec (*Hotel du Levant*). (28) Perros-Guirec via Lannion to Tréguier (*Grand Hotel Mallo*). (29) Tréguier via Lanvollón to St. Brieuc (*d'Angleterre*). (30) To Lamballe, Pléneuf, and Erquy (*Hotel des Bains*). (31) Erquy to Matignon, Ploubalay, and Dinard (*Hotel Windsor*).

CYCLING ROUND BOULOGNE.—Boulogne to Marquise, Guines, Ardres, and St. Omer, fine road (about thirty-three miles, the longest day's run), stay at *Hotel de la Porte d'Or*. Second day St. Omer to Mont Cassel, paved road, but side track macadam, thirteen miles (*Hotel Sauvage*). Third day, Cassel through Hazebrouck to Merville and Aire and back to St. Omer. Fourth day, St. Omer to Lumbres (here leave main road), to Nielles-les-Blequin, Ledinghem, Desvres, and Boulogne; very pretty. Fifth day, Boulogne to Le Touquet (*Hotel Château du Touquet*). Sixth day to Montreuil-sur-Mer (*Hotel de France*), with excursion to Hesdin and back. Seventh day, via Samer to Boulogne. Notes.—From Hesdin it is but twelve miles south to the battle-field of Crécy. Montreuil plays a very prominent *rôle* in "Tristram Shandy" and in Sterne's "Sentimental Journey," and in the *Hotel de France* is shown Sterne's room. Between Guines and Ardres on your road to St. Omer the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" is traversed.

A TOUR TO BELGIUM AND PARIS.—(1) The quickest route direct to Brussels from London is by the 9 a.m. train from Charing Cross, via Calais. You arrive at Brussels at 4.39 p.m. Another good route is by the 10 a.m. from Charing Cross via Ostend. I also advise steamer (General Steam Navigation Company) from St. Katherine's Wharf, Tower Bridge, to Ostend, for a couple of days at *Wiltcher's Hotel* in the Rue de Vienne. Stop also at Bruges (*Grand Hotel de Commerce*) and Ghent (*Hotel de l'Etoile*). At Brussels make your headquarters at the *Grand Hotel*. Go on thence to Namur (*Hotel d'Harscamp*), whence make the excursion to Dinant (*Hotel Tête d'Or*) before going on to Paris (*Hotel St. James et d'Albany*, in the Rue St. Honoré). For the night in London, stop at the *Charing Cross Hotel*.

TO THE VOSGES.—The scenery is similar to that of the Ardennes; not quite so attractive from the point of view of scenery perhaps, and accommodation is much more expensive. Gérardmer (*Hotel du Lac*), Epinal (*Hotel de la Poste*), Nancy (*Hotel d'Angleterre*). The best centre is Gérardmer.

TOUR IN THE VOSGES.—For those who wish to visit places accessible by rail, and on both the French and German sides, I suggest that after Rheims (*Hotel Lion d'Or*) and Nancy (*Hotel d'Angleterre*) the route should be as follows: Via Lunéville (*Hotel des Vosges*) to St. Dié (*Hotel de la Poste*), Laveline, Gerardmer (*Hotel de la Poste*, from 10fr.; or the *Pension Bouton*, from 7fr.), Remiremont (*Hotel du Cheval de Bronze*) for Bussang (*Hotel des Sources*, from 10fr.; or *Hotel des Deux Clefs*, from 8fr.), a good centre (2045 feet) for excursions. Train back through Remiremont to Epinal (*Hotel de la Poste*, from 9fr.), and go south via Aillevillers to

Plombières-les-Bains (*Hotel Stanislas*, from 12fr.; or the *Tête d'Or*, from 8fr.); return via Aillevillers to Luxeuil-les-Bains (*Hotel du Casino*, from 8fr.), and continue to Belfort (*Hotel Tonneau d'Or*), Mülhausen (*Central Hotel*), and Wesserling (*Hotel de Wesserling*), or go on north from Mülhausen to Colmar (*Hotel Terminus*), from which you can visit Turkheim (*Hotel des Deux Clefs*), Metzeral (*Hotel Sonne*), Eschelmer (for the Lac Blanc and the Lac Noir), and Schnierlach (*Hotel Post*). Going north again from Colmar, you might stop at Schlettstadt (*Hotel Adler*), and proceed thence to Strassburg (*Hotel Christoph*, from 10s.), whence the northern parts of the Vosges can be visited, including Saverne (*Hotel des Vosges*), an excellent centre for excursions. On the homeward route by the Rhine, suitable stopping places are: Mayence (*Hotel de Hollande*), Bonn (*Hotel Kley*), and Cologne (*Hotel du Nord*). The distance from Mayence to Cologne can be enjoyably done by steamer.

TOUR IN SPAIN.—ROUTE: Biarritz (*Hotel Victoria*), Burgos (*Hotel del Norte y de Londres*), El Escorial (*Fonda Nueva*), Madrid (*Hotel de Paris*), Cordova (*Hotel Suisse*), Seville (*Hotel de Paris*), Cadiz (*Hotel de France*), Tangier (*Hotel Continental*), Gibraltar, for Algeciras (*Hotel Reina Cristina*), via Bobadilla to Malaga (*Hotel Roma*); via Bobadilla to Granada (*Hotel Washington Irving*); via Bobadilla, Cordova, and Alcazar, to Valencia (*Hotel Roma*), Barcelona (*Gran Hotel Colon*). (Best hotels.)

SOUTHERN SPAIN.—Commence at Gibraltar, where stay at the *Hotel Bristol* opposite the cathedral. Then take tickets at Cook's office for a round, thus: Gibraltar to Ronda, Bobadilla (change), and Malaga (*Hotel Roma*); back to Bobadilla, and so to Granada (*Hotel Washington Irving*); then to Bobadilla once more (a necessary but not pleasant junction), and so to Seville (*Hotel Ingleterra*) and Cadiz (*Hotel de Paris*). From Seville to Cordova (*Hotel Suisse*), and thence to Linares, Alcazar, and Madrid.

A SKETCHING TOUR ABROAD.—For April I suggest Portofino as headquarters for about a fortnight. Accommodation could be obtained at the *Delfino*, a small inn in the village, at from 6fr. or 7fr. a day; or you could stay at Santa Margherita, but the prices at hotels are by no means low now, though you might arrange reasonably at the *Villa Elena* for a party. Other places in the same neighbourhood, and worth stopping at, are Sestri Levante (*Hotel de l'Europe*, from 7fr.) and Levanto (*Grand Hotel*, from 8fr.). Then you might go on to Florence, where you could arrange moderate terms for a party at the *Villa Trollope* (Mr. Hope); and Venice, where similar terms would be accepted at the *Pension Visentini*, near the *Grand Hotel*. Return north by way of the Gotthard, spending a day in Lugano (*Villa Carmen*) and one in Lucerne (*Hotel des Balances*). If possible arrive in Lucerne on a Friday or Monday, so as to see the market of the following morning. If it is too far, I advise the "haut lac" of Lake Léman, though it is not to be compared, from a painter's view point of view, with the Riviera. The best places to stop at in that district are Ouchy (*Hotel d'Angleterre*, from 7fr.), which is better in late May than in April; Vevey (*Hotel Pension du Chateau*, a delightful old house, with terms from 5fr.); and Veytaux (*Pension Masson*, from 5fr.), which is quite close to Chillon. Of these three, I should select the house at Vevey, as being an ideal home for painters. Vevey, too,

SHEPHERDS ON THE LANDES.

is central for the whole district, and many charming bits of the Gruyère country can be easily reached from it by electric rail. The village of Gruyères (*Hotel Fleur de Lys*, from 5fr.) would please a painter for some weeks.

A MOTOR TOUR ON THE CONTINENT.—A suitable route for July, commencing with Paris (*Hotel Lafond*), is as follows: Through Evreux to Trouville (*Hotel des Roches Noires*); through Caen and Avranches to Dinard (*Royal Hotel*); through Rennes ot Nantes (*Hotel des Voyageurs*); through Angers to Tours (*Hotel Univers*); through Châteauroux to Le Chatre (*Hotel Decosses*); through Guèret and Aubusson to Clermont Ferrand (*Hotel de l'Europe*); through Thiers and Roanne to Lyons (*Hotel Univers*); through S. André le Gaz and Chambéry to Aix-les-Bains (*Hotel de l'Europe*); through Annecy and Geneva to Lausanne (*Hotel Riche Mont*); through Bern to Lucerne (*Hotel National*); through Zürich and Winterthur to Neuhausen (*Hotel Schweizerhof*); through Donaueschingen and Villingen to Triberg (*Black Forest Hotel*); through Haslach and Offenburg to Strassburg (*Hotel Ville de Paris*); through Finslingen and Chateausalins to Metz (*Hotel de Metz*); through Luxembourg to Spa (*Hotel d'York*); through Liège to Brussels (*Hotel de l'Europe*). From here return to England via Ostend (*Palace Hotel*), and steamer thence, or via Dover.

TOUR IN THE PYRENEES.—Beginning with Bordeaux (*Hotel Terminus*), one might follow this route, stopping where hotels are given: Agen, Montauban, Toulouse (*Hotel Tivollier*), Montréjeau, Luchon (*Hotel Bonne Maison*), Tarbes (*Hotel de la Paix*), Bigorre (*Hotel de Londres*), Pierrefitte, Cauterets, (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), Pau (*Hotel Gassion*), Bayonne, Dax (*Hotel des Thermes*), Arcachon (*Hotel Continental*), and Bordeaux.

TOUR IN DENMARK.—Starting from Hamburg (*Streit's Hotel*), proceed via Altona, Schleswig, to Kolding (*Hotel Kolding*) for the excursion to the Skambingsbanken for a general panorama of several of the Danish Islands; thence via Fredericia (*Hotel Victoria*), through to Skanderborg (*Phœnix Hotel*), Aarhus (*Royal Hotel*), Aalberg (*Phœnix Hotel*), Friederikshaven (*Hotel Hoffman*), whence you can take the trip to Skagen (*Bade Hotel*), and afterwards cross by steamer to Gotenburg (*Hotel Hagland*), on the Swedish coast, and thence go south to Copenhagen (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), from which one or two nice excursions can be taken in the vicinity; then go on to Korsor (*Hotel Korsor*), from which a visit should be paid to Odense (*Grand Hotel*), Hans Andersen's birthplace, before crossing over by steamer through the Kiel Canal and back to Hamburg. Also write to Messrs. Good and Sons, 177, High-street, Hull, for their brochures on the Royal Mail passenger route to Copenhagen, &c.

SAVOY AND DAUPHINY.—From Geneva, route as follows: La Roche (*Hotel de la Croix Blanche*), Annecy (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), Aix-les-Bains (*Hotel de Russie*), Chambéry (*Hotel de France*), Grenoble (*Hotel Moderne*), Vizille (*Hotel du Parc*), La Grave (*Hotel des Alpes*), Le Lauteret (*Hotel des Glaciers*), St. Christophe, La Bérarde (*Hotel de la Société des Touristes du Dauphiné*) Vallouise (*Hotel des Ecrins*), Briancon (*Hotel Terminus*), Gap (*Hotel de Provence*), Valence (*Hotel du Louvre et de la Poste*), and back through Lyons and Dijon to Paris. This route can be done in the reverse direction. The principal places to stop at are La

Bérarde (at an altitude of 5700 feet) and La Grave (about 5000 feet), near which is Le Lauteret, also a good place for people who like high altitudes. Annecy and Aix are by no means cool places in early August.

A TRIP TO NORWAY.—Cross from Hull to Bergen in a steamer of the Wilson Line (list of sailings can be obtained gratis from the company's Hull offices. Inland, and on the fjords between there and Molde, is the best district for a holiday. In Bergen you could have quarters at Fräulein Beck's, Torvgaden. At Voss, *Michelsen's Hotel* is inexpensive. Other houses that would suit you are the *Framnaes Hotel*, at Opheimsvand; *Hotel Balestrand*, at Balholm; *Danielsen's Hotel*, at Sogndal; *Hansen's Hotel*, at Gudvangen; *Hillestad Hotel*, at Hillestad; *Silvertsen's Hotel*, at Sande; the *Hotel Gloppen*, at Sandene; *Tendne's Hotel*, at Faleide; *Tryggestad's Hotel*, at Hellesylt; *Udsidten Hotel*, above Merok, on the Grotlid road; and *Sofie Plath's Hotel*, at Molde. In many cases the only house at a stopping place is an hotel, and it is not easy to find lodgings in villages as at home; information about lodgings is, however, best obtained locally.

TOUR IN NORWAY.—Any time between the end of May and early September will be suitable for the trip. Start from Newcastle for Bergen (*Norge Hotel*) which is a good centre for excursions. Train to Vossevangen (*Fleischer's Hotel*), drive to Gudvangen (*Hansen's Hotel*), through Vinje, Opheimsvand (*Framnæs Hotel*), and Stalheim; steamer to Lærdal, and thence to Marifjæren (*Torvi's Hotel*), drive to Sogndal (*Danielsen's Hotel*); steamer to Balholm (*Kvikne's Hotel*) and Vadheim (*Vadheim's Hotel*). Thence by Förde to Skei (*Hotel Skei*), and through Red to Sandene (*Sivertsen's Hotel*). Steamer to Faleide (*Tenden's Hotel*), whence drive through Grodaas to Hellesylt (*Grand Hotel*); steamer to Aalesund, or direct to Molde (*Grand Hotel*). Several excursions can be made here before going on to Trondhjem (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), whence return by train to Christiania (*Grand Hotel*), or by steamer to Bergen, and thence to Hull or Newcastle. As regards dates of sailing, apply to the Wilson Line, Hull, for their summer list.

TOUR IN NORWAY.—Sail by the Wilson steamers from Hull, London, or Newcastle direct to Christiania (*Grand Hotel*). If you wish to spend your time chiefly inland, and do not want to go to the expense that would be involved by driving part of your route, your best plan is to travel by rail to Trondhjem, a distance of some 500 miles. *En route* stop at Hamar (*Grand Hotel*), on Lake Mjosen, at Rena (*Christensen's Hotel*) (where there is good fishing), at Lillelvedal (*Daetilies' Hotel*) (where the fishing is excellent and whence excursions can be made to the Dovrefield), at Tonset (*Schubrud's Hotel*, with fly fishing and excursions), and at Trondhjem (*Hotel Britannia*). Return thence direct to Hull, or go down the coast by steamer to Bergen, and thence back to England.

HARZ AND THURINGIAN FORESTS.—The historic associations of Thuringia have no equivalent in the Harz. The castles and domestic architecture of Thuringia are worth seeing and photographing. But in the Harz you have not the same value unless you take the outer forest fringe; and then, in Halberstadt and a few other towns there are fine old houses. The real Harz is a group of wooded hills, charmingly pretty, but neither grand

nor romantic—even including the Brocken. The whole Harz district should be crossed from North to South, or South to North, and then a complete circle made round it, thus : Arrive at Harzburg from Brunswick and cross to St. Andreasberg ; thence drive to Clausthal, Zellerfeld, and Goslar. Train to Viennenburg ; and train to Halberstadt. Train on to Blankenburg. Then drive to Thale, Gernrode, Harzgerode, Solberg, and so to Ilfeld station for Nordhausen, whence again train to Erfurt and Thuringia. The accommodation is simple, but good, off the tourist tracks ; rather nasty and German-pension-like in places so frequented as Harzburg, which is full of boarding-houses. Thuringia is well worked from Gotha, Eisenach, and Friedrichroda. Accommodation in Thuringia is very good indeed.

A MOTOR TOUR ABROAD.—The duty on entering France is 150fr. per 100 kilogrammes (220lb.) for cars weighing not more than 125 kilogrammes ; this sum is refunded when you leave the country. It is advisable to give good notice of shipment to the steamer authorities at Folkestone, Dover, Newhaven, or Southampton. Visit the following places, starting from Dieppe (*Royal Hotel*) : Eu, Abbeville, Amiens (*Hotel de France et d'Angleterre*), Beauvais (*Hotel de France et d'Angleterre*), Compiègne (*Hotel de la Cloche*), Chantilly (*Hotel du Grand Condé*), Paris (*Hotel Regina*), Versailles (*Hotel des Reservoirs*), Rambouillet, Chartres (*Hotel Grand Monarque*)—and if there is time—Châteaudun (*Hotel de la Place du 18 Octobre*), Blois (*Grand Hotel*), Tours (*Hotel de l'Univers*)—Le Mans (*Hotel du Dauphin*), via Nogent-le-Rotron (*Hotel du Dauphin*), if you do not include Blois and Tours ; Laval (*Hotel de l'Ouest*), Rennes (*Hotel Moderne*), St. Malo (*Hotel de France et de Châteaubriand*), Dol, Villedieu, St. Lô (*Hotel de l'Univers*), Bayeux (*Hotel du Luxembourg*), Caen (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), Trouville (*Hotel des Roches Noires*), Pont l'Eveque, Lisieux, Bernay, Conches, Evreux (*Hotel Cerf*), Louviers, Rouen (*Hotel d'Angleterre*), Neufchatel (*Hotel Grand Cerf*), and Dieppe. From Dieppe you might also take a trip through Bacqueville, Dondeville, Bolbec, to Hâvre (*Hotel Frascati*), returning through Etretat (*Hotel des Roches Blanches*), Fécamp (*Hotel des Bains et de Londres*), Cany (*Hotel du Commerce*), St. Valery en Caux (*Hotel des Bains*), and Veules. Hotels are named at several places, so that you may stop for lunch or a night, as it suits you ; in all cases, there is an auto-garage at or near the hotel. For repairs, the following addresses may be useful ; Bellevoye, 76, Place de l'Hotel de Ville, Beauvais ; at the garage of the Touring Club de France, 1, route de la Revolte, Porte Maillot, Paris ; Darcelle, 14, Place des Epars, Chartres ; Clement, 6, rue Marceau, Tours ; G. Delarche, Avenue Thiers, Le Mans ; Couvreur, 29, Faubourg de Fougères, Rennes ; Cousin, 2, Place Châteaubriand, St. Malo ; Bence, Boulevard Bertrand, Caen ; Aunay, Place de la Cabotte, Trouville ; Drancé, 76, Avenue du Mont Riboudet, Rouen ; Caplet, 34, rue Dicquemare, Hâvre ; and Meyer, Place du Casino, Dieppe.

A CONTINENTAL SUMMER TOUR (from a *Queen* reader).—We left Charing Cross at 10 a.m. on July 18, and went straight through, via Ostend, Brussels, and Nuremberg, to Bayreuth. I may mention that one can now register baggage through to Bayreuth from London. We arrived at Bayreuth on the 19th, and found the *Hotel Zur Post*, at which we had secured a room at 10m. per diem,

in a state of preparation for the influx of visitors expected on the morrow. . . . We were thoroughly satisfied with our quarters, and had reason to look back on our stay there as one of the most pleasant parts of our tour. Though the house was full during the festival, the attendance was excellent. After "assisting" at "Tannhäuser," "Parsifal," and the "Ring," we moved on to Salzburg, where we spent five days in the well-managed *Hotel de l'Europe*. We had a delightful excursion to the Königsee and Berchtesgaden, and another day we went up the Gaisberg, but thick weather, which culminated in a thunderstorm, robbed us of a good view. It was very hot in Salzburg, and we were glad to move on to Zell-am-See, a short journey of two and a half hours through the Pass Lueg, along the valley of the Salzach to Bischofshofen and Lend. At Zell-am-See we patronised the pénsion *Olga*, which we found very satisfactory in many ways. From there we went up to Krimml, which is reached by a light railway leading past Kaprun and Bramberg and other places well known to climbers of the Tauern. We have seldom enjoyed the change of climate more than that from hot and dry Zell-am-See to cool Krimml, which is one of the most charming spots we have ever seen. There is a series of three very fine waterfalls—a depth of 1400 feet. The *Hotel Krimmlerhof* is a comparatively new building, and is thoroughly up to date in its sanitary arrangements, but has not yet attracted many visitors. . . . We paid 6k. a day for one of his best bedrooms, and meals were *à la carte*, but have at no time been so cheaply entertained for a fortnight (Aug. 15 to 29). We have never been more comfortable anywhere in our travels, and the cool, fresh air of Krimml was a treat after the hot, close atmosphere of the valley. . . . We moved on to Innsbruck, but did not stay at the *Tirolerhof*, though, in future, we should make our headquarters there. We ran up through the Brenner Pass one day to Brennerbad. The hotel there, at which we had luncheon, is first-class, and was well patronised by visitors. The new electric railway from Innsbruck to the Stubai Valley (Fulpmes) was much run after. We went up one morning and found a crowd of fifty or sixty Germans packed in the little room outside the ticket office window. Not knowing the ropes, we hung about outside till the press abated. But just as we were within hail of getting our tickets, the official slammed down the window with the remark "kein anders," or something to that effect. We saw the single car go off in due course, packed to the uttermost capacity. This closed the Stubai incident for the day, as the next train left at 2.30 p.m. There was a dearth of cars, as the line was only opened on July 1. When there are more, such a fiasco will cease to trouble intending travellers. On Aug. 31 we left Innsbruck for Samaden (*Hotel Bernina*). It is beautifully situated, and the hotel is now more suitably equipped for visitors who wish to spend a few weeks either playing golf on the very excellent eighteen-hole course or mountaineering amid the Bernina group. The wealth of Alpine flora makes Samaden a most delightful resort in the early summer (June and July). The manager of the *Hotel Bernina* is a Dutchman of a most obliging disposition; he is quite alive to the importance of the golf links as a valuable asset for Samaden. At present the players for the most part reside in St. Moritz, and come down by train; comparatively few golfers reside at Samaden. Till this year (1904) the hotel was chiefly used by passengers of the diligences to Maloja, Landeck, and Tirano, but two floors were added recently and there should be no difficulty in getting rooms at moderate

rates for a prolonged stay. I understood from the manager that special terms were given to golfers for a stay of a month or more. The golf links are first rate, and are well kept by the committee of the Engadine Golf Club. We went from Samaden to Zurich, where we found a most comfortable hotel—the *Victoria;* thence on to Lausanne, but were quite satisfied with our quarters. Unfortunately, we lighted upon the "haute saison." We went from Lausanne to Paris, and, guided by a remark in the "QUEEN" BOOK OF TRAVEL, stayed at the Hotel de Calais. We were delighted with it, and were sorry to leave for London, where we arrived on Sept. 12 after a very satisfactory three months abroad.

WINTER MIGRATIONS.

THE causes that drive so many of us out of England in the winter time are so familiar that they need not be set forth at large. They are akin to the instinct that regularly impels our feathered migrants to seek more genial skies when the temperature falls, and the cold weather is at hand. We imitate the birds in our flight. Everyone who is his own master and a great many who are not, desire to exchange our vexed and storm-tossed shores for the cloudless blue of the sunny South. The practice has become so universal, the exodus is so general, that it may be useful to offer a few suggestions out of my by no means limited experience as to the best line to take, the best methods of travel, and the respective merits of the many various places for winter sojourn. Their name is legion, as a brief preliminary description will easily show. First and easiest of access is the Mediterranean littoral, further afield are the Mediterranean islands, next comes Italy, then Southern Spain; Northern Africa has always served, French Algeria competes with the ancient country of the Pharaohs, steadily becoming so decidedly British. It may be a far cry to the "Shiny East," but it will be more and more largely patronised when greater enterprise has developed somewhat the scarce and imperfect accommodation of Indian hotels. Last of all South Africa asks only for the promised period of peaceful progress to bring its incomparable climate under the personal notice of vast hosts of health-seekers and holiday-makers.

As winter approaches the question is hotly debated in many households, "Where shall we go, and how shall we get there?" The selection is no doubt difficult, for the choice is wide. Claims are conflicting, conditions change, former experience may not have been satisfactory, disappointment strengthens the desire to break new ground. The matter may not exactly press; we can afford to wait till the winter fogs give the first threatenings of annual bronchitis or other physical ills, and make flight from the pea soup atmosphere more or less imperative, or longer, till the near advent of Christmas with its inevitable annoyances counsels speedy escape from tradesmen's bills and Christmas boxes, and digestive troubles that wait on mince pies and plum pudding. But meanwhile it will be well to inquire of our favourite *caravanserai* whether the same rooms can be had, whether prices are unchanged, or if indeed new ground is to be broken and new localities tried.

There are some places hard to beat, with prominent and peculiar advantages. The Riviera for example. The ease and speed with which it can be reached is a strong recommendation. In less than eighteen hours the grey skies have cleared, the sun shines brightly. What though snow lies deep as we speed across the plains of France? Beyond Marseilles the winter is past, and we

are nearly in the Promised Land. At La Pauline, just after Toulon, we come upon the first of the favoured spots for which we are pointing; here are Hyères and its near neighbour Costebelle, quiet homes of restful enjoyment, and further on Valescure, lying amid pine forests and wide spaces of healthful, open country. We touch the sea first at Saint Raphael, and carry it with us on our right below the fantastic range of rocks of deep red sandstone, cropping out amidst the brushwood, until we reach the great bay below the Esterels and see Cannes beyond, the far-famed city of smart villas and palatial hotels, with its clubs and golf course, and its tea-table cliques, where gossip or scandal perchance is served up hot with the bohea. Cannes is the western end of the gay world that centres round Monaco, and is within easy reach of the splendid house of vice it so hates and detests, and of which it is possibly jealous in its secret heart. The other or eastern end is at Bordighera across the frontier; within these extremes the Azure Coast is one long terrace of marine hotels. Nice, despite the manifold attractions of its own, is frankly but a dependence to Monte Carlo, to which the crowd ebbs and flows daily in a ceaseless tide, swelled by the way with the contingents picked up at Villefranche, Beaulieu, and Eze. To the eastward lie Cap Martin and Menton; the first a jutting headland of pine woods offering hospitality to many; the latter now growing from a pleasant, placid, second-class seaside town into a centre of great interest. Nowhere has the upward progress of the Riviera been more strongly marked than at Menton. It was the fashion once to shun it as a mere melancholy sanatorium, a "stuffy morgue" as it was styled by one incurable who subsequently died there, a last refuge of the "lungless," who paced sadly along the sea front listening to the incessant beat of the Mediterranean rollers thundering upon the beach below. Nowadays all that is changing fast; new hotels are perched high upon the foothills of the lofty mountains that shut off the north winds, the resident is lifted above the stagnant air, and his view enlarged to take in the whole of one of the most perfect valleys, bright with blooms and luxuriant vegetation, to be met with far or near. Menton owes much to its gay neighbour; it shares with the places already mentioned the facilities of access by rail and road to Monte Carlo. But all alike do not approve of the great palace of play; an active propaganda has ever been at work in Menton to wean and warn visitors of the dangers of the gaming tables, and the well-meaning agents of the movement are still to be met with hanging about the station, inundating the passengers with tracts denouncing Monte Carlo.

As we pass further to the eastward, the influence of the great central loadstone abates and fades away. At Bordighera we are indeed still within reach of Monte Carlo, but the train service is often inconvenient one way or the other, and visitors are not greatly encouraged to foreswear the sober joys of this glorious situation to risk their fortune upon the hazard of the game. This is still more true of San Remo which can rely upon its great intrinsic charms, those of a quaint old mediæval city lying in the heart of an interesting country; it will always be an attractive spot, although some ill-advised contractor has been permitted to run the railway line right across the sea front. San Remo now has a casino of its own. Much money was at one time expended in building a casino at Ospedaletti, but the sanction of the

Italian Government was withheld, and now all that remains is an hotel or two offering superior accommodation at very moderate terms. After San Remo comes Alassio, delightfully situated on fine sands on the very verge of the sea, but somewhat exposed to cold winds. Albenga, and Final Marina cannot at present claim to be esteemed as winter residences, and it is not until we reach Pegli, nearing Genoa, that we come to a resting place of any pretensions. Pegli has an enviable climate and beautiful surroundings. Genoa the proud, *Genova la Superba*, enjoys a fine reputation, but it is more engaged with commerce than the harbourage of health-seekers, who must travel further eastward to Nervi, haunted and overrun by consumptives but ever soft and smiling amid its palms and brilliant greenery; to picturesque Santa Margherita, a health resort rapidly growing into favour, with several good hotels; Portofino, a short drive from Santa Margherita, and the most beautiful spot on the coast; and Rapallo in a sheltered spot much patronised by quiet people.

In comparing the merits of the eastern and western Rivieras, it cannot well be denied that the advantage inclines in a marked degree to the latter. Both have great natural beauties, for the whole extent of coast from Toulon to Spezia is one long succession of views of surpassing beauty. The purple mountains rise straight from the tideless blue; on a clear day the distance seems endless, and everywhere white towns and villages crown the hilltops and fringe the shore. But it is on the western Riviera that the winter migrants have the most abundant opportunities of ending their flight. The choice is embarrassing among the many delectable places that offer themselves. During the last ten years hotel enterprise in the south of France has made enormous strides. Hotels, some of them of vast dimensions, have been erected on every coign of vantage, utilising the best and most beautiful and commanding sites. Cannes has three or four dozen, the latest of ambitious architecture and most plentiful accommodation. Nice is still more richly endowed; hotels are to be found not only upon the famous promenades along the sea front, the great boulevards and quays, but also in the newer suburbs like Cimiez and Mont Bovon. Beaulieu, now blossoming into a beautiful resort, has always possessed one or two excellent hotels, to which one of the largest on the Riviera has recently been added. It might have been said long since that there was no more room for bricks and mortar at Monte Carlo, but the daring and ambitious builders have discovered foothold upon the narrow rocks for the most elaborate constructions. At Menton the movement has extended, as has been said, back from the sea-front to the higher level, and the cradle of the Grimaldi dynasty now owns a score of good hotels, with many pensions, and villas innumerable. The superabundance of accommodation would imply that prices would not be maintained in the keen competition for custom. Yet the movement in hotel rates has been steadily upward, and to a height that might seem prohibitory were it not that they are paid, not without a murmur perhaps, but paid nevertheless. Old stagers like myself, and I have frequented the Riviera for quite five-and-twenty years, are simply amazed at the demands of the hotel keepers, and no less at their pliant acceptance by clients. I can remember when the "pension," the charge for bed and board for a decent room and ample meals, did not exceed thirteen or fourteen francs per diem; here and there a more pretentious

THE ARAB MARKET AT ORAN.

hostelry would decline to "make an arrangement," the hotel phrase, but this was only during the height of the season. The refusal nowadays is pretty general, or if the concession is made it is with a thirty or forty per cent. increase on the old terms. The payments *à la carte*, as it is called, now the almost universal rule, are based upon a schedule of prices which twenty years ago would have been called exorbitant, and the bill at any first-class hotel on the Riviera will equal any presented in London, Paris, or Vienna.

So far the eastern Riviera remains comparatively cheap for a lengthy residence. But the smartest people do not as a rule patronise the hotels beyond Genoa. It is no crime to be frugal, and a person's quality is not to be gauged by the depth of his purse, but the fact remains that the eastern Riviera is much visited by the dull and dowdy, and it is a happy hunting-ground for Germans, not always the well-born or the pleasantest companions. This question of prices largely governs the direction taken by the migrants flying southward in search of the sun. Few places are left which commend themselves to the economically inclined. They may still be found, it is true, but off the beaten track or far afield where the hotel syndicates and limited companies have not yet seized upon them for profitable and possibly extortionate development.

Of those that still remain to be exploited and doubtless spoilt, the principal are to be met with in the Mediterranean Islands in Italy and the South of Spain, in Madeira, and the Canaries. There is Corsica, for example, with its capital, Ajaccio, and a good hotel, beautifully placed on a sunny bay beneath snow mountains, but the climate is commonly reputed to be relaxing, and an uncomfortable passage across the unquiet and treacherous Gulf of Lyons interposes between the island and the Continent. The same objections apply, and with greater force, to the Balearic islands, which can only be reached after a night on board an indifferent Spanish steamer, slow and not too well-found, which plies between Barcelona and Valencia to Majorca and Port Mahon. The hotel at Palma would be largely patronised if the sea was always smooth, and a lengthened stay might pleasantly be made amid scenes recalling the British domination during the old wars. The Ionian islands, again, now unhappily lost to the British crown, still aspire to attract British visitors, and at Corfu, when you get there, there is an excellent hotel in that almost perfect Paradise, long so dear to British officers. Gibraltar, not quite an island perhaps, and Malta, a sea-girt and highly-cultivated rock, offer warm welcome to the winter migrant who is not too fastidious as to his personal comfort, and is satisfied with the abundant sets-off in social distractions, the cordial hospitality extended by the British garrisons, mindful of the old traditions for the liberal entertainment of friends.

Western France, Spain, Southern Italy, Sicily, offer unceasing attractions to the winter migrants. First there is sleepy Arcachon, embedded in its pine woods; then Biarritz, bright and brisk, searched continually by the salt breezes of the Atlantic; or quaint retiring St. Jean de Luz. Historic Pau, with its dry, windless atmosphere, is a perfect home for the neurotic and the consumptive, and a joy to the artistic eye gladdened by the splendid panorama of the snowcapt Pyrenees, always in full view. Spain possesses in Seville a cheerful picturesque city of good hotels with moderate

charges, a full supply of brilliant sunshine, and a winter without snow or frost. Malaga is rising in popularity, it enjoys a mild equable climate, and has at least one decent hotel. Barcelona is more essentially an industrial and commercial capital, but life is never dull in this crowded city of fine, handsome streets, many good hotels, and a grand opera-house, one of the largest in Europe. And what of Italy? "Good wine needs no bush"; and if the northern stations may be tabooed by cold and Rome herself may at times be trying in mid-winter, further south is Naples, one of the most magnificently-placed cities in the world, with a superb climate and endless charms within its limits and near at hand. It is delightful enough to look out across the far-famed bay, studded with blue islands; there is a fascination in the smoke of Vesuvius, now only a thin spiral, anon belching forth dense clouds from its deep-seated, devilish furnaces, meditating, for all we know, new schemes of destruction. We thread the crowded streets, the great streets of Toledo, the wide thoroughfare of the Chiaja, alive with smart equipages, or dip down into the horrible underground dens peopled by the most abject humanity. The migrant finds any number of resting places around Naples—Torre del Greco, Castellamare, La Cava, all within a stone's throw of the unique and incomparable Pompeii. The splendid coast road from Salerno to Sorrento is studded with gems of beauty, each with its comfortable *gîte*; at Amalfi, the ghost of a great mediæval seaport is still threatened with landslips, but still bravely holds its own. The islands of Casamicciola and Capri, within sight, are easily reached, and will repay a lengthened stay; at the latter especially abundant hotel accommodation is to be found at very moderate prices. Sicily, last of all, unites all the attractions of a glorious climate, deeply interesting classical remains, gorgeous scenery, and the material joys of comfortable residence. The unfailing enterprise of the capitalist has extended to Palermo, and endowed it with a grand hotel. There are fine establishments also at Catania, Taormina, and Syracuse, but Sicily knows its value and you may pay its price.

These more distant perches at the end of our migration may be easily and conveniently reached by sea, but the voyage deters many travellers, albeit to those who can face it, it is a welcome relief to the long and wearisome railway journey. Much has been done, no doubt, to expedite transit pretty nearly everywhere. Trains *de luxe* and international expresses will convey passengers right across the continents from Calais to Constantinople, from Paris to St. Petersburg, and, at no remote date, from Cairo to the Cape of Good Hope. But we pay dearly in loss of comfort immured in a narrow compartment, and whirled along day after day amidst dust and dirt, half-choked with unpalatable food not easily swallowed, with bones aching from a constrained position long maintained, worn out by sleepless nights in the comfortless wagon-lit. But for the one dread uncertainty of wind and waves there can be no comparison between the train and the steamship, The advantages are all on the side of the latter; it may be slower as a conveyance, but it is far more healthful and decidedly cheaper. In many cases it is "needs must," and the more distant points can only be reached by sea. Algeria lies beyond Europe, and the cleverest traveller cannot reduce the journey to Egypt to less than a couple of days at sea. The adventurous spirit gladly accepts the inevitable, and shows scornful, if indulgent, pity for those who

shrink from undertaking a voyage by which alone they can arrive at the much-desired goal.

A word or two as to these more remote flights and the prospective reward that awaits the stout-hearted traveller. Take Africa first, from west to east, beginning at Tangier and ending with the Nile. There was much to be said for Morocco until internal dissensions threatened the security of Tangier, since rebel tribes and brigand freebooters ranged up close to the gates and terrified the foreign colony so long peacefully established there. It was always a pleasant winter residence, easy of access *via* Gibraltar, and now in direct steam communication with Liverpool. With plenty of good sport—shooting, hunting, and pig-sticking galore—plenty of pleasant society, its chief merits, when peace is reigning, are a magnificent climate, and curiously picturesque surroundings in this most eastern town located actually in the extreme west. It is well provided with hotels, some comfortable enough, but mostly far too expensive for what they give, and in the most pretentious the charges are made in English money, for which there is no conceivable excuse, for the general currency is in *pesetas* and *francs*. The claims of Algeria have always been recognised, and to such an extent that a fierce rivalry exists between that colony and the French littoral. Its northern aspect at times affects the climate of Algiers injuriously, but the air is far more bracing than on the northern shores of the Mediterranean. Some of the Algerian hotels, especially those on Mustapha Superieur, high up above the ancient town, are good, but they fall far short of the palatial establishments newly started at Cannes, Nice, Monte Carlo, and the rest. A special charm of Algeria is in the comparatively new resort of Biskra, planted in a green oasis in the very heart of the desert, and much frequented, although the means of access might be improved. The mountain railway climbs slowly up the hilly ranges, the towns, by the way, offer indifferent accommodation, and before now trains have been snowed up travelling to and from Biskra. The best steamers of the Compagnie Trans-atlantique that run between Marseilles and the Algerian ports leave little to be desired, but all are not up to the highest level, and voyagers to Bône, Phillipville, and Tunis often experience extreme discomfort.

"He that hath tasted Nile water will drink it again," says the Arab proverb. As a matter of fact, it is best to filter and distil it; but, taking the saying in its larger sense, everyone who has visited Egypt will clearly be drawn there again. It is naturally handicapped by distance, but it holds its own against the whole range of winter resorts, with its many transcendant advantages, climatic, social, and æsthetic. The winter season at Cairo has become as gay as a London June. Dinner parties, balls, expeditions to the Pyramids by the coach, or up stream by the tourist steamers, combine to pass the time pleasantly from Christmas to Easter. To get there is an easy matter nowadays; there are numerous routes available, and the journey is not extravagantly costly. The long sea passage from the Thames through the Straits of Gibraltar to Port Said may be confidently recommended to all who can stand it; it seldom exceeds fourteen days, including stoppages at Marseilles or Naples, with due allowance for tempestuous weather in the much-dreaded Bay of Biscay or the no less ill-famed Mediterranean. Short sea passages are from Marseilles direct, or from Trieste or Constantinople, the shortest

of all, by the postal dispatch steamers from Brindisi, which occupy no more than a couple of days. These shorter sea routes of course mean long railway journeys across France or through the greater part of Europe.

A certain expenditure of time and much money are involved in a trip to Egypt. Although Cairo can be reached in a bare minimum of five days, this argues exact connections and favourable weather. Once in the country, leisurely lotos-eating, progress is encouraged by the reposeful calm that reigns around in this narrow strip of ancient land on the fertile margin of the mighty river. The restless soul may reach its higher waters by the railway to Assouan, fast becoming, with its invigorating desert air, the chief goal of the migrants' flight, but hurry is abhorrent to the wise, who will prefer to ascend the broad, tranquil stream in steamer or stately dahabeeah, enjoying all its beauties, visiting the great monuments, centuries old, delighted only to be alive.

There is, unhappily, another side to this extensive winter migration. To a large number it is, of course, a joyous escape from the minor and not necessarily endurable evils of home life to brighter skies and more favourable surroundings. To not a few, on the other hand, it is a cruel sentence of exile, continually recurrent, a sad circumstance affecting those nearest and dearest to us and perhaps ourselves. Implacable fate may have condemned us or our belongings, and there is little or no hope of recovery left. The pleasure-seeker and sybarite is in sharp contrast to the poor pilgrim in search of even evanescent health. While the first is engaged in backing a colour, slaying inoffensive doves, roystering and revelling in the pleasures of the table, our thoughts recur to the anxious watchers by the sick, the tortured invalid whose life hangs by a thread. We see the latter creep out like a lizard upon the wall when the sun shines, returning hastily homeward as the shadows begin to fall. We listen with sympathy to his pathetic account of his ailments, and understand the blank boredom of his life, held here far away from his chief interests and from his best friends. Hotel life becomes inexpressibly dreary for those who are compelled to live it for a lengthened term. The sight of the same faces, the sound of the same chattering tongues, the monotonous recurrence of the same games, the absence of novelty, above all, the ceaseless, hopeless struggle to keep the fell enemy at bay, with the certain knowledge that he will win in the end, these are the darker aspects of winter migration. The fact that we are in a position to avoid them is a sufficient compensation to those of us who are obliged perforce to stay at home.

(MAJOR ARTHUR GRIFFITHS, in the *Queen*.)

A HONEYMOON DISCOVERY.

OFF for the honeymoon! At last the "Good-byes" had been spoken, and Eric and I were fairly started on the first stage of our newly-united journey through life. We have looked forward to this tour for months, and intend to thoroughly enjoy every minute of the time.

Eric is busy arranging papers and cushions for my comfort, and I am industriously trying to remove from my dress stray grains of rice and confetti which will brand us unmistakably on our arrival at Dover, from whence we are to cross to Calais, and so commence what is, to me, my first trip outside my own beloved island.

If there is anything I dislike more than another it is to arrive at a new place, and run the gauntlet of strange eyes, when travel-stained and looking anything but fresh and dainty; so, when nearing our destination, I gently hint to Eric that he should stroll along the corridor and smoke, while I repair damages wrought by soot, grit, and smoke.

No sooner alone than from the innermost recesses of my dressing-case I produce my joy and treasure, a "Vanity Bag," containing a tiny box of that best of all preparations for the face, "Mrs. Pomeroy's Skin Food," a small bottle of "Eau des Fleurs," and a delightfully soft and fine chamois leather well rubbed in delicate, fragrant face-powder. With these I make a hasty but refreshing toilet, removing all traces of fatigue and travel, and feel myself able to confront hotels full of strangers with equanimity.

How I congratulated myself on my foresight in paying a visit to that eminent complexion specialist Mrs. Pomeroy, a week or two previously! when, having explained my needs, she told me exactly what I ought to take with me on my travels, and supplied me with all necessaries, packed in a pretty and innocent-looking wicker basket, made in compartments, so that there is no fear of bottles being broken and things getting hopelessly mixed up.

Eric's first words on re-entering the carriage are decidedly re-assuring.

"Why, little woman, what have you done to yourself in these few minutes? You look positively fresher and more charming than when we started!" What more he said, I will not chronicle; something should always be left to the imagination, and every girl can fill in the gap for herself.

I did not feel called upon to give away my secret quite yet, but resolved to follow all Mrs. Pomeroy's instructions literally, since the first experiment had proved so successful.

I am not specially vain, nor, I hope, malicious, but it is very amusing to notice the envious gaze of my fellow-passengers after

a rough and windy crossing, when we arrive at the hotel where we have arranged to stay a few days before starting on the next stage of our journey.

My face is never red, rough, or coarsened by the cold wind, as many others are, for it has been protected by a light coating of Mrs. Pomeroy's "Liquid Powder," which prevents all such disaster. I bear in mind Mrs. Pomeroy's injunction never to wash my face with water after exposure to wind or weather, so cleanse it with a slight application of "Skin Food" and give a fresh wash of "Liquid Powder" before descending to dinner, calm and serene in the consciousness of looking my best, and feeling that Eric is proud of me.

My dainty basket of preparations is securely fastened with strong lock and key, so is safe from the prying eyes and fingers of too curious chambermaids. It contains everything that can possibly be wanted to keep the skin and complexion in perfect condition in any climate, and under all conditions. Blow hot, blow cold, I am prepared for all emergencies, Safada for the hands, delicately perfumed soap; sweet little Bath sachets for use when travelling in places where the water is hard, and above all that indispensable emollient "Skin Food" all are there, and, better still, I am supplied with names and addresses of agents abroad who can furnish me with fresh supplies when necessary.

Still Eric knows nothing of my praiseworthy endeavours to keep myself fresh and dainty for his sake, and my conscience is beginning to prick me for my reticence when a curious thing happens. One morning, to my surprise, I find my box of Pomeroy Skin Food on the toilet table when I had fondly imagined it to be securely locked away! Stay, surely my box was pink and this is blue!

I am pondering with the box still in my hand when Eric enters hastily, and begins to search about the room.

A light dawns upon me, and with great amusement I produce the box, asking "Is this yours? Oh, vanity of vanities, fancy you with a box of Mrs. Pomeroy's Skin Food!"

"Well, you see, it is so awfully good and soothing to use after shaving," replied my lord and master, looking a trifle guilty and shame-faced.

We both laugh heartily, and this strikes me as a favourable moment for confessing my small sins in the same direction, which I do, and receive full absolution. Eric assures me that he thinks I am the wisest, as well as the prett——(no, never mind) and promises to indulge me with a course of Face Treatments by Mrs. Pomeroy, of 29, Old Bond-street, directly we return to dear, smoky London again, a pleasure to which I am looking forward with keen delight.—ADVT.

TOURS ROUND THE WORLD.

TOURS ROUND THE WORLD are now common. Geographical or commercial travellers are surprised at the number of globe-trotters they meet in all the great seaports and capitals of India, the Sunda Sea, China, and Japan. They congregate principally on a certain narrowly limited track, and rarely undertake excursions to countries less known, less in contact with the civilised world, and, therefore, all the more interesting. They rush round this small globe of ours with surprising haste, as if their sole object would be to reach home again as quickly as possible, by the longest route possible. Here and there they "lay over" for a few days, do the greatest amount of sightseeing in the shortest time, get a smacking of everything, and, returning home, know nothing.

Such trips are certainly calculated to kill a few months in a more or less entertaining manner, and to considerably drain the purse; but they are unsatisfactory. Travelling is a science. It is the greatest of all universities; its faculties are the different continents, its rector is Nature. Blessed is the man who graduates from this college.

But the degrees are not easily obtained. Reading up guide-books and circulars of railway and steamer lines, devouring the contents of books of sport and travel, descriptions of peoples and places is not sufficient. Travels round the world are satisfactory and profitable only to the man of education and culture, who has not hastily crammed his brains with data of the above description, but who has thoroughly digested them, and possesses independence of mind and sound judgment. As is well known, trips round the world can now be accomplished in less than sixty days, and the achievement of Phileas Fogg has been outdone by numerous globe-trotters. But in order to make such trips profitable time must be no object. The usual "tour" consists of visits to India, China, and Japan by the Eastern route, returning by way of North America, or *vice versa*. Sea voyages are usually accomplished on ships flying the English flag, and the countries and seaports visited are, with the exception of Japan and the United States, under English rule. This may be most gratifying to English travellers, for they personally experience the magnitude of the British Empire, but it is unsatisfactory in many other respects. Like Peter Schlemihl, they cannot escape their own shadow. Sometimes visits to Java or Australia are included in the tour, rarely Burmah, Siam, or Annam, whilst Africa, Central and South America, are mostly left out altogether. On the following lines a programme is submitted, which, in the author's opinion, will prove most satisfactory to the general traveller who has no special object in view, but desires principally to spend a few months in travelling agreeably, seeing as many places as possible at the least expense, and with the greatest profit with regard to instruction and amusement.

Travellers round the globe may start from home at any season of the year, but the tour must be arranged accordingly. Starting in spring or summer they must travel westward, if in autumn or winter they must travel eastward. Judging from my own experience, the latter is preferable, and the best month to start is November. Under no circumstances should the duration of the entire trip be less than six months, nor could it be very well extended to eight or nine months without serious inconvenience, owing to the seasons. As every kind of weather will be experienced during the trip, travellers should provide themselves with all sorts of clothing, furs excepted. A winter overcoat, rug, and mackintosh are very useful articles, especially on the Northern Pacific and Atlantic Oceans. Flannel underwear, white drill suits, sun helmets, white canvas shoes, &c., can be obtained all over the East, from Port Said to Yokohama, at considerably less cost than in Europe. Europeans living in the East have quite their own practical style of dressing, and in my opinion it is better to get the articles of wear for the tropics at Port Said, Colombo, Bombay, or Singapore. However, a light full-dress suit should be taken from home for evening parties, dinners, receptions, &c., which are quite as frequent in the East as they are with us.

The less baggage taken the better. Guide books to the different countries can be bought in every Eastern port; books of travel will be found in the steamer libraries. Strong, small wooden trunks with case locks, something like the American steamer trunks, should be used. In all other respects it should be kept in mind that travelling through distant countries, especially the Far East and America, is not what it used to be twenty or thirty years ago, and that every European comfort and every article travellers may eventually require, from patent medicines to ladies' hats, is to be found in nearly every large seaport. Travellers should, however, provide themselves with a passport, good letters of introduction, and English money, especially gold sovereigns, which are taken to their full value in every country. People seem to entertain the most exaggerated ideas as to the cost of trips round the world, and it may, therefore, be asserted here that travelling and living in distant parts of the globe is not more expensive that travelling on the Continent. Thus the entire trip of six months' duration, including every item, should not involve a greater outlay than about £500, of which about £200 may go for railway and steamer fares, £200 for hotels, and £100 for incidental expenses. This is quite liberal reckoning, and the tour has been accomplished frequently for considerably less. Messrs. Thomas Cook and Sons, who have been organising tours round the world for many years past, and consequently have a very large experience, charge £450 for the entire trip, everything included except drinks. Their "personally conducted tours" have been highly recommended, and many people avail themselves of the splendid opportunities offered by them to be shown all over the world without care and trouble, and usually in good and entertaining company. Cook's have issued reliable prospectuses and guide-books, where travellers will find all possible information. Many things may be said in favour of joining their parties, or in favour of booking the entire route with their assistance. However, thirty years of travel in all

parts of and round the globe, have taught me to appreciate freedom and independence as essential conditions for instructive and enjoyable trips. On steamers or in cities on the way, one may meet friends or persons of similarly framed minds and inclinations. Friends are easily made. One may join them in hunting or sight-seeing expeditions; by their aid have opportunities of seeing many things not accessible to the general traveller; one may be desirous of lingering longer in one place, or passing quickly through others; one may wish to change routes or steamers or hotels in order to keep the company of friends met on the way, and herein lies to a great extent the fascination of travelling. Illness, epidemics, strikes, revolutions, and wars must also be counted with during such long voyages. Offices of the various travelling firms, principally Cook's, are to be found in the different cities and seaports, and accommodation for steamers or hotels can always be procured through them; but it appears to me more advisable to book from place to place, and not the entire trip in advance.

Starting about the middle of November, travellers may leave England by steamer going by Gibraltar, or may proceed overland to Brindisi, Genoa, or Naples, to join their steamer there, to avoid the nasty and, in November, usually stormy Atlantic trip. It does not much matter by what steamer the short passage to Alexandria or Port Said is accomplished. English and French liners, or those of the North German or Austrian Lloyd are equally recommendable. Few travellers will proceed to India without making a stay of one or two weeks in Egypt, to see Cairo and vicinity, and go up the Nile to Assouan or Luxor, one of the most interesting and most fascinating portions of the entire journey round the globe. Here Thomas Cook and Sons reign supreme, and travellers ought to put themselves in their hands. Returning to Port Said, passage will be easily obtained by any of the steamers passing through the Suez Canal almost every day of the year. As many passengers are booked from Europe to Egypt only, there is consequently often a better choice of cabins at Port Said than in European ports, but it is nevertheless advisable to secure one some time in advance, especially in November.

From Port Said through the Red Sea to Aden no stops are made, but at the latter place steamers usually stay a few hours, enabling passengers to visit this apparently uninviting, but, nevertheless, very interesting town. The passage from Aden to Colombo occupies from six to seven, from Aden to Bombay five to six days. Travellers intending to spend at least half a year on their tour, should by all means visit India, and, proceeding to Bombay, dedicate about one month to this vast Empire. Owing to the extensive railway system and excellent hotels, the most interesting places can be visited in that time with ease and comfort. The following itinerary appears to me the most advantageous: Three or four days in Bombay, thence by rail to Ajmere in order to visit the famous Jain temples of Mount Aboo, an excursion occupying about three days. Continuing the railway journey, two days each should be devoted successively to Jeypore and Delhi, three to Agra, one each to Cawnpore and Lucknow, three to Benares, two to Darjeeling, three to Calcutta. Travellers intending to

include Burmah in their programme should leave Calcutta by one of the frequent steamers for Rangoon, and give about three days each to this city and Mandalay, the ancient capital of this strangely interesting country. The entire trip to Burmah will demand about a fortnight. The majority of travellers, however, will proceed from Calcutta to Colombo, the sea voyage occupying about one week, varied by a few hours' stay at Madras. The principal sights of Ceylon, including Kandy, can easily be visited within three or four days. Another week spent on the ocean, with a probable stop of about half a day at Penang, will bring the traveller to Singapore, one of the most interesting cities of the Eastern world, and capital of the Straits Settlements.

Singapore will remain the headquarters of the energetic traveller for some time. At least three days should be spent in visiting the sights of the city and island of Singapore, including a trip to Johore. Two of the most fascinating countries of the globe are within easy reach from Singapore, but, unfortunately, only few travellers ever think of paying them a visit. They are Java and Siam. By following the itinerary as sketched out so far, Singapore will be reached about the end of January, and I would strongly advise a visit to both countries at this time. A trip to Java can easily be accomplished within two or three weeks, and hardly anywhere else tropical vegetation, magnificent scenery, active volcanoes, and an original and picturesque race will be seen to such perfection. Batavia, Buitenzorg, Surabaya, and the residences of the Sultans of Djokjakarta and Soerakarta should be visited. Several steamers leave Singapore for Java every week.

Similarly interesting is a visit to Siam, and to those who have not visited Burmah, a trip to Siam is warmly recommended. The steamers which ply between Singapore and Bangkok and between Bangkok and Hong Kong are in no way to be compared with the great East India liners; but the capital of Siam, with its marvellous temples, gorgeous palaces, and strange life, will amply repay travellers for the shortcomings of the journey. From Bangkok the Menaam river should be ascended, past Bamphayin, the famous summer residence of the King, to Ayuthia, the ancient capital, where the traveller may chance to see an elephant hunt.

On the way from Bangkok to Hong Kong, occupying about eight days, some of the steamers stop at Saigon, the principal city of the French Indies, and the starting point for a visit of Cambodia. Although exceedingly interesting, the voyage there is too tedious, and involves too much time to be recommended.

About the beginning of March Hong Kong will be reached, and one week should be allotted to the few sights of this large port and of Macao, and Canton, the largest and most interesting city of the Celestial Empire. Chinese towns with their city walls, temples, pagodas, &c., are very much alike, and having seen Canton (where hotel accommodation is inferior), travellers need not lose time by visiting Amoy, Foo-chow, Ningpo, or other ports. However, it seems to me a mistake to proceed from Hong Kong direct to Japan instead of by Shanghai There is no place in the entire Eastern world so European as Shanghai, and this

European city in the heart of China is a marvel. Moreover, Shanghai is the great port of the mighty Yang-tse-Kiang. Steamers as luxurious as those of the Mississippi or Hudson river ascend this principal artery of China for many hundred miles as far as Hankow, the capital of the tea trade, stopping at several purely Chinese towns on the way. In order to see this great river, it is quite sufficient to steam past Ching-kiang, where the traveller gets a glimpse of the Grand Canal to Nanking, the former capital of China, a trip occupying four to five days.

From Shanghai steamers frequently leave via Chefoo for Tientsin, whence Peking is reached in two or three days; however, a visit to Tientsin will not repay time and money involved, and Peking itself is extremely disappointing. The sights open to foreign visitors are not very interesting, and those that would be so, like the Imperial palaces, the great temples, &c., are not visible. True, one need not return to Shanghai, and may proceed from Tientsin to Japan direct, seeing the Corean ports of Chemulpo and Fusan on the way; but the three weeks time required for the Peking excursion will be spent far more profitably in Japan, which is seen during April in all its spring glory. Sailing, therefore, from Shanghai in one of the wonderful steamers of the Canadian Pacific Company, one reaches Nagasaki, the southernmost port of the distant Island Empire within two days. During the few hours the steamer remains here at anchor travellers may do the sights of Nagasaki, and continue their trip through the wonderful, fascinating inland sea, probably the finest sheet of water on the globe, via Kobe to Yokohama.

Six to eight weeks will hardly suffice to become acquainted with the picturesque scenery, the strangely interesting towns and the still more interesting people of the Mikado's Empire, and probably 50 per cent. of all travellers visiting Japan prolong their stay beyond the time intended—many of them for several months, or an entire year. Yokohama should be made the headquarters, and the first week can be agreeably filled with a number of minor excursions in the vicinity. The second week should be devoted to a trip to Myanoshita, the Lake of Hakone, and by way of the Otometoga Pass to the sacred mountain Fujiyama. Continuing the journey southward by rail via Nagoya, a very quaint old town, a week's stay at Kyoto, the former capital, and a visit to Lake Biwa and the Oigawa Rapids will be of intense interest. Within a few hours from Kyoto, Osaka, rapidly becoming the Manchester of Japan, is reached; and Nara, full of most ancient temples and works of art. Returning north, travellers may now visit Tokyo, the present capital, and after a week's stay proceed to Nikko, the great City of Temples. On the way short visits should be paid to the famous inland watering-places—Karuisawa on the foot of the active volcano Asamayama; and Ikao, where scenes in the strange life of the people will be seen, such as are not to be met with elsewhere in the world. Excellent railways and fair hotel accommodation facilitate these side trips. Two or three days should be devoted to each of these places.

One of the most charming excursions from Nikko is the ascent to Lake Chudzendji to Yumoto and the mountains

beyond. If time permits, the journey northward may be continued from Nikko to Senday, the famous Bay of Matsushima and the volcano Bandai-San. This would cover the principal sights of Japan, but the greatest charm lies in roaming about the country, staying here and there, observing the customs and manners of the people and witnessing their numerous outdoor festivals.

In order to see North America before the summer sets in, travellers should not leave Japan later than the first half of May. No finer steamers exist on the Pacific than those of the Canadian Pacific line. Within a fortnight after leaving Japan, and with it the Eastern Hemisphere, the snow clad mountains of British Columbia come in sight, and approaching Victoria or Vancouver, the traveller may feel as if he were passing through another portion of the Japanese inland sea, whilst the rapidly growing city of Vancouver will bring him again in contact with Western civilisation. A trip round the wonderful Puget Sound should by all means be undertaken, and continuing the tour through the majestic mountain scenery of British Columbia, the traveller will see sights rivalling in grandeur and beauty the Bernese or Grisons Alps, especially in the famous Canadian National Park around Banff, where a few days should be spent. After traversing the immense prairies of the North-West Territories, Ottawa, Montreal, and Quebec should be visited. The trip along the shores of Lake Champlain and on the Hudson river (the American Rhine) to New York, is one of the most beautiful of the continent. From New York an excursion should be made over the Erie or New York Central Railway to the Niagara Falls, Detroit, and Chicago, returning over the Pennsylvania Railway via Pittsburg, Washington, and Philadelphia. This, with probably a visit to Newport and Boston via the Long Island Sound, affords ample opportunity to become acquainted with the principal characteristics of the United States and her people.

Another favourite route from Vancouver to New York is by way of the Puget Sound and Portland (Oregon) over the Great Northern or the Northern Pacific Railway. The majestic Columbia river, splendid mountain scenery, and the vast prairies of Montana and Dakota are the principal attractions of this route, overshadowed, however, by the great wonders of the Yellowstone National Park. It will depend on the time at the disposal of travellers which of the two routes should be taken, as a visit to Yellowstone Park requires alone a week. June and July are very fine months for crossing the Atlantic, but, as the annual American exodus to Europe is then at its height, it is advisable to secure steamer accommodation on arrival in Vancouver, from which place superfluous baggage can be checked over the Canadian Pacific Railway through to the Atlantic steamer, without any further formalities. The most popular lines between New York and Liverpool are the Cunard and White Star; between New York and Southampton, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-America line.

(ERNST VON HESSE WARTEGG, in the *Queen*.)

WINTER IN INDIA.

THE winter touring field has noticeably increased in the last few years, and the tide of fashionable winter emigration sets steadily eastward and southward. The Riviera, South Italy, or Madeira satisfied our grandfathers; the next generation went further afield in their quest for sunshine and warmth, and invaded Algeria and Egypt. Now we go to South Africa, India, or the West Indies. India possesses, no doubt, many attractive features, which explain its popularity with well-to-do and leisured tourists. Its unique historical, artistic, and antiquarian interest, its comparative novelty, its wonderful monuments, its picturesque and varied scenery, its magnificent cities, its romantic history, to say nothing of the potent fascination and mystery of the unknown Orient, all combine to kindle the imagination of the intelligent holiday-maker and pleasure-seeker.

The routes to India are legion. The chief lines are the P. and O., British India, City, Hall, Anchor, Messageries Maritimes, Austrian Lloyd, and Navigazione Nazionale. The return fare (valid two years) is exactly a single fare and a-half on all the lines. The routes may be conveniently divided into the Bombay route and the Calcutta route. Speaking generally, the Calcutta services are the cheap ones, and the Bombay fast, but expensive. Via Bombay there are the P. and O., the Navigazione Generale Italiana (Florio-Rubattino) (Genoa or Naples, ports of departure), Messageries Maritimes (Marseilles), Austrian Lloyd (Trieste). The fares vary little, 50 guineas being the average. Then there are the three cheap lines, Anchor (no second class), City, and Hall from Liverpool, with a uniform charge of £37 10s. first class. Via Calcutta, P. and O. intermediate steamer, £42 first, and £32 second class. Then there are the British India, Anchor, and City lines, with the same charge as to Bombay.

For leisured tourists it will probably be found that not only is the P. and O. Calcutta service £10 cheaper than via Bombay, but more comfortable accommodation is obtainable than in the overcrowded crack Bombay steamers; so that, on the whole, this service is about as cheap as any, and well worth the few pounds difference by the other services (whose charges via Calcutta and via Bombay are the same). Then the saving via Calcutta is actually more than appears by the fare, as an additional week at sea is thrown in. For those who wish to "do" India as economically as possible, consistent with a reasonable amount of comfort, a return second class ticket (£48) by an intermediate P. and O. steamer should possess considerable attractions. Indeed, a voyage to India and back would cost only some £10 more than a first-class return from London to Cairo.

It is unquestionably the case that a distinctly better class of passenger is found on these steamers than on any of their rivals, and it is significant that though Anglo-Indians growl at the antiquated arrangements of some of the older boats, they travel

by the line all the same, if they can afford it. Next in popularity come the British Indian and the City lines, and of the foreign services the Messageries Maritimes and the Austrian Lloyd. As to second class on the P. and O. the saving is considerable, and there is little to choose between the accommodation of first and second class, except lack of space. But the great drawback is the early dinner. Indeed, it is said that were it not for the objectionable supper versus late dinner, the first class saloon would be depleted. Second class on any line but the P. and O. is not advisable.

HINTS FOR THE VOYAGE.—SELECTING A CABIN: Choose, if possible, an outside cabin, and one as much amidships as possible, and not too near the baths and lavatories. In the large liners the first-class cabins are arranged with due consideration to the unpleasantness of proximity to the engines or cooking galley, but in the smaller ships the passengers should be particularly careful to study the steamer chart before booking.

OUTFIT FOR MEN.—Pyjamas are preferable to a cumbrous dressing-gown. It is the exception not to dress for dinner on board, dinner-jacket and black tie being the usual costume. On the P. and O. boats in particular the passenger who does not bow to this sumptuary convention would feel rather "out of it." Boots that require blacking are an abomination on board ship. Tan boots or tennis shoes should replace them. A simple cloth hold-all with a dozen pockets to hang up in the cabin adds much to the passenger's comfort. No washing can be done on board except of light articles, such as socks and handkerchiefs. Colombo is the only port *en route* where other clothing can be washed.

TIPS.—For first class passengers £1 to the cabin steward, 10s. the table steward, and 5s. to the bathroom steward are usual gratuities.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.—Though the medical officer is not entitled to ask for fees, it is not unusual to proffer them.

RAILWAY TRAVEL.—The conditions of railway travel differ in many respects from those on European lines. The first-class carriages—and few tourists would care to test the second-class accommodation—are certainly more comfortable and spacious than the ordinary carriages of the trunk Continental lines. They are not, however, so luxuriously equipped; but, in view of the great heat and the penetrating dust, luxury would be absolutely opposed to comfort in India. All decorative accessories must be sacrificed to coolness and the necessity of excluding dust. Each first-class compartment (which is meant for four, though as a rule it is occupied by two passengers only) contains two long seats, with racks, pegs, &c., while overhead are movable sleeping berths, which are let down at night, for there are no sleeping cars on Indian railways. Each compartment has a lavatory, while on the trunk lines a shower-bath will also be found, and ice can always be procured on the train. There is no excuse for mistaking the classes, as each carriage is painted in distinctive colours according to class, the first class white and the second class dark green.

As in the United States, there is theoretically no distinction of colour among the passengers, but in practice natives are usually kept apart from European or Eurasian travellers, especially in the first class. Indeed, throughout all India the European, whether "civilian" or mere globe-trotter, is given precedence.

HOTELS.—Speaking generally, India is lamentably deficient in

good hotel accommodation. It is hardly overstating the case to say that (with the exception of the fashionable hill stations, Simla, Darjeeling, &c.) there are not a dozen hotels in the whole of India which would rank as first class according to the European standard. About the only thing that can be said for them is that the charges are moderate, averaging about 7s. or 8s. a day, and most bedrooms have a separate bathroom, albeit often a mere cupboard. If one were to attempt the invidious task of specifying, one might say that when one has mentioned the Grand and Great Eastern at Calcutta, the Elphinstone and Connemara at Madras, the Taj Mahal, the Great Western, and Watson's (Esplanade) at Bombay, and one or two at great tourist centres like Delhi, Agra, or Cawnpore, we have practically exhausted the list of first-class hotels.

Of course, outside the great tourist cities, to expect hotels on the Swiss model would be unreasonable, owing to the extreme sparseness of the European population—and no native, even the richest, wants an hotel—and the universal hospitality of Anglo-Indians. Possibly the recent marked developments of tourist traffic will sooner or later effect a change in this respect. It has already done so at Bombay, where a splendid hotel de luxe, the Taj Mahal, has recently been built. This hotel is a magnificent building, and one of the finest modern architectural features of Bombay. It is the only hotel in the East worthy to be compared with the great hotels of the Gordon, International Palace, or Frederick Companies.

WINTER CLIMATE.—It is popularly assumed that India, being more "tropical" than Egypt, for instance, its climate must be more genial. The climates of India are, of course, legion. Tourists are, however, only concerned with the cool season, which in Northern India—which comprises the great tourist zone—begins in October and lasts till March. The extremes of temperature between day and night will, perhaps, be found trying by newcomers, the cold at night being intense; indeed, the extremes are as great as in Upper Egypt. Still, the winter is on the whole pleasant, and will be found fairly salubrious to persons in ordinary health. The best months for travelling are November to March.

HINTS ON HEALTH.—Even the ordinary globe-trotter, however robust, must not be above taking some common-sense precautions. An illness in India is likely to be a far more serious matter than at Nice, Rome, or Cairo. The chief precaution to be taken is against chill, paradoxical as it sounds. But, as all Anglo-Indians know, chill in tropical countries is more easily taken than in a temperate climate, and the results are far more serious. The wearing of linen or drill is a frequent cause of catching cold, and though a chill may be trifling in itself it predisposes one to malaria or cholera. India is altogether unsuited to real invalids; with due precaution as to locality and regimen a winter sojourn there may prove beneficial to semi-invalids; while robust travellers, providing they follow a few simple rules with regard to diet and clothing, cannot fail to enjoy wintering in India.

DONT'S.—A dozen negative hints are added, which may perhaps be of service to newcomers to India. (1) Don't neglect to wear flannel or wool next the skin. (2) Don't omit to wear a flannel waistband (cholera belt). (3) Don't take cold baths. (4) Don't take alcohol merely as a beverage; soda water, obtainable every-

where, is a good and safe thirst quencher. (5) Avoid iced drinks. (6) Don't drink unboiled water, especially at a railway station. (7) Don't buy fruit or sweets from natives, especially at railway stations. (8) Don't despise the solar topi (pith helmet), although it may be the badge of the globe-trotter. Residents are more or less acclimatised; newcomers are not. (9) Don't implicitly believe the certificates (chits) of native servants ("boys"); they are often passed from hand to hand. (10) Don't treat constipation lightly; it is as dangerous as relaxation in a tropical climate. (11) Don't take long railway journeys by day. (12) Don't expect hotel accommodation at Dak bungalows.

Outfit.—It is a mistake to take white clothes, shirts, drill or duck suits, or sun hats, and other tropical headgear. They are obtainable better and cheaper at Bombay or Calcutta. Buttons in all washing suits should be avoided as much as possible, and studs used instead. Washing, too, is remarkably cheap in India.

Plan of Tour.—Assuming that the tourist has three or three and a half clear months in India, and few tourists can afford a longer absence, this period should give the tourist time to see most of the great cities of India. Starting from Bombay, with Delhi as his first goal, the traveller should break his railway journey at Baroda, Ahmedabad, Mount Abu for its wonderful Jain temples, and Jeypore for the ancient ruined capital of Ambar. This programme would occupy a week at least. Then it is impossible to appreciate the architectural splendours of Delhi in less than three or four days. Then on to Lahore, the capital of the "Land of the Five Rivers," stopping a day or two at Amritsar to see its world-famed golden temple. Then, when the traveller has arrived so far, a railway journey to Peshawur, the *ultima thule* of the tourist in India, should certainly be taken.

Returning southwards, the railway journey to Lahore and Delhi must be repeated so as to take in Agra—and several days at least should be devoted to this Oriental Frogmore, the incomparable and indescribable Taj Mahal—Gwalior, with its noble palace fortress and its famous Jain temples, and Jhansi with its historic fort. The cities of the Mutiny, Cawnpore and Lucknow, will, of course, delay all patriotic tourists for a few days, and then we resume the direct journey to Calcutta, stopping a couple of days at Benares, the Mecca of all pious Hindoos. Though Benares may be the most interesting and the most typically Hindoo city in India, and may boast of a greater number of shrines, temples, and other holy places than any other city in the British Empire, yet a couple of days in this appallingly odoriferous and overcrowded city will probably be as much as most travellers can stand. From here to Calcutta there is nothing to detain the ordinary traveller.

Calcutta, arbitrarily termed the "city of palaces," a title which would seem more appropriately applied to Bombay, need not detain the "grand tourist" more than two or three days. From Calcutta a week's excursion up the Brahmaputra, the Rhine of India, as far as Gauhati, though not in the regulation itinerary, might be taken. The next stage in the regulation round of India is by rail direct from Calcutta to Madras, the Cinderella capital, but a break should be made in order to visit the Nizam's capital, Hyderabad. Madras makes a centre for many interesting railway excursions, chief of which is Tanjore, with its famous pagoda, the finest of its kind in India.

The final stage of the tour is now reached. We go by rail from Madras to Bombay, breaking the journey at Mysore city, from which excursions should be made to the deserted capital of Seringapatam and the falls of the Kaveri.

Cost of Tour.—The three and a half months' travel in India will amount approximately to about 3000 or 3500 rupees. But of this 400 or 500 rupees are spent on a native servant or "boy," and I have allowed a wide margin (nearly £50) for carriages, horse hire, excursions, and incidentals. Hotels and railways are cheap, so that with reasonable economy an independent traveller can "do" the Indian grand tour for an inclusive expenditure of some £300 or £350. To this must be added, say, £80 to £100, inclusive cost of journey out and home. If two are travelling together (when one servant would suffice for both, and the carriage expenses would be halved) there would be a joint saving of some £50 or £60.

Travel in India for the ordinary tourist or globe-trotter, as opposed to the Anglo-Indian, is, in short, only suited to those of ample means. As a rule, for all extras and incidentals—carriage hire, guides, bazaar purchases, curios, photographs, &c., the tourist will have to pay considerably more than the resident. As for the bazaars, it may be said that there are practically three tariffs—native, Anglo-Indian, and tourist.—E. A. Reynolds-Ball in the *Queen*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRAVEL IN NEW ZEALAND.

SOME PRACTICAL HINTS.

PROBABLY nowhere in the world is there anything like such a variety of scenery in so small an area as in New Zealand. Nothing could be more absolutely dissimilar than the barren, scrub-covered plains of the "hot springs" district in the North Island, dotted everywhere with columns of white steam rising from some scalding sulphur stream, geyser, or other volcanic manifestation, and bounded by a great wall of superbly-tinted volcanic mountains; the cliff-like, fern-fringed banks of the Whanganui River; the Alpine scenery around Mount Cook, in the South Island: the wonderfully beautiful southern lakes, with their soft Maori names, Wanaka, Wakatipu, Manapouri, Te Anau; the south-western fjords, or Sounds, as they are called, somewhat like the Norwegian fjords, but on a grander scale; or those parts of New Zealand that no ordinary tourist, and few New Zealanders, ever see—the West Coast valleys of the Southern Alps, with the second oldest vegetation in the world, nearest but one to the primitive types, and bush with trees of tropical height, fern-clad to the very tips of their branches.

New Zealand is, I believe, the only country in the world with a special Government department which does nothing but open up, look after, and develop the Colony's already large and ever-increasing number of tourists and health resorts, while at the same time preventing them from being spoiled. It owns, among other things, the sanatorium at Rotorua, the one hotel at Mount Cook, the only Alpine huts and guides in the colony, and many of the "accommodation houses" which in the lonelier spots still do duty for hotels.

To land there at the pleasantest time of year, from early October till the middle of November is the best time to leave. Late summer and early autumn in New Zealand are usually delightful, and the time of year when there is least wind, windiness being the chief drawback to the New Zealand climate as a whole.

As to routes, the tri-weekly service via San Francisco and Honolulu is the most expensive and quickest (barely five weeks). Not less than £100 must be reckoned for the voyage and expenses one way. The least expensive and most healthful route (except the White Star Line) is via Teneriffe, the Cape, and Hobart. It is monotonous to anyone not very fond of the sea, as the voyage lasts six and a half weeks; but the boats are admirable, and the trip specially recommended for health. The cost, including tips, but no extras, is from £50 onwards; for that one can go first saloon, at any rate on some excellent boats. The

P. and O., Orient, and Messageries Maritimes route is generally the most interesting, but in the tropics and Red Sea apt to be very trying. This voyage is more expensive than the Cape and less expensive than the American routes. The Cape boats land one in Wellington, not the most attractive town in New Zealand; while by the Red Sea routes one must tranship in Australia and can then land in Auckland, an exquisitely-situated town, and the best starting-point, on the whole, for visiting New Zealand.

As regards travel in New Zealand, there are certain points to remember. Firstly, there are few railways, and a great deal of travelling must still be done by coach. Mount Cook, for instance, is ninety-six miles (two days' coaching) from the nearest railway station. If you do the extremely interesting hot springs tour, seeing Lake Rotomahana, which is boiling in parts; the recently discovered and truly astounding Waimangu Geyser, certainly the largest anywhere in the world; and the uniquely interesting volcanic districts of Wairakei, Waiotapu, and Orakei-Korako, to mention a few among many, you must coach from Rotorua right through the middle of the North island, until you reach the tiny, half-native village (chiefly hotel) on the banks of the Whanganui river, which is the starting-point of the steamers up and down the river. The river itself and its banks, around every bush-clad point of which clings some Maori legend, are characteristically New Zealand scenery, totally unlike anything in England. Coaching is always interesting, but always rather tiring, and always expensive—never less than 6d. a mile, and often 8d.—because of the heavy roads, and the number of times in the day that the horses, generally five in number, must be changed.

Never fail to take warm wraps with you in New Zealand, especially for coach travelling. High up in the North Island plateau it is often very cold, even in midsummer; and around Mount Cook are glaciers larger than any in Europe. For the North Island, in the volcanic districts, a dust cloak may be almost indispensable. Also leave all heavy luggage behind when coach travelling, or the driver will leave it for you. Take Gladstone bags, suit cases, or hat boxes, but as few of them as possible. Heavy trunks cannot, and will not, be taken. Unless fairly strong, do not attempt coach travelling.

You will have to travel a good deal by steamer. Some boats are good, some bad and very small; it depends whether you are going to a large or small harbour. The coast is most beautiful and correspondingly rough and stormy. One cannot well avoid Cook's Straits, which, after very many crossings of both, I think worse than the Channel, and the crossing takes much longer.

Rarely tip, and if you do, tip well. Colonials are not always holding out their hands for money, and in the back country people hardly ever tip. Usually stewards and stewardesses, and sometimes porters and waiters, are tipped, but I think no one else. It is not an obligation, in the way it is in England.

The Government Tourist Department has an excellent system of tickets, rendered possible by the fact that every railway but one is owned by the State. You can buy a ticket available over all the South Island railways for four weeks at £6; over all the North Island railways (except the one privately owned) at £5; over all the railways of both islands (again excepting the one private

line) for four weeks at £6. For longer periods the rates are proportionately less. In New Zealand there is no third-class. First-class travelling means trains that to English ideas are somewhat slow, but with most comfortable Pullman cars, though indifferent dining arrangements, and no sleeping cars for the excellent reason that there are no all night expresses. It works out at 1½d. a mile on an average. The consequence of having no night expresses is that the cost of travel is put up, since you must often spend a night, paying hotel bills, in some place where you have no reason for wishing to stay.

Do not spend much time in the New Zealand towns. Three out of the four chief ones are undoubtedly pretty, two are beautiful in many ways; but it is the country, not the towns, that is interesting.

For all practical details of travel information apply to the Government Tourist Office, or its branches in every important place. If in doubt as to what parts will most interest you, ask to see their admirable collection of photographs, taken by the Government photographer, who, to obtain them, has spent months using his camera in the most inaccessible places.

Remember that, while in the towns the hotels are usually excellent, and, comfort considered, some of them at 10s. a day absolutely the best and cheapest I know of, yet in the country districts they are often very rough, with small bedrooms and indifferent cooking. As it is still sometimes difficult to avoid being quartered with a perfect stranger, or put off with a "shakedown" (and there is often only one hotel in the small places), always write or wire beforehand to engage a room. Nearly all hotels charge 10s. a day; a very few charge 12s., and two or three at the outside 12s. 6d. Hot and cold baths are never charged extra, and the natural warm mineral baths in the grounds of many of the thermal district hotels are truly delightful.

The cost of travel in New Zealand, including fares and everything, may be put at an average of 30s. a day when on the move. To travel really all over the colony would require many months, much money, and much physical strength. But the chief sights in the North Island do not demand more than six weeks, and can be scamped in less. Cost: about £25. The South Island lakes, fjords, and Mount Cook would take longer, and as only one or two trips in the year are run by the Union Steamshipping Company of New Zealand to the Sounds, generally about January, berths must be taken well in advance. The most unique trip, I should say, is to the hot springs district, of which Rotorua is only a small and far from the least interesting part; the most beautiful is to the Sounds, and then to the Cold Lakes. Stewart Island is said to be very charming, a delightful and almost unknown field. The finest natives are north of Auckland and in districts where, as a rule, the English traveller never penetrates.

I need hardly say that New Zealand is an excellent place for sport. There is much shooting and abundant trout fishing, nearly every tiny stream being now stocked by Govenment with beautiful rainbow trout, which grow to a size I should be afraid to mention.

If I might offer a last word as to outfit, I should say that English people often make the mistake of not dressing well enough. Their dowdiness is a frequent subject of comment among colonials. Good travelling dresses are essential, not shabby and out of date garments; also some good calling dresses, especially if private

introductions are taken. Evening dress in the hotels is not necessary. (CONSTANCE A. BARNICOAT, in the *Queen*.)

The High Commissioner for New Zealand, Westminster-chambers, 13, Victoria-street, London, S.W., gives information on travel in that country.

THE WEST INDIES.—As regards the climate, there are two seasons, the dry commencing about the middle of November and lasting until May, during which the temperature averages about 70° Fahr. The variations of temperature are slight in comparison with those on the shores of the Mediterranean. In the *Field* of July 25, 1904, Capt. Benson writes: "English and American visitors go to Jamaica in the winter, as a rule, in order to escape that season at home, but there is probably no other place in the world which is so much an all-the-year-round-place; for the climate is so equable that the variation is not really greater than ten degrees, between 74° and 83° Fahr. at Kingstown, whilst at an elevation of 4000 feet a temperature of from 55° to 65° in winter and in summer from 65° to 75° can be obtained. The greatest heat, however, is always dry, and more bearable than the damp summer heat of England, whilst the night brings with it no fear of chill, as it does on the Riviera, for instance." In a later number of the *Field* another writer says: "While in sympathy with any endeavour to advertise the advantages of Jamaica, it is, I think, a pity to paint it as a paradise and say no word about its drawbacks. To about ninety-nine out of a hundred men the climate is enervating to a degree. In the quite cool months the temperature is seldom below 83° Fahr. in the day time, and when it is the disagreeable "northers" are blowing; fortunately they do not come often. During the hotter months the thermometer is frequently in the nineties. In the hills, of course, it is cooler; but even at 4000 feet the heat of the sun makes it impossible for a white man to work in the open, while, from a social point of view, the dulness of the life in the mountains has to be tried to be believed." Mosquitos are troublesome. The finest hotel in the West Indies is the *Constant Spring*, some six miles out of Kingstown, and at an altitude of 600 feet above the sea, situated on the Liguanea Plains, at the foot of the Blue Mountains. There is also a good hotel in Kingstown itself, namely, the *Myrtle Bank*, under the same management as the *Constant Spring Hotel*. Other good hotels are the *Rio Cobre*, at Spanish Town; the *Montpélier*, at Montpélier; and the *Moneague*, at Moneague. The following are lodging houses: Mrs. Stanley Darby, 41, Duke-street, Kingstown (40s. a week); Mrs. Mackintosh, St. Ann's Bay, St. Ann (40s.); Mrs. Payne, Montego Bay, St. James (30s.); Mrs. Falden, Siloam, St. Elizabeth (40s.); and Mrs. Somerville, Ewarton, St. Katherine (52s.). A furnished house with three bedrooms, dining-room, drawing-room, &c., can be rented for about £9 a month, while unfurnished ones in a nice neighbourhood cost about £5 a month. Wages of servants are moderate, but several servants are required. There are good markets in Kingstown, and the average prices are as follows: Beef, 6d. a pound; mutton, 1s. a pound; fish, 6d. a pound; fowls, from 4s. a pair; ducks, 7s. a pair; potatoes, 3d. a pound.

BERMUDAS.—The weather is never really cold, but from December to April it is unsettled. The temperature is seldom

lower than 60° F., and rises to 90° F. The Bermudas are in the same latitude as Port Said, and, being washed by the Gulf Stream, their climate is relaxing. Rain falls heavily during the winter months and violent storms are frequent. At such times the temperature varies considerably and unpleasantly. Bermuda is a paradise of tropical vegetation, ferns, mosses, and flowers, the mango, guava, papaw, pomegranate, fig, arocado-pear, custard apples, banana, and other fruits thriving, though the marketable produce of the islands is comparatively poor. The islands, of which there are 360, are of coral formation, and water has to be collected in tanks. Society is partly military, but many Americans visit the islands for the benefit of their health. Living is fairly reasonable, and accommodation in hotels and boarding-houses is not difficult to find, but one does not easily come across really good furnished houses. The *Hamilton Hotel*, at Hamilton, is generally open from December to June. A good boarding-house is the *Scarborough*.

ADEN.—Aden is hot, has not much shelter and hardly any vegetation, but it is considered healthy. It is a bare, rocky place, but by no means so bad as it is sometimes painted. The heat, which is greatly increased by the reflection from the white rocks and the absence of vegetation, is tempered by the sea breezes, which blow fairly regularly. There are mosquitoes, but not many, on account of the lack of vegetation. Life is somewhat slow and dull, but there are many places worse. Society—military and a few civilians (Government servants)—and the people who live at Aden manage to have frequently pleasant times. Bungalows are not numerous and cannot always be easily found. Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Brothers, The Crescent, Steamer Point, are agents at Aden. There are three hotels, the *Univers*, *Europe*, and *Voyageurs*. Living is fairly expensive.

FIJI.—The protection of the head is of great importance. A helmet of pith or some other light material is the best head gear. A light coloured umbrella, lined with green, is useful when in the sun. It is advisable to take with you white cotton or drill clothes. The average temperature at sea level at 8 a.m. is 77° F., and the air is very moist. However, Fiji and Tahiti are not unhealthy for Europeans generally during the greater part of the year. The rainy season is from December to March, and during that period the heat is often intense. Fiji and Tahiti are both reached direct from Auckland. An article on "Cruising in the South Seas" appeared in the *Field* of Feb. 19, 1898; and "Fiji for Tourists" (Thomson's) is the handbook of the Canadian Australian Steamship Company.

THE ISLAND OF CELEBES is hot but healthy. Numerous Europeans reside there and generally enjoy good health. It is a mistake to take out a large outfit. White clothes which are mostly worn are made better and cheaper by native tailors. A light dress suit and very light gauze vests might be taken advantageously for a man. One gets low-fever occasionally, but not necessarily. The constant wearing of a strip of flannel over the stomach, well covering the liver to prevent chills is advisable.

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The summer in the Buenos Ayres district is oppressive, and the thermometer registers between December and March from 82° Fahr. to 89° Fahr. in the shade

in the afternoon. The evenings, too, are often sultry, and thunderstorms are common. From the end of summer till June the weather is delightful, but from then till Spring (September) rain is frequent and the cold is sometimes great. The summer heat can be avoided by going into the mountains—to Mendoza, for instance. It is advisable to take all articles of dress one may require, which are about the same as for England, though the summers are hotter and the winters more trying. In the large towns you would dress as at home. Woollen underwear is necessary, owing to the sudden atmospheric changes, a sultry heat sometimes giving way in a short time to a cold wind. The cost of living in the best hotels is from 11s., in boarding houses much less. Food is cheap, but house rent, dress, and wages are dear.

MENDOZA is a favourite mountain resort for visitors from Buenos Ayres. It is at an altitude of 2638 feet, and the nights, at least, are cool. Its summer temperature averages 23° C., its winter mean is 7·5° C., and its annual mean is 16° C. The journey between Buenos Ayres and the hills of the Cordillera, in the province of Mendoza, is taken via Cordoba, which is twenty-four hours from the Argentine capital. The journey thence is short and interesting, and the hotel accommodation is good, the proprietors being chiefly Swiss or German. English is spoken in nearly all, and some of the pensions have English proprietors. The cost of living is moderate, the summer prices being, of course, higher than those of winter, owing to the rush of families to escape the heat of the lower districts. The climate is good, and the air dry and bracing. The winter is cold, though not intensely so.

CHILI AND PERU.—Winter in Santiago is very pleasant. You can arrive there in autumn and stay until April. Both Santiago and Valparaiso have bad reputations for sanitation, and the ordinary comforts of civilisation are not to be expected in many of the country places. The best hotels—and hotels worthy of the name only exist in the larger towns—charge from about 11s. a day. Anything beyond the ordinary necessaries of life is dear. Light tweeds or flannels should be worn. As the atmospheric changes are sudden, it is advisable to wear woollen underwear. If you travel in the interior, be prepared for the coldest of weather during the winter months, and as inland journeys mean a lot of riding, a poncho should be worn. It is a large sort of blanket with a hole in the middle for the head. Waterproof cloth taken with you from England would be useful for this purpose. In both Chili and Peru there are many kinds of climate, the coast climate being mild and relaxing. Lima, though 500ft. above sea level, has a damp, foggy climate in winter, but the temperature seldom falls lower than 50° F. In the mountains generally there is much rain between December and March, but it falls as a rule at night only. This season, that is, from December to March, is unsuitable for the mountain region. The chief resorts are Jauja, 10,000ft., and Yura, 8500ft. Living is not dear, but hotel accommodation is bad.

SINGAPORE has a moist, hot climate, not unhealthy, but trying to those who may suffer from asthma. Very fair European society, but chiefly if not exclusively confined to the Civil Service officials and some military. The cost of living is about 10 per cent. higher than in England on the average. Some things are cheaper, the

more costly items being clothing, rent, and articles of European manufacture. HOTELS: *Europe, Paix, Raffles.* CLUBS: Singapore, Recreation, Country, and German. NEWSPAPERS: *Straits Times, Free Press.*

SIAM is generally marshy, but more so up country, and the capital, Bangkok, is to a great extent a town built on piles driven through the water or marshy ground. Siam is generally considered healthy, but Europeans must be very careful as to what they drink and eat. Wines and beer are bad. Water should always be boiled before being used for drinking purposes, and milk only taken in the form of preserved condensed imported milk. Flannel should always be worn next to the skin, or a material specially made of wool and silk.

JAVA FOR RESIDENCE is considered healthy, so long as you are on the hills, about 40 miles from Batavia. On the coast the thermometer seldom indicates more than 93° F. during the day and 84° in the rainy season. The average is 80° at noon, and 70° in the evening. The heat is moderated by sea breezes, which constantly blow over the island. Along the high lands of the interior the air is not only breezy, but sometimes cold, the thermometer frequently falling to 45; and as the entire island is intersected with excellent roads, it is not difficult to reach the most beautiful and salubrious districts. Inland at Samerang, at an elevation of 4000 feet, Europeans (there are but comparatively few English) enjoy a pleasant retreat during the dry season.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.—The climate is equable, extremes unknown. Diseases mild for a tropical country. Wet season at Sandakan November, December, January, and part or all of October and February. The rainfall is not incessant during this period, but intermittent, and the longest continuous fall is not more than forty-eight hours. Moderate rains occur in June, with thunder. The soil, being porous, soon carries off the water, particularly round Sandakan, on the bay of same name, built on sandy clay and well protected against miasmatic impurity. February and March is the best time to arrive, and ladies rarely find the climate trying.

BANJERMASSIN is not exactly the spot one would choose as a place of residence. It is on the South Coast of Dutch-Borneo, and there is no English colony whatever; the Government officials are Dutch, and the white population is composed almost exclusively of them. The climate is not injurious to those who take the usual precautions that are necessary elsewhere in the East. It is damp and hot, and there is a lot of rain in the north-east monsoon season. English people would dress as they do in Singapore or other equatorial colonies; the Dutch ladies are given to appearing in the Sarong and Kabayah, the national costume of the country, which consists of a cloth (Sarong) wound round the body and reaching to the ankles, and over it a long white cotton jacket (Kabayah) reaching to the knees and opening down the front and attached by brooches—the most unbecoming garment that ever was invented, and one in which no English lady could appear in public. The choice of food is limited in the extreme, consisting principally of lean, tasteless fowls of the country and curry and rice. English groceries are obtainable only with difficulty, and are best ordered either direct from England or through the English firms in Singapore.

RANGOON.—A damp place; and the first feeling on arrival is generally one of prostration, followed by slight ague and fever; but this in robust people soon passes away, and although Rangoon is not regarded as a very healthy station, yet of late years sanitary improvements have somewhat bettered its climate. The worst weather is from June to September when the monsoons are prevalent. The weather is at its best in Rangoon from November to about the end of February. The early mornings and nights are cool, especially the mornings up to 7.30. A pleasant ride or drive can be enjoyed from 6.30 to 8 a.m. In selecting an outfit allowance should be made for tennis, golf, riding, and boating (many ladies scull at Rangoon, and four-oars with a lady coxswain are frequently seen). The heat ranges, as a rule, from about 70° to 90° in the shade up to January, when it will gradually increase, and in February and March rise to upwards of 100°. The lightest possible materials are of course necessary. Large stores of pins, needles, tapes, buttons, studs, &c., should be taken out, as, although the shops are good and not expensive, they may possibly be very far off from the resident.

HINTS ON CONTINENTAL TRAVEL.

A FEW brief hints on Continental travel may be of use to many of my readers.

(1) Decide your route in such a way that your visit to any district may not be during the close season, and, at the same time, avoid the high season, unless you like crowds and are prepared to pay high-season prices.

Among districts most frequented between April and October are: Switzerland, north-west coast of France, Inland France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark. Between September and June: The French and Italian Rivieras, Algiers, Egypt, Sicily, Spain, North Italy, Greece, Palestine, Canaries and Madeira, and the following parts of Switzerland: Swiss-Italian lakes (spring and autumn), the Lake Léman Riviera (almost all the year), and the high mountain resorts, which have their season in mid-winter and mid-summer.

(2) Carefully select hotels at each place you intend to visit, and communicate with the manager, stating approximately the length of stay and the number of party, and asking for terms.

(3) Arrange your luggage in such a way that on arrival everything is suitable for the climate of the country. This can be determined largely from the brief list of districts in No. 1. At table d'hôte in Continental hotels men chiefly wear dinner jackets, and ladies high-necked bodices. For dances dress is the same as at home. Hats are worn at casinos and most places of entertainment, except at the opera and some theatres.

(4) Through tickets (single and return, available for a limited period) can be obtained from London to the principal continental resorts by various routes, and in some countries special facilities are offered in the way of season tickets (as in Switzerland and parts of Italy). Reliable tourist agents, like Messrs Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus, E.C., and Dr Lunn, Endsleigh-gardens, N.W., also supply tickets to and from almost any station. Sleeping car tickets should be ordered well in advance at the Sleeping Car Company's offices, or at the offices of a reliable tourist agent.

(5) Luggage is registered from London to the principal Continental towns. It should be locked in such a way that at the request of the Customs officer it can be opened without delay. Only light articles should be carried in the railway carriage, and they should in all cases be limited to a portmanteau and travelling bag. Where possible send heavy luggage out ten days or so in advance by *petite vitesse* or (if wanted soon) by *grande vitesse*.

(6) English sovereigns and notes pass everywhere, but as Cook's have banking departments at all their offices abroad, travellers should arrange matters with them before leaving England.

(7) Always tip before leaving hotels—not lavishly or stingily: the former injures fellow-travellers, and the latter yourself.

AT CONTINENTAL HOTELS.

On how to apply for rooms at Continental Hotels "J. G. S." writes:

1. Always write, if possible, in French or German, or the language of the country, whatever it may be. If unable to do so, write a letter in the clearest possible English, couched in *very polite terms*.

2. Do not imagine that when you ask for rooms at a fashionable resort in the height of the season, at the lowest imaginable figure, you are conferring an inestimable favour on the hotel you propose to honour, and *demand* rooms to be reserved accordingly. (Hotel-keepers have shown me such letters from Englishmen.) It is better to ask the proprietor to be good enough to let you know whether he has room, and can see his way to accept the terms you propose, in consideration of length of stay, number of guests, &c.

3. It is also as well, if he does accept your terms, to ask him to kindly state the position of the rooms he proposes to give you, the aspect, which floor, and whether they are quiet, &c. You will not then be disappointed by finding that you are given a top-floor room looking on to a stable or a blank wall, when you have arrived in the full confidence of finding your rooms on the first floor, with a view of the sea, or the Alps, at a cost of 10fr. a day *tout compris* (when other people are hopelessly offering 25fr. a day for permission to sleep in a bathroom).

4. Keep a small supply of unused foreign stamps, and inclose one for reply to your letters.

5. It is as well to remember that the foreign hotel-keeper takes a somewhat higher position socially than his counterpart in England, who is usually the servant of a company, and that the lady in the bureau is often his wife or daughter, and expects you to take your hat off to her when you say good morning. It is a mistake to resent as familiarity what is merely meant as friendliness and hospitality.

6. Don't tell the proprietor to carry your luggage up to your room. He will probably be quite willing to do it, if the porter is not there, but he has a dislike to being taken for the latter.

7. Do not, if you have any complaint to make, march into his private office with your hat on, as if it were the smoking-room, and expect him to be delighted to see you, and eager to hear what you have to say, when he is possibly getting the weekly accounts made up. Speak to him quietly, when you see he is at liberty—an hotel-keeper has a good deal to see to—and, whatever is wrong, assume that the matter has only to be mentioned to him for him to do his best to put things right. It probably is not his personal fault if there is no water in your water jug, or if your boots have not been taken away to be cleaned, and he may even know nothing of the occurrence.

8. If you do not like the performance of melodious musicians, who are permitted to come and play outside the dining-room during dinner, try to refrain from giving orders to the head waiter that he is to drive them away. Other guests may not find them disagreeable.

9. If the windows require opening or closing during *table d'hôte*, it is thought more considerate by your "foreign" neighbours (who are possibly natives) if you consult them first as to what they think of

the state of the atmosphere, before commanding alterations. It confuses the waiters if they get contradictory orders in divers tongues, and delays the dinner.

See also the *Telegraphic Code*, under *Switzerland* (Practical Information).

MOTORING ON THE CONTINENT.

MOTORING on the Continent has of late become a favourite pastime with many who have travelled over most of the roads of Great Britain, and there are a few motorists who are even better acquainted with French roads than with those at home, the French main roads being among the best for touring, while the restrictions as to speed are more agreeable to the motorist than in most countries. England, however, has no reason to grumble at restrictions when compared with Switzerland, in some parts of which no motor-cars are allowed. On the Swiss frontier and also on entering any country on the Continent there is the trouble of the customs, in nearly every case a deposit having to be made. At the Swiss frontier this deposit amounts to 20fr. per 100 kilogs., which is returned at whatever frontier station the motorist leaves the country, if he has preserved his receipt. On entering Russia a car for four persons has to pay 633fr. 60c., which is refunded if it leaves the country within six months; the repayment, however, is not made till from two to ten months afterwards. In Roumania the sum of 360fr. is the deposit, and in Italy 110fr. or 330fr., according to the size of the car. Germany only requires a deposit of 8m. for 100 kilogrammes, while in Holland there is none, if the traveller makes a declaration that he is leaving within a year; he has also to declare the value of his car, and the customs *may* demand a deposit of 5 per cent. In Belgium 12 per cent. of the declared value is the deposit; in Austria, 150kr. for the car, and 18kr. per 100 kilogs. for the motor; in Denmark, no deposit on declaration that the car is only for touring during a short visit to the country; and in Spain, 18fr. 50c. per 100 kilogs. on the motor, and on the car according to the size.

The difficulties of the roads in Switzerland have naturally caused the authorities to make stringent rules, though in many parts motorists have no reason to complain, the speed allowed in the open country being 30 kilomètres an hour, as in Belgium; on some of the mountain roads the maximum speed allowed is 10 kilomètres an hour, which is also the speed in towns and villages, except on bridges and narrow streets, where it is 6 kilomètres an hour. Among the forbidden roads are all Alpine routes, all the lateral valleys of the Canton de Valais, and all roads in the Canton of Grisons, which includes the Engadine. The hoteliers, however, in this district are anxious for such a desirable client as the motorist, and it is possible that for the coming summer an arrangement may be made by which the motor-cars will be allowed to enter the Engadine by the Albula route, which is now not much used by horse-drawn vehicles since the opening of the railway from Thusis to St. Moritz.

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SOUTH AFRICA.—"South Africa" (A. Samler Brown).

WEST AFRICA.—"Guide" (Annaman), "West African Year Book," 1902, "Fifty Years in West Africa" (Barrow).

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CEYLON.—"Ferguson's" Guide-books.

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"Dress Outfits for Abroad," by "Ardern Holt," 1s. Published by Edward Arnold, Maddox-street, London.

The "Traveller's Gazette" is a monthly travel organ issued by Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus, London, E.C. "Travel" is a quarterly journal, edited by Dr. Henry S. Lunn, 5, Endsleigh-gardens, N.W. The "Traveller de Luxe" is issued by the Sleeping Car Co., 20, Cockspur Street, London, S.W.

BRITISH CHAPLAINCIES ABROAD.

N.B.—The duration of temporary chaplaincies indicates the time of year a resort is frequented by English visitors.

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BELGIUM.

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The chaplaincies of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS are: Ardenne, summer; Dinant, August-September; Ghent, summer; and Spa, summer.

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Dieppe, August; St. Pierre-en-Port, August; St. Valéry, July; Thorenc, July; Tréport, July-August; Trouville, July-August; Versailles, permanent; and Vichy, August-September.

The chaplaincies of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS are: Argelès-Gazost, April-June; Bagnères-de-Bigorre, June-August; Beaulieu-sur-Mer, January-May; Boulogne-sur-Mer, permanent; Brides-les-Bains, May-July; Caen, July-August; Cap d'Antibes, January-May; Chatel-Guyon, July-August; Contrexéville, June-August; Dieppe, permanent; Fécamp, July; Gavarnie, July; Le Planet, August; Menton, October-May; Monaco, January-May; Mont Dore, July-August; Mornex, June-August; Paramé, permanent; Paris, permanent; Pau, September-June; St. Jean de Luz, September-June; Sainte Marguerite, near Pornichet, July-August; Sainte Maxime, January-April; St. Martin Vésubie, July-August; St. Nazaire, July-August; St. Raphael, January-April; St. Sauveur-les-Bains, July; St. Servan, permanent; St. Valèry-en-Caux, July; Vittel, June-August; Wimereux, July-August.

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The chaplaincies of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS are: Aix-la-Chapelle, permanent; Baden-Baden, permanent; Bayreuth, summer; Coblenz, June-September; Cologne, permanent; Ems, June-September; Frankfort-on-Main, permanent; Freiburg im Breisgau, permanent; Freudenstadt, July-August; Friederichroda, summer; Garmisch, summer; Heidelberg, permanent; Karlsruhe, permanent; Leipzig, permanent; Marburg, permanent; Mulhausen, July-September; Neuenahr, June-September; Partenkirchen, July-September; Schlangenbad, June-August; Stuttgart, permanent; Weimar, permanent; Wildbad, July-August.

HOLLAND.

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Pallanza, winter and April-June; Salsomaggiore, April-May; San Remo, winter; Stresa, April-October; Turin, winter; Varese, April-September; Verona, spring and autumn; Viareggio, near Pisa, winter; Cernobbio, April-September.

The chaplaincies of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS are: Amalfi, February-April; Andorno, May-June; Baveno, April-October; Bologna, October-May; Bormio, July-August; Cadenabbia, March-November; Capri, November-May; Casamicciola, winter; Como, May-September; Courmayeur, July-August; Lanzo d'Intelvi, June-September; Leghorn, winter; Macugnaga, August; Menaggio, March-October; Orta, May-September; Pegli, November-April; Perugia, March-October; Rapallo, winter; Rome, permanent; San Dalmazzo di Tenda, summer; Siena, April-June; Sorrento, January-May; Spezia, November-April; Syracuse, winter; Varallo, summer.

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The chaplaincies of the SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS are: Balholm, June-August; Bygland, July-August; Dalen, July-August; Eide, July-August; Faleide, July; Fjaerland, June-August; Laerdalsoren, July; Leon, July-August; Merok, July-August; Molde, July; Norheimsund, July; Odde, June-August; Olden, July; Opheim, August; Otta, August; Roldal, August; Sandene, July; Skei, July; Sommerhjem, July; Stalheim, July-August; Vossevangen, July-August.

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Schinznach-les-Bains, May-August; Spiez, June-September; Stachelberg, August; St. Cergues, July-August; St. Luc, July-August; St. Nicholas, July-August; Tarasp, July-August; Thun, May-September; Thusis, July-August; Torrentalp, August; Uetliberg, July-August; Villars-sur-Ollon and Gryon, June-August; Vitznau, June-September; Weggis, July-August; Wengen, July-September; Kleine Scheidegg and Wengernalp, July-September; Zermatt, June-September; Zinal, July-September.

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Holland, Dr. J. F., Hotel Engadiner Kulm (all the year, except April and May).

SALIES-DE-BEARN (Basses-Pyrénées, France).
Clay, Dr. R. de Musgrave (in summer).

SALSOMAGGIORE (Parma, Italy).
Eyre, Dr. J. J., Grand Hotel des Thermes (April to November).

SAN REMO (Italy).
Foster, Dr. M. G., Villa san Giovanni (in winter).
Miller, Dr. H. C., 18, Via Vittorio Emanuele.

SEVILLE (Spain).
Dalebrook, Dr. J., O'Donnell, 27.

SPA (Belgium).
Cafferata, Dr. A. M., 5, Avenue du Marteau.

VALLOMBROSA (Italy).
Fenwick, Dr. Wm. (in summer).

VENICE (Italy).
Van Someren, Dr. E., 183, Calle del Capello Nero, Piaza San Marco.

VICHY (Allier, France).
Cormack, Dr. C. E., Villa d'Alsace, Boulevard National (in summer).

VITTEL (Vosges, France).
Johnston Lavis, Dr. H. J., Villa Minima.

WIESBADEN.
Kniffler, Dr. O., 32, Rheinstrasse.

CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS

SUITABLE FOR ENGLISH PUPILS.

BELGIUM.

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Bruges..... (*boys*)	Mr. C. E. Laurence ...	Pembroke School, Marché au Fil	70
,, ...(*girls*)	Mme. Burnier de Lutry	19, Quai Ste. Anne.....	70
Brussels ..... (*boys*)	Dr. A. Ramaekers.....	Avenue Brugman	64
,, ...(*girls*)	Misses Robert Naert...	169, rue de la Loi	70
,, ... ,,	Misses Drury	187, Avenue de Tervueren	100
,, ... ,,	Mme. Bours de Miraumont	125, Avenue Brugman	60
,, ... ,,	Mrs. Ensor	34, Boulevard Militaire	96
,, ... ,,	Misses Keighley.....	78, rue Paul Lauters...	75
,, ... ,,	Mme. Miguot	50, rue du Châtelain...	120
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Bouré	20, rue Faider	80
,, ... ,,	Mrs. Evans	7, rue Forestière	80
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Delstanche	100, rue Americaine ...	80
Ghent .....(*girls*)	Mme. Wauthier.....	Dooresele Abbey.....	40
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Cornélis	Institut de Kerchove	40

FRANCE.

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Angoulême...(*girls*)	Misses Collard	La Couronne, near Angoulême	60
Avranches ... (*boys*)	Mr. A. Lacaille	Villa des Grêves	84
Bornel .....(*girls*)	Marquise de San Carlos	Château de Dieudonné, Bornel (Oise)	120
Boulogne-s-M(*boys*)	Mr. A. J. Debouzie ...	42, rue des Vieillards...	60
,, (*girls*)	Mme. McCool - Marchal	27, rue Basse des Tintelleries	60

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Caen .....(*girls*)	M. Darbour	1, rue de la Place	120
Châteauroux ,,	Mlles. Turmeau et Sugars	8, rue Vermenton	80
Compiègne ... (*boys*)	Mr. F. Gaudard	8, rue Vermenton	120
Dieppe ..... ,,	Rev. C. Merk	35, Faubourg de la Barre	100
,, ... ,,	M. Dussillol	47, Faubourg de la Barre	120
,, ...(*girls*)	Miss Cunnick	Châlet de Caude Côte	100
Dinan ..... ,,	Miss McCallum	Ker Even	80
Limoges ..... ,,	Mme. Chabrol.....	Villa Louise.....	70
Nice ..... (*boys*)	Mr. J. W. Potter	34, Boulevard Gambetta	60
,, ...(*girls*)	Miss Wardroper.....	Bould. Dubouchage (Institution)	—
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Raspini	107, rue de France.....	60
Orleans ..... ,,	Mlle. Le Roy	17, rue de Loigny	65
Paramé ..... ,,	Miss Webb	Villa Victoria.....	—
Pau ..... (*boys*)	Mr. A. C. Thompson...	Mont Liban	—
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Bordères	Institution	—
Paris.....(*boys*)	Mr. L. W. Cardwell ...	14, rue Lauriston	80
,, ... ,,	J Cael	25, rue de Prony	80
,, ... ,,	Mr. J. Veillerot.....	24, rue de Longchamp	70
,, ... ,,	Mr. J. Mercié	51, rue de Villiers, Neuilly	60
,, ... ,,	Mr. B. Colman	12, rue Borghèse, Neuilly	120
,, ... ,,	Mr. Cotta	54, rue de la Tour, Passy	80
,, ... ,,	Le Proviseur	Lycée Lakanal, Paris-Sceaux	60
,, ... ,,	Mr. E. P. Denny.....	54, Boulevard Suchet	80
,, ... ,,	Mr. E. Lebègue	24, rue de Neuilly, Suresnes	55
,, ...(*girls*)	Mme. Yeatman	27, Boulevard Victor Hugo, Neuilly	105
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Corniquet	13, rue Jacques Dulud, Neuilly	100
,, ... ,,	Mrs. Watkins	109, av. de Neuilly, Neuilly	100
,, ... ,,	Mlles. Bouré	16, rue d' Auteuil (Auteuil)	60
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Vienot	36, av. Victor Hugo, Boulogne-s-Seine	80
,, ... ,,	Mme. Sage	21, rue de Buzenval, Boulogne-s-Seine	60
,, ... ,,	Mlle. G. de Marchangy	34, rue Michel Ange (Auteuil)	100
,, ... ,,	Mme. Vilazel	15, rue de Croissy, Chatou	63
Rouen.....(*boys*)	Rev. E. Lang	17, rue Lenôtre	90
,, ...(*girls*)	Miss Hibbert-Ware ...	Les Glycines, Cantelen	75
St. Jean de Luz ,,	Miss Jocelyn Smith...	Pensionnat	60
St. Servan ... (*boys*)	Mr. H. M. Silvanus ...	Château de Beauregard	80
,, ... ,,	M. Girod	Collège de St. Servan	40
Tours ..... ,,	M. Coursault	20, rue St. Pierre des Corps	60
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Naudin	34B, rue de Lakanal ...	60
Vire ....(*boys*)	M. Fraitot	Collège, Vire	60

GERMANY.

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Andernach (*girls*)	Miss Zwick	Andernach	60
Berlin	Miss St. Clair	42, Lützowstrasse	100
,,	Frln. Pinches	8, Tauenzienstrasse	80
Biebrich	Frln. Steinorth	Biebrich (Inst. Steinorth	50
Blankenburg ,,	Frln. Martini	Inst. Martini	68
Bonn (*boys*)	Mr. T. Thomas	Anglo-American Inst.	70
,, (*girls*)	Frln. Esch	1, Konigstrasse	60
,, ,,	Frau Munscheid	3, Luisenstrasse	60
Boppard ,,	Frau Binno	Institut Binno	60
Brunswick ,,	Frln. von Wachholz	8, Giersbergstrasse	96
,, (*boys*)	Mr. O. Soff	12, Bammelsburgerstrasse	60
Cassel ,,	Dr. Wenderhold	7, Bismarkstrasse	60
,, (*girls*)	Miss West	32, Kaiserplatz	100
,, ,,	Frau Salfeldt	1, Terrasse	60
Coblenz ,,	Frln. Reiche	8, St. Josephstrasse	70
Cologne (*boys*)	Mr. Wohlleben	71, Lindenstrasse	60
,, (*girls*)	Frln. Drammer	52, Hohenstaufenring	60
,, ,,	Frln. Wegner	6, Maria Ablass Platz	70
Coburg (*boys*)	Mr. Blankmeister	Lehrenstalt	70
,, (*girls*)	Frau Kammerzell	7, Alexandrinenstrasse	60
Cronberg i, T. ,,	Miss Holmes	Englisch - Deutsches Pensionnat	60
Darmstadt ,,	Frau Wedekind	43, Bismarkstrasse	70
,, ,,	Frln. Engels	16, Eichbergerstrasse	60
Detmold ,,	Frln. Kuntze	Pensionnat Kuntze	70
,, ,,	Frln. Schweninger	Pensionnat Wessel	60
Dresden (*boys*)	Mr. J. F. Logie	Franklin College	70
,, ,,	Mr. F. C. Earle	28, Reichstrasse	120
,, ,,	Mr. A. Bailey	23, Amalienstrasse	120
,, (*girls*)	Frln. Pohler	61, Schnorrstrasse	120
,, ,,	Frln. Sidonie Römer	6, Winckelmannstrasse	70
,, ,,	Miss Gamble	78, Strehlenerstrasse	100
,, ,,	Frln. Jenny Hessling	21, Leubnerstrasse	100
,, ,,	Misses Brandt and Gibson	36, Eisenstuckstrasse	80
,, ,,	Misses Wilkinson and Coleman	27, Reichenbachstrasse	100
,, ,,	Frln. Schlösser	3, Reich Platz	100
Dusseldorf (*boys*)	Dr. Rudolph Jorges	Institut	60
,, (*girls*)	Miss Cox	93, Ahnfeldstrasse	70
,, ,,	Frln. Kloss	48, Kronprinzenstrasse	70
,, ,,	Frau Kaufmann	8, Heinestrasse	60
Eisenach	Frln. Schwartz	Institut Moder	60
Erfurt ,,	Misses Simon & Couvreur	Institut	65
Frankenthal ,,	Frln. Schmidtborn	Queen Caroline College	70
Frankfort-on-Main (*boys*)	Mr. Geidt	32, Königstrasse	120
,, (*girls*)	Frln. Maurer	32, Savignystrasse	100
,, ,,	Frln. Rigaud	27, Westendstrasse	80
Freiburg-in-Baden (*boys*)	Messrs. Adams and Millard	3, Dreisamstrasse	160
,, (*girls*)	Frau Brinck	10, Wallstrasse	70
,, ,,	Frln. Hase	11, Sternwaldstrasse	75

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Friedrichsdorf (*girls*)	Baronin von Puttkamer	(near Homburg).....	60
Godesberg ... (*boys*)	W. E. Weber, B.A. (Cantab)	Aram, Rheinallee	100
,, ... (*girls*)	Frau Escher.....	Villa Jolanda	80
,, ... ,,	Misses Gelderblom ...	Pensionnat	80
,, ... ,,	Frau Dr. Brown	27, Aug. Victoriastrasse	100
Gotha ..... ,,	Frln. Huguenen-Virchaux	Duchess Marie College	120
,, ... ,,	Frln. Müller	12, Reinhardsbrunnerstrasse	85
Hamburg ... (*boys*)	Dr. Biber	Merckstrasse	70
,, ...(*girls*)	Frln. Petersen	Elisenstrasse, Hohenfelde	75
,, ... ,,	Frau Hochmeyer	45, Jordanstrasse	80
,, ... ,,	Frln. Nemitz	20, Grindelhof	60
Hanau ..... ,,	Frln. Kahner	10, Grimmstrasse	60
Hanover ..... (*boys*)	Mr. P. S. Reed, M.A.	33, Bödekerstrasse ...	120
,, ... ,,	Mr. J. Grey, B.A.....	12, Lemforderstrasse..	66
,, ... (*girls*)	Misses Andrew	11, Blumenhagenstrasse	70
,, ... ,,	Frln. Sterzel	5, Gneisenaustrasse ...	75
,, ... ,,	Frln. Fruhling	8, Siegerstrasse	120
,, ... ,,	Frln. Danckwerth.....	9, Löwenstrasse	70
,, ... ,,	Frln. Heidsieck	14, Weisenstrasse	84
Heidelberg (*boys*)	Messrs. Holzberg and Catty	Heidelberg College ...	100
,, ... (*girls*)	Frln. Walter	16, Zeigelhaustrasse ...	75
,, ... ,,	Frln. Nickles	11, Zahringerstrasse...	70
Karlsruhe... ,,	Frln. von Pfannenberg	Bismarckstrasse.....	150
,, ... ,,	Frau von Hirschfelde	99, Kriegstrasse	75
Kreuznach... ,,	Frln. von Pilat	Pensionnat	60
Leipsic..... ,,	Frln. Bechler	6, Mozartstrasse.....	70
,, ... ,,	Frln. Reinhold	16, Gellertstrasse	60
Munich ..... ,,	Frln. Neumayer.....	7, Ludwigstrasse	70
Neustadt..... ,,	Frln. Kirchner	Pensionnat Kirschner	50
Nuremberg... ,,	Frln. Lohmann	59, Tetzelgasse	50
Remagen..... ,,	Frln. Linden	Schloss Concordia	60
Strasburg ... (*boys*)	Mr. R. Caleb	1, Julianstrasse	60
,, ...*girls*)	Frln. Koebig	14, Manteuffelstrasse..	70
Stuttgart ... (*boys*)	Mr. Christa	79, Augustenstrasse ...	70
,, ...(*girls*)	Frln. Springer.....	12, Moserstrasse.....	100
,, ... ,,	Frln. Schmid Krueger	23, Danneckerstrasse..	70
,, ... ,,	Frau Alter	29, Azenbergstrasse ...	60
Thale ..... ,,	Frau Dr. Lohmann ...	Institut	60
Weimar ..... (*boys*)	Mr. Shomacher	43, Worthstrasse	70
,, ...(*girls*)	Mrs. Gray.....	Lisztstrasse	80
,, ... ,,	Frau Zobel	14, Lottenstrasse	90
,, ... ,,	Frln. Loeser.....	10, Grünstetterstrasse	70
,, ... ,,	Frau Kohlschmidt ...	19, Worthstrasse	60
,, ... ,,	Frlns. Pündler and Schäffer	8, Museumplatz	90
,, ... ,,	Frln. Goring and Miss Field	18, Grünstetterstrasse	66
Wiesbaden... (*boys*)	Mr. Homann	14, Mainzerstrasse.....	80
,, ...(*girls*)	Frln. Weber and Kopp	5, Neuberg	80
,, ... ,,	Frln. Schrank	3, Adelheidstrasse.....	70
,, ... ,,	Frln. Sobernheim	99, Adelheidstrasse ...	70
,, ... ,,	Frln. Bernhardt.....	44, Kappellenstrasse...	100
,, ... ,,	Miss Harcourt.....	8, Walkmuhlstrasse ...	100

SWITZERLAND.

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Avenches.....(*girls*)	Mme. Bosset-Druey ...	Pensionnat	30
Basle ..... (*boys*)	Mr. E. Schmitt	Château de Gundoldingen	50
Berne ..... ,,	,, H. Looser...	Grunau	60
,, ... ,,	,, F. Langhaus	Spitalacker - Lorraine	60
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Heiss	Waldheim.....	78
Burier ..... ,,	,, Guenther	Pensionnat	70
Estavayer ... ,,	,, de Vevey	,, ...	72
Fribourg ..... (*boys*)	Dr. Kieffer	Villa St. Jean	60
Geneva..... ,,	MM. C. and G. Thudichum	La Chatelaine	100
,, ... ,,	Mr. O. Brunel-Haccius	Chateau de Lancy	100
,, ... ,,	,, E. Lacroix	3, Ch. des Chênes, Charmilles	96
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Borck	33, Chemin de Champel	80
,, ... ,,	,, Chaboux.....	Av. de la Pommière ...	100
,, ... ,,	,, Lacroix	Villa Beatrice, Grange Canal	80
,, ... ,,	,, Demole	17, Chemin Liotard ...	72
,, ... ,,	,, Lasalle	50, rue des Paquis	80
,, ... ,,	Mme. de Siebold	411, av. de la Forêt ...	80
Glion..... (*boys*)	A. E. Gibson, M.A. ...	Villa Biensis.....	150
Grandson ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Ray	Bru	48
Lausanne..... (*boys*)	Dr. M. Auckenthaler...	La Villa	100
,, ... ,,	F. A. Tayler, M.A. ...	Closelet	100
,, ... ,,	A. Simond	Les Charmettes.....	120
,, ... ,,	L. J. McNair	5, av. Belles Roches ...	70
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Hay	Le Cèdre, Cour	100
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Hubbé	Rosemont Dezaley ...	80
,, ... ,,	Mlles. Friedel et Hurzeler	Riant Mont	88
,, ... ,,	Mlles. Allmand et Fischer	Les Bergeronettes	72
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Godet	Ecole Vinet (*day school*)	—
,, ... ,,	Mmes. Cuenod & Roos	Villa Florissant, Ouchy	64
,, ... ,,	Misses Johnston	34, av. de la Gare	70
,, ... ,,	Mme. Spiess	Château de Grancy ...	72
,, ... ,,	Misses Pellaton.....	Languedoc	52
Lucens..... (*boys*)	MM. Porchet et Pfaff	Institut Delesseat	70
Montreux ... ,,	R. Hawkins, M.A.....	Marlburia	80
,, ...(*girls*)	Mme. Rollier	55, av. Bon Port	60
,, ... ,,	,, des Essarts.....	Territet	100
,, ... ,,	Mlles. Rod et Cornuz	Veytaux-Chillon	60
Neuchâtel ... (*boys*)	C. Robert-Tissot	Villa Excelsior	100
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlles. Faton et Guye	13, rue Pourtalès	50
,, ... ,,	Mme. Benoit	22. rue des Beaux Arts	80
,, ... ,,	,, Hoenssler.....	Beau Séjour	63
,, ... ,,	Mlle. de Salis	Villa Mirasol (Serrieres)	72
Nyon ..... (*boys*)	O. Menzel	Prangins	68
,, ...(*girls*)	Mme. Gerber	Bellerive	60
,, ... ,,	,, Pictet	Sadex	60
Rolle..... (*boys*)	P. Carnal	Château du Rosey	50
Rorschach ... ,,	G. Wiget	Institut	60
St. Gall ..... ,,	Dr. Schmidt	,, ...	80
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Keller	Lachen-Vonwil	64

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Vevey ..... (*boys*)	M. Sillig	Bellerive	80
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlles. Guillermet et Chart	Villa Beauregard	80
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Chevalier	La Prairie	100
,, ... ,,	,, Chamorel	Mont Riant	80
,, ... ,,	,, Pasche	Villa des Jasmins	60
,, ... ,,	Mme. Van Muyden ...	12, Quai de la Veveyse	75
,, ... ,,	Mlle. Schendler	9, rue du Musée	60
,, ... ,,	Mme. Simpson-Sillig...	Entre Deux Villes	100
Yverdon ..... (*boys*)	C. Vodoz	La Villette	63
,, ...(*girls*)	Mlle. Petitmaitre	Les Charmettes	40
Zurich ..... (*boys*)	Dr. Bertsch	Villa Concordia	70
,, ... ,,	Dr. Keller.....	,, Erica	60
,, ...(*girls*)	Frau Boos.....	8, Muhlebachstrasse ...	80
Zuoz ..... (*boys*)	Dr. Vellemann	Engiadina	100

OTHER CONTINENTAL SCHOOLS.

Town.	Principal.	Address.	Yearly Fees, from
			£
Innsbruck... (*girls*)	Frln. Winter	3, Claudia Platz	90
,, ... ,,	Frln. Bleisch	Villa Blanca	100
Vienna ..... ,,	Frln. Liste	8, Nicelsdorfergasse ...	120
Kalksburg (near Vienna).. (*boys*)	Principal	Kurben Institut.....	100
Buda-Pest... ,,	Rev. Magyar Tabor ...	Varostrazter	—
Florence ... (*boys*)	G. B. Begg, M.A.	Anglo-Italian College	100
,, ... (*girls*)	Miss d'Esterre-Hughes	Piazza d'Azaglio	51, not tuition
,, ... ,,	Mme. Wolf Mengozzi	2, Via Colletta.....	60
,, ... ,,	Grey Girls' School ...	Santissima Annuncíata	50
,, (*singing*)	Mr. Claude Trevor.....	5 bis, Lung 'Arno	—
,, (*painting*)	Mr. Herbert Teague...	2, Lung'Arno Acciajoli	—
,, ... ,,	Signor Marrani	16, Via degli Oricellari	—
,, (*drawing*)	M. Scoti	6, Piazza Vittorio Emanuele	—
Milan (*girls for singing*)	Mme. Bertram	21, Piazza del Duomo	—

Lists of Schools can be obtained in London from

Messrs. Gabbitas and Thring, 36, Sackville Street;
J. and J. Paton, 143, Cannon Street;
Beevor, 22, Craven Street
Griffiths, Smith, and Powell, Bedford Street, Strand.

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PRINCIPAL STEAMER LINES.

Line.	Address.	Route.	Service.
Aberdeen	7, Billiter-sq., E.C.	London *via* Plymouth and Cape Town to Sydney	Ev. 21 days
Allan	19, James-st., L'pool	Liverpool to Quebec	Weekly
Allan and States	25, Bothwell-street,	Glasgow to New York	Fortnightly
American	3, Cockspur-st., S.W.	Liverpool to Philadelphia	Weekly
Anchor	37, Union-st., Glasgow	Glasgow to New York	Weekly
	Charles Figoli, Genoa	Genoa to New York	Fortnightly
Atlantic Transp't	3, Cockspur-st., S.W.	London to New York	Weekly
Austrian Lloyd...	20, Billiter-st., E.C.	Trieste to Alexandria, &c.	Weekly
Bailey & Leetham	Commercial-rd., Hull	Hull to Hamburg, Copenhagen, &c.	Frequent
Batavier	Wool Quay, Lower Thames st., E.C.	London to Rotterdam, &c.	Daily
Belgian State Ry.	Friend & Co., Dover	Dover to Ostend	3 daily
Bennett	29, Tooley-st., S.E...	London and Goole to Boulogne	3 weekly
Bibby	26, Chapel-st., L'pool	Liverpool to Rangoon	Fortnightly
Booth	30 James-st., ,,	Liverpool to Lisbon, Madeira, &c.	Weekly
British & African	African Hse., Waterstreet, Liverpool	Liverpool to West Africa	Ev. 3 days
British India.....	23, Gt. Winchesterstreet, E.C.	London to Zanzibar .	Monthly
Bucknell.....	23, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	London to Natal	Monthly
Canadian - Australian	67, King William-st., Liverpool	Vancouver to Sydney	Monthly
Canadian Pacific	,, ,,	Vancouver to Hong Kong	Ev. 3 weeks
City	19, James-st., L'pool	Liverpool to Calcutta	Ev. 12 days
Copenhagen United	107, Fenchurch-st., E.C.	Harwich to Esbjerg..	3 weekly
,,	,, ,,	Newcastle to Copenhagen	Weekly
,,	,, ,,	Copenhagen to Icel'd	Fortnightly
Cunard	8, Water-st., L'pool	Liverpool to New Yk.	Weekly
,, ...	,, ,,	Liverpool to Boston .	Weekly
Deutsche Ost Afrika	14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.	Hamburg to Natal ...	Fortnightly
Dominion	27, James-st., L'pool	Liverpool to Quebec and Montreal	Weekly
,, ...	,, ,,	Liverpool to Boston .	Weekly
.....	,, ,,	Genoa and Naples to Boston	Weekly

Line.	Address.	Route.	Service.
Finland	John Good & Sons, Hull	Hull to Hango, &c....	Frequent
Forwood.....	Morrocco House, St., Mary Axe, E.C.	London to Madeira ..	Weekly [days
Gen. Steam Nav.	55 Gt. Tower-St.,E.C.	London to Ostend ...	Ev. 2 or 3
,,	,, ,,	London to Hamburg.	3 weekly
,,	,, ,,	Harwich to Hamburg	2 weekly
,,	,, ,,	London to Bordeaux	Weekly
Gt. Eastern Ry.	L'pool-st., Stn., E.C.	Harwich to Hook and Rotterdam	Daily
,,	,, ,,	Harwich to Antwerp	Week days
Gt. Western Ry.	Paddington Stn., W.	Weymouth to Channel Isles	Daily exc'pt Sundays
Hall	1, New London-st., E.C.	London to Cadiz	Weekly
Hamburg - America	22, Cockspur-street,	Plymouth to Hamburg	Weekly
,,	,, ,,	Southampton to New York	Weekly
Holland	10, Lime-st., E.C....	London to Amsterdam	3 weekly
Houlder	146, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	London to Buenos Ayres	Monthly
Houston	10, Dale-st., L'pool...	Liverpool to Buenos Ayres	Weekly
Imperial West India	Baldwin St., Bristol	Bristol to Jamaica ...	Fortnightly
Imperial German Mail	14, Cockspur-street, S.W.	Southampton to Yokohama	Fortnightly
Khedivial	7, Bishopsgate-st-Within, E.C.	Alexandria to Constantinople	Weekly
Lamport & Holt	36, Lime-st., L'pool	Liverpool to Callao...	Fortnightly
Leith, Hull, and Hamburg	16, Bernard-st., Leith	Leith to Hamburg ...	2 weekly
Leyland	27, James-st., L'pool	Liverpool to New York and Boston	Weekly
L. B. & S. C. Ry.	London Bdge. Term.	Newhaven to Dieppe	2 daily
Lund's.....	3 East India-av., E.C.	London, Cape Town to Sydney	Monthly
Manchester	13, St. Anne-street, Manchester	Manchester to Montreal	Ev. 10 days
,, ...	,, ,,	Manchester to Philadelphia	Fortnightly
Messageries Maritimes	97, Cannon-st., E.C.	Marseilles to Mauritius, &c.	Monthly
Moss.....	31, James-st., L'pool	L'pool to Bordeaux	Weekly
,, ...	,, ,,	L'pool to Alexandria	Fortnightly
Natal	14,St. Mary Axe,E.C.	London to Chinde ...	Fortnightly
Nav. Generale Ital.	8, Leadenhall-street, E.C.	Mediterranean Sea ports	Frequent
Nederland	2, King William-st., E.C.	S'hampton to Surabaya	Fortnightly
New Palace	50, King William-st., E.C.	London to Boulogne, Calais, and Ostend	Chiefly in summer
New Zealand.....	138, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	London to New Zealand	Monthly
North German Lloyd	14, Cockspur-street, S.W.	Southampton to New York	Weekly
,,	,, ,,	Genoa to New York .	Weekly
,,	,, ,,	Southampton to Buenos Ayres	Monthly
,,	,, ,,	S'hampton to Sydney	Monthly

Line.	Address.	Route.	Service.
Occidental and Oriental	18, Cockspur-street, S.W.	San Francisco to Hong Kong	Ev. 21 days
Orient Pacific ...	16, Cockspur-street, S.W.	London to Sydney ...	Fortnightly
Pacific Stm. Nav.	31, James-st., L'pool	L'pool to Valparaiso	Fortnightly
Papayanni	Penwick-st. ,,	L'pool to Mediterranean	Fortnightly
P. and O, ...	122, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	London to Calcutta ..	Fortnightly
,, ...	,, ,,	London to Colombo..	Weekly
,, ...	,, ,,	London to Japan.....	Fortnightly
,, ...	,, ,,	London to Sydney ...	Fortnightly
Rennie's	4, East India-av., E.C.	London to Quilimane	Ev. 10 days
Riga Express.....	1, ,, ,,	London to Riga	Weekly
Royal Mail.....	29, Cockspur-street, S.W.	S'hampton to West Indian ports	Fortn ghtly
,, ...	,, ,,	S'hampton to Buenos Ayres	Fortnightly
Shaw, Savill, and Albion	34, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	London to Wellington	Monthly
Shire	38, Leadenhall-st., E.C.	London to Yokohama	Ev. 21 days
S.E. & C. Ry. ...	Charing Cross Stn., London	Dover to Calais	3 daily
S.W. Ry	Waterloo Station, London.	S'hampton to Havre .	Daily
		S'hampton to Channel Isles	Daily in summer
		S'hampton to St. Malo	3 weekly
		S'hampton to Cherbourg	3 weekly
Union Castle.....	3, Fenchurch-st., E. .	Southampton to Cape Town	Frequent
White Star.....	30, James-st., L'pool	Liverpool to New Yk.	3 weekly
Wilson	Hull.....	Hull to Bergen, Christiania, St. Petersburg, Riga, Antwerp, Ghent, Dunkirk, Rouen, New York, Boston, Bombay, &c.	Frequent

N.B.—Full sailing lists can always be had on application to the above addresses.

PRINCIPAL STEAMER ROUTES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE AND NORTH AFRICA.

DOVER to CALAIS (S. E. & C. Ry. steamers), three services daily; the shortest route to the Continent (22m.).
OSTEND (Belgian Mail steamers), three services daily (68m.).

FOLKESTONE to BOULOGNE (S. E. & C. Ry. steamers), twice daily (30m.).

NEWHAVEN to DIEPPE (L. B. & S. C. Ry. steamers: London Bridge), twice daily (76m.).

SOUTHAMPTON to HAVRE (L. & S. W. Ry. Co.), daily (122m.).
CHERBOURG (L. & S. W. Ry. Co.), thrice weekly (80m.).
GENOA (North German Lloyd).
LISBON (Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.).
GIBRALTAR (Forwood Line).
HAMBURG (Hamburg American Line).
ST. MALO (L. & S. W. Ry. Co.).

QUEENBOROUGH to FLUSHING (S. E. & C. Ry. Co.), twice daily (115m.).

HARWICH to ANTWERP (G. E. Ry. Co.), daily except Sunday.
ESBJERG (United SS. Co.).
HAMBURG (G. S. N. Co.).
HOOK OF HOLLAND (G. E. Ry. Co.), daily (101m.).
Also (John Good & Sons), weekly.

HULL to AMSTERDAM (Hull & Netherlands Co., Hull), twice a week (223m.).
ANTWERP (Wilson Line; and Bailey & Leetham Line, Hull), twice a week (263m.).
BERGEN (Wilson Line), weekly (513m.).
CHRISTIANIA (Wilson Line), weekly (558m.).
CHRISTIANSAND (Wilson Line), weekly (410m.).
CHRISTIANSUND (Wilson Line), weekly (668m.).
COPENHAGEN (John Good & Son, Hull; and Wilson steamers) (612m.).
DANTZIC (Wilson Line), every ten days (895m.).
DRONTHEIM (Wilson Line), weekly.
GHENT (Wilson Line), weekly.

HULL to GOTHENBURG (Wilson Line), weekly.
HAMBURG (Wilson Line), thrice weekly.
HANGO (John Good & Sons), weekly.
LIBAU (Wilson Line), weekly.
MALMO (John Good & Sons), weekly.
MARSEILLES (Wilson Line), fortnightly.
REVAL (Wilson Line), weekly.
RIGA (Wilson Line), weekly.
ROTTERDAM (Hull & Netherlands SS. Co.), thrice weekly.
STETTIN (Wilson Line), weekly.
STOCKHOLM (Wilson Line ; and John Good & Son), weekly in summer.
ST. PETERSBURG (Wilson Line; and John Good & Son), weekly in summer.

LEITH to COPENHAGEN (Leith, Hull, & Hamburg Co.; James Currie & Co., 16, Bernard-street, Leith), weekly ; calling at CHRISTIANSAND.
HAMBURG (same company), twice weekly.

LIVERPOOL to ALGIERS and other MEDITERRANEAN PORTS (Moss Line, James-street ; and Papayanni Line, Fenwick-street, Liverpool), fortnightly.
CONSTANTINOPLE (Papayanni Line).
GIBRALTAR (Papayanni Line).
GRAND CANARY (British & African Co., African House, Water-street).
LISBON (Booth Line, 30, James-street, Liverpool ; Pacific S. W. Co., 31, James-street ; Leyland Line, 27, James-street ; and Papayanni Line).
MADEIRA (Booth Line ; and Pacific Steam Nav. Co.).
TENERIFFE (British & African Co.).

LONDON to ABO (Bailey & Leetham Line, 12, Mark-lane, E.C.), weekly in summer.
AMSTERDAM (Holland SS. Co. ; Phillipps & Graves, 10, Lime-street, E.C., thrice weekly ; and G. S. N. Co., 55, Great Tower-street, E.C.), twice weekly.
BORDEAUX (G. S. N. Co.), weekly.
BOULOGNE (Bennett Line, 29, Tooley-street, S.E.), thrice weekly.
CADIZ (Hall's Line, 1, New London-street, E.C.), weekly.
CANARIES (Forwood Line, Morocco House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.), weekly.
CHRISTIANIA (Wilson Line; W. E. Bott & Co., 1, East India-avenue, E.C.), fortnightly.
DUNKIRK (Screw SS. Co., 34, Mark-lane, E.C.), every few days.
GIBRALTAR (P. & O., 122, Leadenhall-street ; and Orient-Pacific Line).

LONDON to GOTHENBURG (Thale SS. Co.; Phillipps & Graves, 10 & 11, Lime-street, E.C.), weekly.
HAMBURG (Kirsten Line, four times weekly; and G. S. N. Co., thrice).
LISBON (Hall Line), weekly.
MADEIRA (Forwood Bros.). weekly.
MALTA (P. & O. Co., 122 Leadenhall-street, E.C.), weekly.
MARSEILLES (British India SS. Co., 23, Gt. Winchester-street E.C.).
NAPLES (British Indian SS. Co., 23, Gt. Winchester-street, E.C.).
OPORTO (G. S. N. Co.), every twenty-one days.
OSTEND (G. S. N. Co.), every two or three days.
ROTTERDAM (Batavier Line, Lower Thames-street, E.C.) daily except Sundays.
ST. PETERSBURG (Wilson Line; Bailey & Leetham Line).
STOCKHOLM (Wilson Line), weekly.

NEWCASTLE to ANTWERP (Tyne-Tees SS. Co.), weekly.
HAMBURG (Tyne-Tees SS. Co.), weekly.
COPENHAGEN (Wilson Line).
ST. PETERSBURG (Wilson Line).

SOME GOLFING CENTRES ABROAD.

Club.	Holes.	Season.	Instituted in	Hon. Secretary.	Green Record.	Members.
AUSTRIA—						
Vienna	9	—	'01	A. P. Bennett, British Embassy	36	70
BELGIUM—						
Antwerp ...	18	—	'88	H. R. Keene, 29, Vieille Route..	—	50
Ardenne ...	9	Summer	—	At the Hotel Chateau Royale d'Ardenne	—	—
Bruges	18	—	'97	A. E. Ward, 66, rue Pré aux Moulins	—	100
Brussels....	18	—	'99	At Velroord, 6½ m. from Brussels..	—	—
Ghent	9	—	'01	.....	—	—
Ostend	18	—	'02	E. Drugman, Coq-sur-Mer.....	—	—
Spa	—	—	'00	At Hotel Limbourg, Spa	—	—
CANARY ISLES—						
Las Palmas.	13	winter	'91	C. E. Medrington, Studio Metropole	80	55
Teneriffe ...	9	,,	'96	At Santa Ursula, 6m. from Port Oratava	—	—
CRETE—						
Crete	9	,,	—	At Suda Bay	—	—
CYPRUS—						
Cyprus	9	,,	'94	Links near Nicosia	—	—
DENMARK—						
Copenhagen	9	—	—	Professional : R. Turnbull	—	—
Fanö	9	summer	'01	A. L. von Kapff, Fanö (Kurhaus Hotel)	—	—
EGYPT—						
Alexandria.	18	—	'82	Col. Harrington, Alexandria City Police	—	287
Assouan	9	—	—	.....	—	—
Cairo	9	winter	'88	.....	—	—
Mena House	9	,,	—	At the Mena House Hotel	—	—
Helouan (2 courses)	9	,,	—	At the Savoy Hotel	—	—
Khartoum ..	9	,,	'03	.....	—	—
Port Said ..	—	—	—	.....	—	—
Ramleh	18	—	'93	.....	—	—
Suez	—	—	'95	.....	—	—
FRANCE—						
Aix-les-Bains	9	summer	'05	.....	—	—
Arcachon ..	9	winter	'97	Rev. S. Radcliff, Villa Ferguson	39	—
Argelès	9	summer	'94	At the Hotel du Parc	—	—
Biarritz	18	winter	'88	Capt. Maul	66	300
Ladies' Club	9	,,	—	.....	—	—
Bordeaux ..	9	Oct. / July	'00	W. P. S. Palmer-Sambourne, 89, rue de la Course	68	65
Boulogne-s-M	9	summer	'01	C. Vermersch, Hotel Imperial ..	—	100
Cannes	18	winter	'91	E. Hewetson, La Napoule	—	400
Compiègne .	18	—	'96	R. Fournier-Sarlovèze	—	—
Deauville ..	18	summer	'99	M. Batut. 3, rue du Cercle	70	120
Ladies' Club	9	,,	—	.....	—	—
Dieppe	9	,,	'97	Commander Wallis, Golf Club ..	33	75
Dinard	9	all year	'90	B. Thomas, Dinard Club	—	60
Ladies' Club	9	—	—	.....	—	—
Gavarnie ..	9	summer	'06	.....	—	—
Havre	9	,,	'05	E. Dennis, 19, rue de la Bourse	—	—
Hyères	18	winter	'94	E. E. H. Green	—	—
Le Touquet .	18	summer	'03	H. J. Maeder	—	—
La Baule ..	18	summer	'05	M. Castelain	—	—
Nice	18	winter	'02	J. R. Hay-Gordon	—	—

Club.	Holes.	Season.	Instituted in.	Hon. Secretary.	Green Record.	Members.
FRANCE—*contd.*						
Paramé	9	—	'93	H. M. Silvanus, St. Servan	—	—
Paris	18	—	'96	L. Diaz-Albertini, La Boulie, Près Versailles	86	260
Le Pecq....	9	—	'02	At L'Ermitage, Le Pecq	32	70
Pau	18	winter	'66	N. MacFarlane, Golf Club	—	—
Ladies' Club	9	,,	—	Miss Craigie Hallett.....	—	—
St. Jean de Luz	9	,,	'93	J. S. Keyworth.....	—	—
Ste. Marguerite (Pornichet) ..	9	summer	—	C. Mercier	—	—
Valescure ..	9	winter	'99	P. S. Bentall, Villa Bentall	35	—
GERMANY—						
Baden-Baden	9	summer	'01	Rev. T. A. S. White, 33, Lange-str.	—	—
Berlin	9	,,	'95	R. Leo, 59, Friedrich-str., W. ..	—	—
Bremen	9	,,	'98	.....	—	—
Dresden ...	9	,,	'96	.....	—	—
Homburg ..	18	,,	'99	Major-Gen. R. W. Duff	—	—
Kiel	9	—	'02	Capt. v. entzel	—	160
Nauheim ..	9	summer	'05	.....	—	—
HOLLAND—						
Arnheim ...	9	summer	'94	Baron van Pallandt, Rosendael, near Velp	33	150
Doorn	9	,,	'94	H. van Wieldrecht, Zeist	—	—
Haarlem ...	—	,,	—	At Velsen	—	—
Hague (the)	9	,,	'93	T. Crommelin, 10, Coenstraat ..	32	—
Hilversum ..	9	,,	'94	C. van Eeghen	—	32
Leeuwarden	—	—	—	.....	—	—
Scheveningen	—	—	—	.....	—	—
ITALY—						
Dervio	9	spr'g / aut.	'05	At Dervio (L. Como)	—	—
Florence ...	9	winter	'99	Vcte. de la Bédoyere	—	60
Rome	9	,,	'98	.....	—	—
Doria course	—	,,	—	.....	—	—
San Remo ..	9	,,	'01	M. Turton	—	30
Sorrento ...	9	spr'g / aut.	'95	At Hotel Tramontano	—	—
Varese	9	,,	'97	E. Brunelli, Hotel Excelsior	—	—
MALTA—						
Malta	9	—	'88	C. S. Thomas, R.A., Valetta....	—	—
PORTUGAL—						
Oporto	—	—	—	.....	—	—
RUSSIA—						
Moscow	—	—	—	.....	—	—
St. Petersburg	9	summer	'95	At Mourino, 12m. from St. P. ..	—	—
SPAIN—						
Gibraltar ..	9	—	'91	At Algeciras (St. Izat).....	—	—
SWEDEN—						
Gothenburg	6	summer	'02	Y. H. Setterberg	29	—
SWITZERLAND—						
Geneva	9	,,	'98	L. Pictet, aux Charmilles	33	—
Interlaken ..	9	,,	'04	At Inquiry Office	—	—
Lucerne ...	9	,,	'03	S. H. March, Sonnenberg Hotel ..	—	—
Maloja	9	,,	—	At the Kursaal Hotel	34	—
Montreux ..	9	Oct-June	'00	Major Evans-Gordon	34	100
Ragaz	9	summer	'04	Hotel Quellenhof	—	—
St. Moritz ..	9	,,	'91	At the Kulm Hotel	—	—
Samaden ...	18	,,	'93	Engadine Golf Club	—	—
Zurich	9	,,	'00	At the Dolder Grand Hotel	—	—

FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

		s.	d.
	BRONZE.		
2 heller	=	0	0½
	NICKEL.		
10 heller	„	0	1
20 „	„	0	2
	SILVER.		
1 krone	„	0	10
5 „	„	4	2
	GOLD.		
10 „	„	8	4
20 „	„	16	8

BELGIUM.

		s.	d.
	NICKEL.		
5 centimes	=	0	0½
10 „	„	0	1
20 „	„	0	2
	SILVER.		
50 centimes	„	0	4½
1 franc	„	0	9½
2 „	„	1	7
5 „	„	4	0
	GOLD.		
20 francs	„	16	0

DENMARK, NORWAY, SWEDEN.

		s.	d.
	COPPER.		
5 öre	=	0	0½
	SILVER.		
10 öre	„	0	1
25 „	„	0	3½
50 „	„	0	6½
1 kronor	„	1	1½
2 „	„	2	2½
	GOLD.		
5 kronors	„	5	6½
10 „	„	11	1½
20 „	„	22	2½

EGYPT.

		s.	d.
	NICKEL.		
2 millieme	=	0	0½
5 „	„	0	1½
	SILVER.		
1 piastre	„	0	2½
2 „	„	0	5
5 „	„	1	0½
10 „	„	2	0½
20 „	„	4	1
	GOLD.		
50 piastres = ½£ E	=	10	3
100 „ = 1£ E	„	20	6

English sovereigns are current as 97½ piastres.

FRANCE.

		s.	d.
	BRONZE.		
5 centimes	=	0	0½
10 „	„	0	1
	NICKEL.		
25 centimes	„	0	2½
	SILVER.		
50 centimes	„	0	4½
1 franc	„	0	9½
2 „	„	1	7
5 „	„	4	0
	GOLD.		
5 francs	„	4	0
10 „	„	8	0
20 „	„	16	0

GERMANY.

		s.	d.
	NICKEL.		
5 pfennige	=	0	0½
10 „	„	0	1½
20 „	„	0	2½
	SILVER.		
50 pfennige	„	0	6
1 mark	„	1	0
2 „	„	2	0
3 „	„	3	0
5 „	„	5	0
	GOLD.		
10 marks	„	10	0
20 „	„	20	0

HOLLAND.

		s.	d.
	COPPER.		
2½ cents	=	0	0½
	SILVER.		
5 cents	„	0	1
10 „	„	0	2
25 „	„	0	5
50 „	„	0	10
1 florin	„	1	8
2½ „	„	4	2
	GOLD.		
10 florins	„	16	8

INDIA.

		s.	d.
	BRONZE.		
¼ anna	=	0	0½
½ „	„	0	0½
	SILVER.		
2 annas	„	0	2
4 „	„	0	4
8 „	„	0	8
1 rupee	„	1	4

ITALY.			
COPPER.		s.	d.
5 centesimi	=	0	0½
10 „	„	0	1
NICKEL.			
20 centesimi	„	0	2
25 centesimi	„	0	2½
SILVER.			
50 centesimi	„	0	4¾
1 lira	„	0	9½
2 „	„	1	7
5 „	„	4	0
GOLD.			
10 lire	„	8	0
20 „	„	16	0

RUSSIA.			
COPPER.			
1 kopek	=	0	0¼
2 „	„	0	0½
3 „	„	0	0¾
5 „	„	0	1¼
SILVER.			
5 kopeks	„	0	1¼
10 „	„	0	2½
15 „	„	0	3¾
20 „	„	0	5
25 „	„	0	6¼
50 „	„	1	0¾
1 rouble.	„	2	1½
GOLD.			
5 roubles	„	10	8
7½ „	„	16	0
10 „	„	21	4
15 „	„	32	0

SPAIN.			
BRONZE.			
5 cents	=	0	0½
10 „	„	0	1
SILVER.			
50 cents	=	0	4¾
1 peseta	„	0	9
2 „	„	1	7
5 „	„	4	0

SPAIN—(*continued*).			
GOLD.		s.	d.
20 pesetas	„	16	0
25 „	„	20	0

SWITZERLAND.			
NICKEL.			
5 centimes	=	0	0½
10 „	„	0	1
20 „	„	0	2
SILVER.			
50 centimes	„	0	4¾
1 franc	„	0	9½
2 „	„	1	7
5 „	„	4	0
GOLD.			
5 francs	„	4	0
10 „	„	8	0
20 „	„	16	0

TURKEY.			
1 piastre	nearly	0	2½
20 „	=	3	7
100 „ (Turkish pound)	„	18	0

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.			
COPPER.			
1 cent	=	0	0½
2 „	„	0	1
NICKEL.			
3 cents	„	0	1½
5 „	„	0	2½
SILVER.			
5 cents	„	0	2½
10 „	„	0	5
25 „	„	1	0½
50 „	„	2	1
1 dollar	„	4	1½
GOLD.			
1 dollar	„	4	1½
2½ „	„	10	4
5 „	„	20	7½
10 „	„	41	3
20	„	82	6

THE THERMOMETER.

Fahrenheit (England).	Centigrade (Most Continental Countries).	Reaumur (Germany).
212 (boiling)	100	80
112 (fever)	45	36
98·1 blood)	37·67	29·33
75 (summer)	23·89	19·11
55 (temperate)	12·78	10·22
32 (freezing)	0	0

To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32, multiply by 5, and divide by 9. *Example*: 76 F. − 32 = 44 × 5 = 220 ÷ 9 = 24·4 C.

To convert F. to R., subtract 32, multiply by 4, and divide by 9. *Example*: 76 F. − 32 = 44 × 4 = 176 ÷ 9 = 19·4 R.

To convert C. into F., × 9 ÷ 5 + 32.
„ R. „ F., × 9 ÷ 4 + 32.
„ C. „ R., × 4 ÷ 5.
„ R. „ C., × 5 ÷ 4.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

ENGLISH AND METRICAL.

1 inch	=	2·539 centimètres.
1ft.	=	·304 mètres.
10ft.	=	3·04 ,,
20ft.	=	6·10 ,,
1yd.	=	·91 ,,
1 mile	=	1·61 kilomètres.
5 miles	=	8·04 ,,
10 miles	=	16·09 ,,

1 acre	=	·40 hectares.
,,	=	4003 sq. mètres.
5 acres	=	2·02 hectares.
10 acres	=	4·04 ,,

1oz. (Troy)	=	31·103 grammes.
1oz. (Avoir.)	=	8·349 ,,
½oz. ,,	=	15 ,,
1lb. ,,	=	453·592 ,,
2⅕lb. ,,	=	1 kilogramme.
2$\frac{7}{10}$lb. (Troy)	=	1 ,,
220lb. (Avoir.)	=	100 ,,
1cwt.	=	50·802 ,,
1 ton	=	1018·048 ,,

1 pint	=	·5679 litre.
1¾ pint	=	1 ,,
1 gal.	=	4·5 ,,
7 quarts	=	8 ,,
2½gal.	=	10 ,,
,,	=	1 decalitre.
22gal.	=	100 litres.
,,	=	1 hectolitre.

1 centimètre	=	⅜inch.
1 mètre	=	100 centimètres.
,,	=	39·3708in.
,,	=	3·28ft.
,,	=	1·0936yd.
5 mètres	=	16·40ft.
10 ,,	=	36·09ft.
1 kilomètre	=	1093yds.
,,	=	·62 (⅝) mile.
10 kilomètres	=	6·21 miles.
100 ,,	=	62·1 ,,
1 sq. ,,	=	2½ sq. ,,

1 hectare	=	2·47 acres.
10 ,,	=	24·71 ,,
100 ,,	=	247·1 ,,

1 gramme	=	15·432 grains.
10 grammes	=	154·32 ,,
,,	=	⅓oz. (Avoir.)
15 ,,	=	½oz. ,,
1 kilogramme	=	2·204lb. (Av.)
,,	=	2·07lb. (Troy).
10 kilogrammes	=	22lb. (Avoir.)
100 ,,	=	220lb. ,,
,, ,,	=	1 quintal.
1 tonneau	=	2200lb.

1 litre	=	·22 gal.
,,	=	1¾ pints.
8 litres	=	7 quarts.
10 ,,	=	2½gal.
1 decalitre	=	,,
100 litres	=	22gal.
1 hectolitre	=	,,

TIME.

When it is noon at Greenwich it is one hour a.m. for every 15deg. west and one hour p.m. for every 15deg. east of Greenwich. Some countries, however, largely for the sake of train conveniences, agree on the same standard. For instance, Spain, Belgium, Holland, and Great Britain have Greenwich (West of Europe) time; Central Europe time (one hour fast of Greenwich) is used in Austria, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, and Servia; East of Europe time (two hours faster than Greenwich) in Egypt, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Roumania; in the U.S.A. (east) the standard time is five hours slower than Greenwich, and eight hours slower in the U.S.A. (west). In France the railway time is 4min. 20sec. faster than Greenwich, but railway time is 5min. slower than Paris time. When it is noon at Greenwich it is 2 p.m. in countries which make East Europe their standard, and 1 p.m. in those with the Central Europe standard. Greece adopts Athens time, 1h. 35m. faster than Greenwich; Portugal uses Lisbon time, 37min. later than Greenwich; and Russia has various standards—Moscow, which is 2h. 30min. faster than Greenwich, and St. Petersburg, 2h. 1m. faster. The 24 o'clock method of reckoning time is in force in Italy, Spain, and Belgium.

ROUTES AND FARES FROM LONDON.

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
ABO.		
From Hull by Finland R. M. Line ..... sin.	5 0 0	3 0 0
ret.	8 0 0	5 0 0
ADEN.		
From London by P. & O. s.s. ..... sin.	38 0 0	26 0 0
ret.	57 0 0	39 0 0
London, Brindisi, Aden, P. & O.1st. ..... sin.	43 9 11	—
AIX-LA-CHAPELLE.		
Harwich, Antwerp, Liege, Verviers ..... sin.	1 19 11	1 5 6
ret.	3 1 4	2 0 2
Queenboro', Flushing, and Gladbach ..... sin.	2 8 6	1 12 9
ret.	3 11 11	2 8 1
Dover, Ostend, Liege, Herbesthal, or Bleyberg sin.	2 8 7	1 15 4
ret.	4 5 0	3 1 9
Dover, Calais, Liege, Herbesthal, or Bleyberg sin.	2 18 10	2 2 2
ret.	5 2 8	3 14 11
AIX-LES-BAINS.		
Havre, Paris ..... sin.	4 8 1	3 1 11
ret.	6 18 8	5 0 7
Dieppe, Paris, and Macon ..... sin.	4 12 1	3 4 6
ret.	7 6 10	5 5 7
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Macon ..... sin.	5 3 1	3 10 8
ret.	8 15 8	6 7 7
Dover, Calais, Paris, and Macon ..... sin.	5 9 8	3 15 7
ret.	8 15 8	6 7 7
AJACCIO.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	7 1 6	4 17 3
ret.	11 2 0	7 18 10
Havre, Paris, &c. ..... sin.	6 15 3	4 13 6
Boulogne, Paris, &c. ..... sin.	7 12 9	5 4 3
ret.	13 0 0	9 6 7
Calais, Paris, &c. ..... sin.	7 19 3	5 9 0
ALASSIO.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	7 7 9	5 2 6
ret.	11 13 9	8 8 6
Havre, Paris ..... sin.	7 1 9	4 18 3
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin ..... sin.	7 11 9	5 4 9
Calais, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	8 6 0	5 13 9
ret.	13 5 6	9 12 6
ALEXANDRIA.		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi, P. & O. s.s. to Port Said, thence rail .... sin.	21 12 0	—
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ..... sin.	23 15 11	—
Ostend, Vienna, Trieste, A. L. s.s. ..... sin.	23 12 0	—
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bol., Brind., Aus. L. s.s. .sin.	22 6 6	15 10 9
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ..... sin.	23 4 6	16 2 0
Dieppe, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Mess. M. s.s..sin.	16 16 0	12 12 0
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ..... sin.	16 16 0	12 12 0
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Ital. s.s. ..... sin.	18 9 10	12 14 6
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ..... sin.	19 7 6	13 5 9
Orient Line s.s. to Ismailia ; thence rail ..... sin.	17 18 0	13 3 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
ALGIERS.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, Transatlantic s.s. ...sin.	9 9 3	6 13 6
ret.	15 16 6	11 9 2
Southampton, Havre, Paris, as above .....sin.	9 5 4	6 11 0
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	10 6 11	7 4 8
ret.	17 3 9	12 9 10
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, and Co. Mixte .....sin.	9 17 0	6 17 3
ret.	13 16 5	9 17 1
AMSTERDAM.		
Netherlands Steamer to Rotterdam, thence rail *via* Delft, the Hague and Haarlem .....sin.	1 7 6	0 18 3
ret.	2 0 5	1 6 3
Harwich, the Hook of Holland, the Hague, or Rotterdam .....sin.	1 17 1	1 5 6
ret.	2 15 11	1 18 7
Queenboro', Flushing, Rotterdam or Boxtel, Breukelen .....sin.	1 17 1	1 5 6
ret.	2 15 11	1 18 7
Dover, Ostend, Antwerp, Rott., Delft, Hague..sin.	2 15 1	2 1 0
ret.	5 0 10	3 15 0
ANTIBES.		
Dieppe, Paris, Cannes .....sin.	6 15 10	4 14 2
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	7 13 9	5 5 7
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	7 7 3	5 0 7
ANTWERP.		
Harwich .....sin.	1 6 0	0 15 0
ret.	2 0 0	1 4 0
Queenboro', Flushing, thence by rail .....sin.	1 10 1	1 0 1
ret.	2 4 11	1 10 6
Dover, Ostend .....sin.	1 19 8	1 9 0
ret.	3 11 9	2 12 8
Dover, Calais .....sin.	2 11 10	1 17 3
ret.	4 12 6	3 8 3
ARCACHON.		
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Bordeaux .....sin.	5 8 10	3 14 8
ret.	9 4 4	6 14 0
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bordeaux .....sin.	5 15 5	3 19 8
ret.	9 4 4	6 14 0
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Bordeaux .....sin.	4 17 9	3 8 3
ret.	7 15 1	5 11 7
Southampton, Paris, Bordeaux .....sin.	4 10 3	3 3 3
London, Bordeaux, G. S. N. Co., thence rail...sin.	2 13 5	1 17 8
ret.	4 6 10	3 5 4
ATHENS (PIRÆUS).		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi; s.s. to Patras, and rail .....sin.	14 19 4	10 8 8
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, &c., as above .....sin.	15 17 3	11 0 2
Calais or Boulogne, Laon, St. Got. Ry., Milan, Bologna, Brindisi, &c., as above .....sin.	15 15 10	10 19 6
AVRANCHES.		
Southampton, Cherbourg .....sin.	2 2 8	1 9 2
ret.	3 11 5	2 8 5
BADEN-BADEN.		
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Strasburg .....sin.	4 1 0	2 16 8
ret.	6 6 2	4 9 8
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne .....sin.	4 5 8	2 19 8
ret.	6 8 8	4 12 6
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, as above .....sin.	4 8 10	3 6 0
ret.	7 6 0	5 8 11

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
BADEN-BADEN—*continued.*		
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above ....sin.	4 17 10	3 11 10
ret.	8 1 10	6 0 6
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	4 7 2	3 1 3
ret.	6 6 3	4 10 5
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, &c...sin.	4 7 2	3 1 3
ret.	6 6 3	4 10 5
Dieppe, Paris, Avricourt, Strasburg....sin.	4 10 9	3 3 11
BAD-REICHENHALL.		
Harwich, The Hook, Cologne, Munich ....sin.	6 7 9	4 11 0
ret.	9 13 10	6 18 6
Queenboro', Flushing, and as above ....sin.	6 7 9	4 11 0
ret.	9 13 10	6 18 6
Dover, Ostend, and as above ....sin.	6 14 0	4 18 4
Dover, Calais, and as above ....sin.	7 4 3	5 5 4
BAGNERES DE LUCHON.		
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Bordeaux ....sin.	6 2 4	4 4 8
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bordeaux ....sin.	7 1 6	4 17 6
Folkestone, Boulogne, as above ....sin.	6 14 10	4 12 5
BASLE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Delle or Petit Croix ....sin.	4 6 2	3 0 6
ret.	6 17 3	4 17 11
Southampton, Paris ....sin.	4 1 2	2 17 0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, &c. ....sin.	4 17 3	3 6 9
Dover, Calais, Paris, Delle, or Petit-Croix ....sin.	5 3 11	3 11 9
Queenboro', Flushing, Goch, Cologne ....sin.	5 2 2	3 12 8
ret.	7 10 0	5 7 10
Harwich, Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, Mayence sin.	5 2 2	3 12 8
ret.	7 10 0	5 7 10
Dover, Calais, Cologne, Heidelberg....sin.	5 19 9	4 7 3
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Heidelberg ....sin.	5 9 9	4 0 7
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon ....sin.	4 13 11	3 4 9
ret.	8 4 6	5 19 6
Dover, Calais, Laon, Delle ....sin.	4 16 8	3 7 1
ret.	8 4 6	5 19 6
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, returning *via* Paris, or *vice versa* ....ret.	8 4 6	5 19 6
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Strasburg ....sin.	4 7 6	3 1 6
ret.	6 16 1	4 16 5
Queenboro', Flushing, Brussels, Metz. ....sin.	4 6 0	3 0 9
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz., Strasburg ....sin.	4 15 4	3 10 7
ret.	7 18 1	5 16 10
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above ....sin.	5 4 0	3 16 2
ret.	8 13 4	6 8 1
BARCELONA.		
Dieppe, Paris, Lyons ....sin.	7 8 3	5 4 3
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	8 0 6	5 10 9
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	8 7 0	5 15 9
From Liverpool by Transatlantica s.s. ....sin.	12 0 0	—
ret.	21 12 0	—
BAYEUX.		
Southampton, Cherbourg ....sin.	1 19 6	1 7 0
ret.	3 5 0	2 4 0
BAYREUTH.		
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Würzburg ....sin.	5 10 6	4 1 8
Dover, Calais, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	6 0 9	4 8 7
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	5 4 9	3 14 5
ret.	7 11 10	5 8 6
Harwich, The Hook, Cologne, Nuremberg ....sin.	5 4 9	3 14 5
ret.	7 11 10	5 8 6
Harwich, Antwerp Cologne, Nuremberg ....sin.	5 0 1	3 10 1

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO		FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
BERGEN.			
From Hull by Wilson Line	sin.	4 10 0	3 0 0
	ret.	7 0 0	4 10 0
From Newcastle by Bergenske s.s.	sin.	4 0 0	3 0 0
	ret.	6 0 0	4 10 0
BERLIN.			
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Salzbergen	sin.	4 6 9	3 2 0
	ret.	6 4 0	4 8 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Boxtel, Wesel	sin.	4 6 9	3 2 0
	ret.	6 4 0	4 8 8
Harwich, Antwerp, Cologne, Hanover	sin.	4 19 0	3 9 6
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Hanover	sin.	5 7 0	3 18 6
	ret.	8 2 10	6 0 2
Dover, Calais, Cologne, Hanover	sin.	5 17 3	4 5 4
	ret.	9 0 6	6 13 4
Harwich &. G. S. N. Str. to Hamburg, thence rail	sin.	2 14 0	2 0 6
BERNE.			
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Delle	sin.	4 19 3	3 8 8
	ret.	8 13 10	6 6 4
Dover, Calais, Laon, Delle	sin.	5 2 0	3 11 0
	ret.	8 13 10	6 6 4
Dieppe, Paris, Neuchatel	sin.	4 9 9	3 3 1
	ret.	7 4 1	5 3 5
Southampton, Paris, Neuchatel	sin.	4 3 11	2 19 0
Dover, Calais, Paris, Neuchatel	sin.	5 2 6	3 11 7
	ret.	8 14 2	6 6 9
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale	sin.	5 4 1	3 12 3
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Strasburg	sin.	4 17 3	3 8 5
	ret.	7 11 11	5 7 10
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Bingen	sin.	5 7 8	3 16 5
	ret.	8 0 8	5 14 6
Queenboro', Flushing, Brussels, Metz	sin.	4 15 0	3 7 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz	sin.	5 5 4	3 18 8
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above	sin.	5 14 0	4 3 7
BIARRITZ.			
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Bordeaux	sin.	5 11 1	3 17 3
	ret.	8 15 2	6 6 0
G.S. N. Co.'s Steamer to Bordeaux, thence rail.	sin.	4 9 0	3 0 0
	ret.	7 17 9	5 9 9
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Bordeaux	sin.	6 2 2	4 3 8
	ret.	10 4 5	7 8 5
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bordeaux	sin.	6 8 10	4 8 7
	ret.	10 4 5	7 8 5
BINGEN.			
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393)	sin.	1 7 2	0 17 3
	ret.	2 6 3	1 9 1
BOLOGNA.			
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, &c.	sin.	8 2 6	5 14 6
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Bale	sin.	7 16 6	5 9 11
Calais, Paris, Bale, Milan	sin.	8 4 2	5 13 11
BOMBAY.			
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Marseilles, P. & O.s.s.	sin.	54 14 11	34 12 8
Dieppe, Paris, as above	sin.	53 17 4	34 1 7
Dieppe, or Havre, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Brindisi; P. & O. s.s. *via* Port Said and Suez Canal	sin.	59 4 10	—
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, as above	sin.	57 9 11	—
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles; M. M. s.s.	sin.	52 0 0	38 0 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
BOMBAY—*continued.*		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	52 0 0	38 0 0
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, Genoa, and Ital. s.s. ....sin.	47 7 5	30 1 8
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, St. Got. Ry., Trieste, Austrian *Lloyd's* s.s. ....sin.	52 0 0	32 0 0
From Tilbury by P. & O. Steamer ....sin.	52 0 0	32 0 0
ret.	78 0 0	48 0 0
BONN.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Venlo, Cologne ....sin.	2 15 10	1 18 4
ret.	4 1 9	2 16 9
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne....sin.	2 15 10	1 18 4
ret.	4 1 9	2 16 9
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	2 18 0	2 2 2
ret.	4 17 5	3 11 2
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	3 8 3	2 9 0
ret.	5 15 1	4 4 4
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393) ....sin.	1 4 6	0 15 6
ret.	2 0 10	1 5 6
BOPPARD.		
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt , p. 393)....sin.	1 6 2	0 16 7
ret.	2 4 3	1 7 9
BORDEAUX.		
Dieppe, Paris, Orleans, Tours ....sin.	4 12 3	3 4 6
ret.	7 7 3	5 5 9
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 3 8	3 11 2
ret.	8 17 2	6 8 10
Dover, Calais, Paris, Orleans, Tours ....sin.	5 10 3	3 16 1
ret.	8 17 2	6 8 10
G. S. N. Co.'s Steamers from London ....sin.	2 10 0	1 15 0
ret.	4 0 0	3 0 0
BORDIGHERA.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles ....sin.	7 1 4	4 17 9
ret.	11 1 3	7 19 2
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	6 15 9	4 14 0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	7 12 2	5 4
ret.	12 10 9	9 1 6
Dover, Calais, Paris, Marseilles ....sin.	7 18 10	5 9 0
ret.	12 10 9	9 1 6
BOULOGNE.		
Dover, Calais ....sin.	1 14 0	—
Folkestone ....sin.	1 7 2	0 19 3
ret.	2 13 7	1 18 4
BRIGUE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Lausanne, Sierre ....sin.	4 19 0	3 9 7
ret.	7 18 10	5 13 10
Southampton, Paris, Lausanne ....sin.	4 14 3	3 6 5
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Lausanne, Sierre ..sin.	5 18 3	4 2 3
ret.	9 15 6	7 1 3
BRINDISI.		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Ancona ....sin.	11 4 10	7 17 2
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, Bologna ....sin.	12 2 4	8 8 2
Dover, Calais, Laon, St. Gothard, Bologna ...sin.	12 0 2	8 8 10
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, as above ....sin.	11 14 2	8 4 4
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Bale, as above..sin.	11 18 3	8 12 3
Dover, Calais, and as above ....sin.	12 7 3	8 18 2
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Bale, as above ..sin.	11 13 4	8 2 2
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bale, as above ....sin.	12 0 0	8 7 1
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Naples, Taranto..sin.	12 3 10	8 10 5
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, as above ....sin.	13 1 4	9 1 5

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
BRUGES.		
Dover, Ostend ..... sin.	1 10 2	1 1 7
ret.	2 16 0	2 0 4
BRUSSELS.		
Harwich, Antwerp ..... sin.	1 11 3	0 19 3
ret.	2 8 6	1 10 11
Queenboro', Flushing, Antwerp ..... sin.	1 14 0	1 3 0
ret.	2 11 0	1 15 0
Dover, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent ..... sin.	1 18 10	1 8 4
ret.	3 10 5	2 11 8
Dover, Calais, Lille, Ghent (or Tournai) ..... sin.	2 9 0	1 15 0
ret.	4 7 9	3 4 6
Folkestone, Boulogne ..... sin.	2 9 0	1 15 0
ret.	4 7 9	3 4 6
G. S. N. Co.'s s.s. to Ostend, and rail ..... sin.	17 1	—
ret.	1 5 2	—
BUDA-PESTH.		
Harwich, The Hook, Dresden, Vienna ..... sin.	8 17 0	6 2 3
ret.	14 7 0	9 17 5
Dover, Ostend, Cologne ..... sin.	9 2 9	6 9 9
ret.	15 9 3	10 18 3
CADIZ.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, Seville ..... sin.	11 18 0	9 16 9
Dieppe, Paris, as above ..... sin.	10 14 6	9 1 3
CAEN.		
Southampton, Havre ..... sin.	1 8 4	1 0 10
ret.	2 1 8	1 11 8
CAIRO.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Marseilles, P. & O. or Orient s.s. to Port Said ..... sin.	20 6 9	14 11 9
From Tilbury by P. & O. or Orient s.s. to Port Said ..... sin.	17 15 6	13 1 9
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, and Mess. Mar. s.s. .. sin.	17 14 0	13 1 0
Calais or Boulogne, as above ..... sin.	17 14 0	13 1 0
Calais or Boulogne, Paris, Modane, Bologna, Brindisi, A. L. to Alexandria ..... sin.	24 0 6	16 10 3
From London by Brit.-India Steamer to Port Said ..... sin.	17 19 0	11 19 9
From London, *via* Southampton, to Port Said (by North German Lloyd) ..... sin.	22 19 6	13 9 9
CALAIS.		
Dover ..... sin.	1 9 11	1 1 7
ret.	2 18 6	2 3 0
CALCUTTA.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Marseilles, P. & O. s.s. ..... sin.	46 14 11	34 12 8
From Tilbury by P. & O. Steamer ..... sin.	42 0 0	32 0 0
ret.	63 0 0	48 0 0
From London by B. I. S. N. Co. s.s., *via* Suez .. sin.	37 10 0	27 10 0
ret.	58 0 0	43 0 0
CANNES.		
Dieppe, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles ..... sin.	6 14 7	4 13 3
ret.	10 10 8	7 11 8
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ..... sin.	7 5 2	4 18 10
ret.	11 18 5	8 12 5
Dover, Calais, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles ..... sin.	7 11 8	5 3 9
ret.	11 18 5	8 12 5

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO		FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
CARLSBAD.			
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, Nuremberg, &c.	sin.	5 16 11	4 2 11
	ret.	8 13 4	6 3 5
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne	sin.	5 16 11	4 2 11
	ret.	8 12 10	6 2 9
Dover, Calais, Cologne	sin.	6 14 0	4 17 10
	ret.	10 13 6	7 17 3
Dover, Ostend, Cologne	sin.	6 3 8	4 10 11
	ret.	9 15 9	7 4 0
CARLSRUHE.			
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Strasburg	sin.	4 3 6	2 18 8
	ret.	6 10 4	4 12 11
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz., Strasburg	sin.	4 11 5	3 7 11
	ret.	7 10 2	5 12 2
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above	sin.	5 0 5	3 13 9
	ret.	8 6 0	6 3 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Mayence	sin.	4 3 4	2 18 5
	ret.	6 0 5	4 5 11
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, Mayence	sin.	4 3 4	2 18 5
	ret.	6 0 5	4 5 11
Dover, Calais, Cologne, Mayence	sin.	5 1 1	3 13 11
	ret.	8 7 3	6 5 0
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Mayence	sin.	4 10 11	3 7 3
	ret.	7 9 11	5 12 2
CASSEL.			
Queenboro', Flushing, Boxtel, Wesel	sin.	3 10 2	2 8 11
	ret.	5 1 3	3 11 4
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Bleyberg, or Cologne	sin.	4 1 2	2 19 4
CHAMOUNIX.			
Boulogne, Paris, Geneva, Le Fayet	sin.	5 16 7	3 19 1
	ret.	9 16 1	7 1 3
Calais, Paris, as above	sin.	6 3 3	4 4 0
	ret.	9 16 1	7 1 3
Dieppe, Paris, as above	sin.	5 5 8	3 12 11
	ret.	8 7 2	5 19 2
Southampton, Havre, Paris	sin.	5 1 8	3 16 5
	ret.	7 19 1	5 14 2
HATEAU D'OEX.			
Calais or Boulogne, Laon, Bale, Berne, Bulle	sin.	5 16 9	4 3 0
	ret.	10 1 9	7 8 6
Calais or Boulogne, Paris, Lausanne, Montreux, Montbovon	sin.	5 14 0	4 1 3
	ret.	9 4 3	6 17 0
Southampton, Havre, as above	sin.	4 10 6	3 5 9
Newhaven, Dieppe, and as above	sin.	4 15 6	3 9 0
	ret.	7 13 3	5 13 0
HRISTIANIA.			
Queenboro', Flushing, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Gothenburg	sin.	7 19 11	5 14 10
	ret.	12 3 9	8 15 5
Harwich, The Hook, Salzbergen, Hamburg	sin.	7 19 11	5 14 10
	ret.	12 3 9	8 15 5
From Hull by Wilson Line	sin.	3 3 0	2 10 0
	ret.	5 5 0	4 0 0
From London by Wilson Line	sin.	3 13 0	2 18 0
	ret.	6 6 0	4 16 0
From Newcastle by Ostlandske Lloyd	sin.	3 3 0	1 10 0
	ret.	5 5 0	2 10 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
CHRISTIANIA—*continued.*		
From Grangemouth by Faerder Line ..... sin.	3 0 0	2 0 0
ret.	5 0 0	3 0 0
CHRISTIANSAND.		
From Leith by s.s. direct, including provisions sin.	3 3 0	1 11 6
ret.	5 5 0	—
From Hull by Wilson Line ..... sin.	3 3 0	2 10 0
ret.	5 5 0	4 0 0
From London by Wilson Line ..... sin.	3 13 0	2 18 0
CLARENS.		
Newhaven, Paris, Dijon ..... sin.	4 8 11	3 2 6
ret.	7 2 9	5 2 3
Southampton, Paris, as above ..... sin.	4 3 8	2 19 0
ret.	6 12 4	4 15 5
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Lausanne .. sin.	5 7 3	3 14 6
ret.	8 13 3	6 6 1
COBLENCE.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve ..... sin.	3 0 11	2 2 2
ret.	4 8 8	3 1 10
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne ..... sin.	2 14 4	1 16 4
ret.	4 0 10	2 14 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Bonn ..... sin.	3 0 11	2 2 2
ret.	4 8 8	3 1 10
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393) ..... sin.	1 5 10	0 16 4
ret.	2 3 6	1 7 4
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ..... sin.	3 3 2	2 6 1
ret.	5 4 5	3 16 4
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ..... sin.	3 13 5	2 12 11
ret.	6 2 1	4 9 6
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Lux., Treves .. sin.	3 5 9	2 5 3
COLOGNE.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Nymegen, Cleve ..... sin.	2 12 9	1 16 0
ret.	3 17 8	2 13 8
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Aix ..... sin.	2 6 2	1 10 2
ret.	3 9 10	2 6 7
Queenboro', Flushing, Goch ..... sin.	2 12 9	1 16 0
ret.	3 17 8	2 13 8
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Aix ..... sin.	2 15 0	2 0 0
ret.	4 13 6	3 8 2
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Aix ..... sin.	3 5 3	2 6 10
ret.	5 11 2	4 1 4
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393) ..... sin.	1 3 10	0 14 11
ret.	1 19 6	1 4 6
COLOMBO.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, M. M. s.s. ..... sin.	52 0 0	38 0 0
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, &c., as above ..... sin.	52 0 0	38 0 0
From Tilbury by P. & O. s.s. ..... sin.	52 0 0	32 0 0
ret.	78 0 0	57 0 0
From London by B. I. S. N. Co. ..... sin.	37 10 0	27 10 0
ret.	58 0 0	43 0 0
From London Orient Line ..... sin.	42 0 0	32 0 0
ret.	63 0 0	48 0 0
COMO.		
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, St. Got. Ry. ..... sin.	6 13 5	4 14 1
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, as above ..... sin.	6 10 8	4 11 9
Dieppe or Southampton, Paris, Bale, St. Got.. sin.	5 18 8	4 3 3
Boulogne; Paris, as above ..... sin.	6 9 8	4 9 6
Calais, Paris, as above ..... sin.	6 16 4	4 14 5

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class.			2nd Class.		
CONSTANCE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Harwich, The Hook, Cologne, and Black Forest sin.	5	7	10	3	16	3
ret.	7	18	0	5	15	2
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne .....sin.	5	6	6	3	15	0
ret.	8	6	9	5	19	0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne .....sin.	5	14	3	4	3	9
ret.	9	16	0	7	5	0
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne .....sin.	6	4	3	4	10	2
CONSTANTINOPLE. ret.	10	13	6	7	17	3
Harwich, The Hook, Hanover, Leipsic, Vienna, Belgrade .....sin.	13	7	0	9	3	7
Dieppe, Paris, Avricourt, Munich or Bingen, Passau, Vienna, Belgrade .....sin.	14	5	0	9	14	3
ret.	24	9	10	16	14	8
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Vienna, Pesth, Belgrade ordinary express .....sin.	15	3	9	10	6	9
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Vienna, as above ...sin.	13	13	3	9	12	0
Harwich, The Hook, Leipsic, Vienna, Bucharest, Constanza .....sin.	13	7	9	9	1	2
Flushing, Cologne, Vienna, and as above ....sin.	13	8.	6	9	1	9
Ostend, Cologne, Vienna, and as above.....sin.	13	14	3	9	9	6
COPENHAGEN.						
Harwich, Esbjerg, Fredericia, Korsoer .....sin.	2	18	11	2	10	4
ret.	4	16	3	4	0	11
Harwich, The Hook. Schiedam, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Kiel, Korsoer .....sin.	5	1	9	3	14	8
ret.	7	16	5	5	15	5
Queenboro', Flushing, Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Korsoer .....sin.	5	1	9	3	14	8
ret.	7	16	5	5	15	5
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, &c. sin.	6	1	8	4	11	0
Dover, Calais, Cologne, as above .....sin.	6	12	0	4	17	10
Harwich, G. S. N. Co.'s steamer to Hamburg..sin.	2	16	8	2	8	11
ret.	4	12	6	3	19	8
From Leith by steamer, including provisions..sin.	3	3	0	1	11	6
ret.	5	5	0		—	
From Hull by Wilson Line s.s. .....sin.	3	0	0		—	
ret.	4	10	0		—	
From Newcastle by United s.s. —.....sin.	3	0	0		—	
ret.	4	10	0		—	
From Hull by Finland R. M. Line.....sin.	3	0	0	2	0	0
ret.	4	10	0	3	5	0
CREUZNACH.						
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve .....sin.	3	8	2	2	7	6
ret.	4	18	3	3	9	0
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Bingen .....sin.	3	8	2	2	7	6
ret.	4	18	3	3	9	0
Harwich, Antwerp, Cologne, Bingen .....sin.	3	1	5	2	1	6
ret.	4	10	3	3	1	10
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne .....sin.	3	10	4	2	11	4
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne .....sin.	4	0	7	2	18	2
CYPRUS.						
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, Alexandria, thence by A. L. Steamer .....sin.	22	19	3	16	0	11
Calais or Boulogne and as above .....sin.	23	17	0	16	11	8
Liverpool to Larnaca by Papayanni s.s. .....sin.	19	0	0		—	
ret.	38	0	0		—	
Calais, Marseilles, Piræus, Larnaca, by Mess. Mar. .....sin.	27	1	10	19	4	9
From London by Prince Line .....sin.	16	10	0		—	
ret.	29	0	0		—	

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
DARMSTADT.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Nymegen, Cleve, Cologne, and Mayence ....sin.	3 12 6	2 10 9
ret.	5 3 11	3 13 5
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Mayence ....sin.	3 12 6	2 10 9
ret.	5 3 11	3 13 5
Dover, Calais, Brussels, &c., as above .....sin.	4 5 8	3 2 1
ret.	7 0 0	5 3 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, as above .....sin.	3 15 5	2 15 2
ret.	6 2 5	4 10 0
DAVOS.		
Boulogne, Laon, Bale, Zurich, Landquart ....sin.	6 5 4	4 7 4
ret.	10 16 2	7 16 11
Boulogne, Paris, Bale, Zurich .....sin.	6 11 6	4 10 9
Calais, Paris, Bale, &c. .....sin.	6 11 6	4 10 9
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, &c. .....sin.	5 13 5	3 19 11
ret.	9 2 5	6 8 11
Southampton, Paris, Bale .....sin.	5 8 8	3 16 1
DIEPPE.		
Newhaven .....sin.	1 8 7	1 0 0
ret.	2 5 3	1 11 1
DINAN.		
Southampton, St. Malo .....sin.	1 18 11	1 7 11
ret.	2 19 11	2 5 11
DINANT.		
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels .....sin.	1 18 4	1 4 9
ret.	3 0 1	2 0 1
DRESDEN.		
Harwich, The Hook, Salzb., Hanover .....sin.	4 18 4	3 10 8
ret.	7 1 6	5 1 9
Queenboro', Flushing, Oberhausen .....sin.	4 18 4	3 10 8
ret.	7 1 6	5 1 9
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, Hanover...sin.	5 15 11	4 5 3
ret.	8 16 5	6 10 7
Dover, Calais, Cologne, &c., as above .....sin.	6 6 2	4 12 1
ret.	9 14 3	7 3 11
DUSSELDORF.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve .....sin.	2 10 0	1 14 3
ret.	3 14 3	2 11 2
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393) .....sin.	1 2 10	0 14 4
ret.	1 17 6	1 3 3
Harwich, Antwerp, and Neuss .....sin.	2 2 4	1 7 8
ret.	3 4 3	2 2 4
Queenboro', Flushing, Goch, Glanbach .....sin.	2 10 0	1 14 3
ret.	3 14 4	2 11 2
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Aix .....sin.	2 16 6	2 1 1
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Aix .....sin.	3 6 9	2 7 11
EMS.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve, Cologne .....sin.	3 2 8	2 3 4
ret.	4 10 9	3 3 6
Harwich, Antwerp, Herbesthal, Cologne ....sin.	2 15 10	1 17 4
ret.	4 2 10	2 16 3
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Coblence ....sin.	3 2 8	2 3 4
ret.	4 10 9	3 3 6

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
EMS—*continued.*		
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	3 15 0	2 14 0
ret.	6 4 1	4 11 1
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	3 4 9	2 7 2
ret.	5 6 5	3 17 10
ESBJERG.		
Harwich ....sin.	2 2 6	2 0 0
ret.	3 3 9	3 0 6
From Grimsby ....sin.	1 15 0	—
ret.	2 12 6	—
ETAPLES.		
Folkestone, Boulogne ....sin.	1 9 9	1 1 0
ret.	2 17 5	2 1 1
FIUME.		
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bale, Milan ....sin.	10 1 3	7 1 6
Ostend, Cologne, Linz, Vienna, Budapest ....sin.	9 15 3	6 18 0
Harwich, The Hook, Leipsic, as above ....sin.	9 6 6	6 9 3
FLORENCE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bologna ....sin.	8 0 9	5 12 3
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, Bologna ....sin.	8 18 3	6 3 4
Boulogne, Laon, St. Goth., Milan, Bologna ...sin.	8 10 1	5 19 5
Dover, Calais, Laon, St. Got., Milan, Bol. ....sin.	8 16 1	6 4 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Bale, &c. ....sin.	8 13 7	6 7 1
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale, &c. ....sin.	8 4 1	5 16 5
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, St. Gothard, Milan, Genoa, Pisa, Empoli ....sin.	9 0 10	6 7 3
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, St. Goth., Milan.sin.	8 9 3	5 17 3
Dover, Calais, Paris, St. Gothard, Milan, Bologna ....sin.	8 15 11	6 2 3
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale, Chiasso, Genoa.sin.	8 8 10	5 19 8
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, Milan, Bologna ....sin.	7 18 2	5 10 11
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Empoli ....sin.	7 14 10	5 8 1
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, Genoa ....sin.	8 12 4	5 19 2
FRANKFORT.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve, Kempen, Cologne ....sin.	3 12 10	2 10 11
ret.	5 4 5	3 13 9
Harwich, Antwerp, Cologne, Mayence ....sin.	3 5 9	2 4 9
ret.	4 16 0	3 6 2
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Mayence ....sin.	3 12 10	2 10 11
ret.	5 4 5	3 13 9
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne, as above ...sin.	4 4 10	3 1 4
ret.	6 17 3	5 0 11
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, as above ..sin.	3 14 7	2 14 6
ret.	5 19 7	4 7 9
FRANZENSBAD.		
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Mayence, Eger.sin.	5 11 2	3 19 0
ret.	8 2 0	5 15 9
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, as above ....sin.	5 17 1	4 6 5
ret.	9 4 6	6 16 11
Calais, Cologne, Mayence ....sin.	6 7 5	4 13 5
ret.	10 2 9	7 10 3
Harwich, The Hook, Cologne ....sin.	5 11 2	3 19 0
ret.	8 2 0	5 15 9
FREIBURG (BADEN).		
Harwich, The Hook, Rott., Col., Heidelberg..sin.	4 16 9	3 8 2
ret.	7 1 2	5 2 0
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	4 16 9	3 8 2
ret.	7 1 2	5 2 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
FREIBURG (BADEN)—*continued.*		
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	5 13 10	4 3 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	5 3 10	3 16 4
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Strasburg ....sin.	4 12 1	3 8 5
ret.	7 11 3	5 13 1
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above ....sin.	5 1 2	3 14 3
ret.	8 7 1	6 4 8
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, &c. ....sin.	4 4 3	2 19 1
ret.	6 11 4	4 13 9
GENEVA.		
Havre, Paris ....sin.	4 12 0	3 4 8
ret.	7 4 8	5 4 10
Dieppe, Paris, Dijon, Culoz ....sin.	4 16 1	3 7 2
ret.	7 12 10	5 9 11
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 6 6	3 12 9
ret.	9 0 6	6 10 8
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 13 1	3 17 8
ret.	9 0 6	6 10 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Goch, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	6 0 3	4 5 3
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, as above ....sin.	6 6 0	4 11 3
Dover, Calais, Cologne, as above ....sin.	6 16 6	4 18 3
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, Bale, &c. ..sin.	5 11 11	3 19 2
ret.	8 15 11	6 5 8
GENOA.		
Dieppe, Paris, Mont Cenis, Turin ....sin.	6 9 11	4 10 8
ret.	10 4 3	7 6 2
Southampton, Paris, Turin ....sin.	6 4 6	4 8 9
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, &c., as above ....sin.	7 7 5	5 1 8
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, Bale, St. Gothard Railway, Chiasso ....sin.	7 13 9	5 8 6
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, St. Gothard, Milan ..sin.	6 19 3	4 17 9
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	7 19 9	5 10 0
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, St. Goth. Railway, Milan ....sin.	7 3 11	5 2 3
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, St. Gothard, Pino, Milan ....sin.	7 2 9	5 1 3
Southampton by N. G. Lloyd ....sin.	12 0 0	8 0 0
GHENT.		
Harwich, Antwerp ....sin.	1 10 10	0 18 10
ret.	2 7 7	1 10 2
Dover, Ostend, Bruges ....sin.	1 14 2	1 4 9
ret.	3 2 8	2 5 7
Dover, Calais, Lille, Mouscron ....sin.	2 4 5	1 11 7
ret.	4 0 6	2 18 9
G. S. N. C. s.s. to Ostend, thence rail ....sin.	0 12 9	—
GIBRALTAR.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, Bobadilla sin.	12 0 9	9 19 3
Dieppe, Paris, as above....sin.	11 1 6	9 7 0
From Liverpool by Moss Line Steamers ....sin.	7 0 0	5 0 0
ret.	12 0 0	9 0 0
Hall Line of Steamers from London ....sin.	7 7 0	—
(returning from Cadiz)	12 12 0	—
From Tilbury by P. & O. Steamer ....sin.	11 0 0	7 0 0
ret.	16 0 0	10 0 0
From Tilbury by Orient Line Steamer ....sin.	11 0 0	7 0 0
ret.	16 0 0	10 0 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO		FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
GOTHA.			
Flushing, Cassel, Bebra	sin.	4 2 0	2 17 10
	ret.	5 17 6	4 3 3
GOTHENBURG.			
Queenboro', Flushing, Hamburg, Copenhagen	sin.	6 7 3	4 12 6
	ret.	10 15 0	7 15 10
Thule Line from London	sin.	4 0 0	2 15 0
	ret.	7 0 0	4 5 0
From Hull by Wilson Line	sin.	4 0 0	2 15 0
	ret.	7 0 0	4 5 0
GRASSE.			
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles	sin.	7 6 10	5 0 2
	ret.	12 1 4	8 14 9
Dover, Calais, Paris, Marseilles	sin.	7 13 5	5 5 1
	ret.	12 1 4	8 14 9
Dieppe, Paris, &c.	sin.	6 15 11	4 14 1
GRENOBLE.			
Dieppe, Paris, Macon	sin.	4 16 8	3 7 7
	ret.	7 17 3	5 13 2
Boulogne or Calais, Paris	sin.	5 14 3	3 18 8
	ret.	9 6 0	6 15 1
GRINDELWALD.			
Dieppe, Paris, Neuchatel, Berne	sin.	5 0 0	3 11 5
Calais, Paris, Neuchatel	sin.	5 13 0	4 0 3
	ret.	9 13 10	7 2 5
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale	sin.	5 17 6	4 3 3
	ret.	10 2 6	7 8 0
Southampton, Paris, Berne	sin.	4 15 0	3 8 0
Boulogne, Laon, Berne	sin.	5 9 9	3 17 2
Calais, Laon, Berne	sin.	5 13 1	3 19 6
	ret.	9 12 0	7 1 3
GUERNSEY.			
Southampton	sin.	1 13 0	1 2 2
	ret.	2 8 0	1 17 6
Weymouth	sin.	1 13 0	1 2 2
	ret.	2 8 0	1 17 6
HAARLEM.			
Harwich, The Hook, Schiedam, The Hague	sin.	1 16 6	1 5 3
	ret.	2 15 0	1 17 11
Queenboro' and Flushing	sin.	1 16 6	1 5 3
	ret.	2 15 0	1 17 11
HAMBURG.			
Harwich, The Hook, Amersfoort, Salzbergen	sin.	3 13 5	2 12 3
	ret.	5 6 5	3 15 6
Queenboro', Flushing, and Boxtel	sin.	3 13 5	2 12 3
	ret.	5 6 5	3 15 6
Dover, Calais, Cologne, Bremen	sin.	5 6 2	3 17 3
	ret.	8 5 10	6 2 6
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Bremen	sin.	4 15 11	3 10 5
	ret.	7 8 1	5 9 4
Harwich and G. S. N. Co.'s Steamers	sin.	1 17 6	1 5 9
	ret.	2 16 3	1 18 9
HANOVER.			
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Salzbergen	sin.	3 3 5	2 4 9
	ret.	4 13 0	3 5 4
Queenboro', Flushing, Boxtel, and Wesel	sin.	3 3 5	2 4 9
	ret.	4 13 0	3 5 4
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne	sin.	4 14 7	3 8 7
	ret.	7 10 4	5 10 8
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne	sin.	4 4 4	3 1 8
	ret.	6 12 7	4 17 6
HANGO and HELSINFORS.			
From Hull by Finland R. M. Line	sin.	5 0 0	3 0 0
	ret.	8 0 0	5 0 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
HAVRE.		
Southampton ..... sin.	1 8 4	1 0 10
ret.	2 1 8	1 11 8
HEIDELBERG.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve, Cologne ..... sin.	3 17 9	2 14 3
ret.	5 11 10	3 19 3
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne, Darmstadt ..... sin.	3 16 2	2 12 9
ret.	5 14 1	4 1 1
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. ..... sin.	3 17 9	2 14 3
ret.	5 11 10	3 19 3
Boulogne or Calais, Cologne, &c. ..... sin.	4 16 0	3 10 3
ret.	7 17 1	5 17 8
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, &c. ..... sin.	4 6 0	3 3 7
ret.	6 19 9	5 4 10
Dieppe, Paris, Strasburg, Carlsruhe ..... sin.	4 19 0	3 10 0
HOMBURG.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve, Cologne, Mayence ..... sin.	3 14 6	2 12 3
ret.	5 6 9	3 15 5
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne ..... sin.	3 14 6	2 12 3
ret.	5 6 9	3 15 5
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne ..... sin.	3 7 5	2 6 0
ret.	4 18 3	3 7 10
Dover, Calais, Brussels, as above ..... sin.	4 6 7	3 2 8
ret.	6 19 7	5 2 8
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, as above ..... sin.	3 16 4	2 15 9
ret.	6 1 10	4 9 6
HYERES.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	6 5 1	4 6 10
ret.	9 16 5	7 1 4
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	6 16 1	4 12 11
ret.	11 4 11	8 3 1
Dover, Calais, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	7 2 8	4 17 10
ret.	11 4 11	8 3 1
INNSBRUCK.		
Dover, Calais, Laon, Zurich (Arlberg Rly.)... sin.	6 17 8	4 15 4
ret.	11 16 6	8 8 8
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Zurich, The Arlberg ..... sin.	6 14 11	4 13 0
ret.	11 16 6	8 8 8
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Bale, Zurich ..... sin.	6 3 4	4 4 11
ret.	10 0 5	6 18 0
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve, Aschaffenburg ..... sin.	6 10 8	4 13 6
ret.	9 11 9	6 18 0
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Munich ..... sin.	6 10 8	4 13 6
ret.	9 11 9	6 18 0
Ostend, Brussels, Lux, Bale, Zurich, Arlberg.. sin.	6 15 3	4 17 6
INTERLAKEN.		
Dieppe, Paris, Neuchatel, Kerzers, Berne, Thun ..... sin.	4 15 8	3 7 2
ret.	7 13 7	5 9 11
Southampton, Paris, Neuchatel, as above .... sin.	4 9 10	3 3 1
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .... sin.	5 8 8	3 15 8
ret.	9 6 6	6 15 3
Calais or Boulogne, Laon, Berne ..... sin.	5 8 7	3 15 8
ret.	9 6 5	6 15 2

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
IRUN.		
Southampton, Paris, Orléans, Bordeaux ....sin.	5 9 0	3 16 0
Dieppe, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux .....sin.	5 13 9	3 19 2
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	6 4 10	4 5 5
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	6 11 5	4 10 4
JERSEY.		
Southampton .....sin.	1 13 0	1 2 2
ret.	2 8 0	1 17 6
Weymouth .....sin.	1 13 0	1 2 2
ret.	2 8 0	1 17 6
JERUSALEM.		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Trieste, Aust., L. s.s. to Alexandria direct, and Jaffa, rail to Jerusalem .....sin.	25 14 1	17 17 2
Calais or Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	26 10 4	18 8 6
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bol., Brindisi, Aust. L. s.s. to Alexandria, &c. .....sin.	25 19 0	18 6 0
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	26 16 9	18 16 6
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, Mess. s.s. *via* Alexandria.....sin.	20 7 8	14 17 1
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	21 5 9	15 8 3
KHARTOUM.		
Calais or Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, P. & O. s.s. to Port Said, rail to Cairo, thence direct	38 17 0	31 14 0
From Tilbury by P. & O. s.s. to Port Said, rail to Cairo, thence direct	36 6 0	30 4 0
KIEL.		
Harwich, Hook, Salzbergen, Hamburg .....sin.	4 2 10	2 19 3
ret.	5 19 0	4 4 11
Queenboro', Flushing, Hamburg .....sin.	4 2 10	2 19 3
ret.	5 19 0	4 4 11
Harwich, G. S. N. Co.'s Steamer to Hamburg..sin.	2 8 6	1 14 0
Calais, Cologne, Hamburg .....sin.	5 19 9	4 7 6
KISSINGEN.		
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Cologne .....sin.	4 8 1	3 1 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne .....sin.	4 11 11	3 5 0
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne ....sin.	4 11 11	3 5 0
Dover, Calais, Cologne .....sin.	5 7 11	3 19 2
Dover, Ostend, Cologne .....sin.	4 17 8	3 12 3
LA BOURBOULE.		
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Orleans Rly .....sin.	—	—
ret.	6 9 1	4 12 9
Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	4 11 11	3 3 3
ret.	7 19 2	5 15 10
Dover, Calais, Paris, Orleans Rly. .....sin.	4 18 7	3 8 2
ret.	7 19 2	5 15 10
LANGENSCHWALBACH.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, and Cologne sin.	3 11 4	2 9 10
ret.	5 2 9	3 12 6
Flushing, Cologne .....sin.	3 11 4	2 9 10
Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Wiesbaden .....sin.	4 4 7	3 1 2
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Wiesbaden .....sin.	3 14 3	2 14 4
LAUSANNE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Pontarlier, Vallorbes .....sin.	4 6 10	3 1 1
ret.	6 19 5	5 0 2

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
LAUSANNE—*continued.*		
Southampton, Paris, Pontarlier ....sin.	4 1 9	2 17 8
ret.	6 9 3	4 13 4
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	4 18 3	3 7 8
ret.	8 9 3	6 3 2
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 4 10	3 12 8
ret.	8 9 3	6 3 2
LE MANS.		
Southampton, St. Malo ....sin.	2 16 10	2 0 0
ret.	4 15 9	3 10 1
LEGHORN.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, Genoa ....sin.	8 6 2	5 14 10
LEIPSIC.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Salzbergen..sin.	4 7 4	3 2 5
ret.	6 4 11	4 9 3
Queenboro', Flushing, Boxtel, Wesel ....sin.	4 7 4	3 2 5
ret.	6 4 11	4 9 3
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	5 4 10	3 16 11
ret.	7 19 10	5 13 0
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	5 15 0	4 3 9
ret.	8 17 6	6 11 2
LEYDEN.		
Harwich, The Hook, The Hague ....sin.	1 14 2	1 3 5
ret.	2 11 2	1 15 0
Queenboro', Flushing, Rotterdam ....sin.	1 14 2	1 3 5
ret.	2 11 2	1 15 0
LIEGE.		
Harwich, Antwerp ....sin.	1 17 4	1 4 0
ret.	2 18 7	1 18 10
Dover, Ostend, Brussels ....sin.	2 7 4	1 15 0
ret.	4 4 5	3 2 9
Dover, Calais, Brussels ....sin.	2 17 5	2 1 9
ret.	5 1 11	3 15 9
LISBON.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, Salamanca ....sin.	10 12 6	—
Dieppe, Paris, as above ....sin.	9 13 6	—
From London by Hall Line of Steamers ....sin.	6 6 0	—
ret.	10 10 0	—
LOCARNO.		
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, St. Gothard ....sin.	6 6 5	4 8 8
ret.	11 2 9	8 0 9
Dover, Calais, Laon, and St. Gothard Rly. ...sin.	6 9 2	4 11 0
ret.	11 2 9	8 0 9
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale ....sin.	6 0 1	4 5 5
ret.	9 15 3	6 18 6
LOURDES.		
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Bordeaux ....sin.	5 16 3	4 9 6
ret.	7 15 9	5 11 11
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 11 11	3 17 10
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	6 8 3	4 7 11
ret.	8 13 3	6 5 11
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	6 14 10	4 12 10
ret.	9 2 9	6 13 11
LUCERNE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Bale ....sin.	4 14 6	3 6 4
ret.	7 10 6	5 7 2
Southampton, Paris, Bale ....sin.	4 9 9	3 3 1
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Delle ....sin.	5 5 11	3 12 10
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bale ....sin.	5 12 6	3 17 9

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
LUCERNE—*continued.*		
Dieppe, Paris, Neuchatel, Kerzers ....sin.	4 17 9	3 8 10
Dover, Calais, Paris, Neuchatel, Kerzers ....sin.	5 10 6	3 17 2
ret.	9 8 10	6 17 2
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Delle ....sin.	5 3 2	3 11 6
ret.	8 19 9	6 10 8
Dover, Calais, Laon, Delle ....sin.	5 5 11	3 13 10
ret.	8 19 9	6 10 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Brussels, Metz, &c. ...sin.	4 14 9	3 7 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Bale ....sin.	5 4 3	3 17 2
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above ....sin.	5 14 1	4 3 9
LUGANO.		
Dieppe, Paris, Bale ....sin.	5 16 8	4 1 10
ret.	9 6 0	6 12 0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale, St. Goth. sin.	6 8 5	4 10 1
ret.	11 5 5	8 4 8
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale and St. Gothard Ry..sin.	6 11 2	4 12 5
ret.	11 5 5	8 4 8
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale ....sin.	6 2 2	4 6 11
LUXEMBURG.		
Dover, Ostend, and Brussels ....sin.	2 17 3	2 2 3
Dover, Calais, and Brussels ....sin.	3 7 0	2 8 6
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Bettingen ....sin.	2 10 5	1 14 2
ret.	3 19 9	2 15 4
LYONS.		
Dieppe, Paris, Macon ....sin.	4 15 11	3 0 4
ret.	6 17 7	4 18 7
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Macon ....sin.	4 16 4	3 5 11
ret.	8 5 3	5 19 9
Dover, Calais, Paris, Macon ....sin.	5 2 11	3 10 10
ret.	8 5 3	5 19 9
MADRID.		
Dieppe, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux, Irun ....sin.	7 19 6	6 5 0
Southampton, Paris ....sin.	7 15 0	6 2 0
Boulogne or Calais, Paris ....sin.	8 19 10	6 17 10
MAGDEBURG.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Salzbergen .sin.	3 16 8	2 14 6
ret.	5 10 8	3 18 6
MALAGA.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, Madrid, Bobadilla ....sin.	11 8 6	9 8 6
Dieppe, Paris, Bordeaux, as above ....sin.	10 8 0	8 13 6
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	10 3 7	8 12 3
Hall Line of Steamers from London ....sin.	8 8 0	—
ret.	15 15 0	—
MALINES.		
Harwich, Antwerp ....sin.	1 8 10	0 17 4
ret.	2 4 5	1 7 7
MALTA.		
Calais or Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, Trans.s.s.sin.	12 6 11	8 8 8
ret.	22 7 9	15 19 6
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, Trans, s.s. ....sin.	11 9 4	7 17 7
ret.	21 0 6	14 18 10
Southampton, Paris, Turin, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Reggio, Syracuse, Adria. s.s....sin.	14 15 6	10 6 3
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	15 17 2	10 19 8
From Tilbury by P. & O. s.s. ....sin.	17 0 0	11 0 0
ret.	24 0 0	16 0 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class.			2nd Class.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MANNHEIM.						
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Nymegan, Cleve ....sin.	3	16	4	2	13	6
ret.	5	9	0	3	17	3
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne ....sin.	3	16	4	2	13	6
ret.	5	9	0	3	17	3
Boulogne or Calais, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	4	13	7	3	8	8
ret.	7	13	4	5	14	10
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	4	3	6	3	2	0
ret.	6	16	1	5	2	0
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393)....sin.	1	9	3	0	18	8
ret.	2	10	5	1	11	9
MARIENBAD.						
Dover, Calais, Cologne ....sin.	6	11	0	4	15	7
Dover, Ostend, Cologne ....sin.	6	0	9	4	8	7
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, May., Eger ..sin.	5	13	6	4	0	6
ret.	8	6	6	5	18	6
Harwich, The Hook, Cologne, Nuremberg ....sin.	5	15	0	4	1	5
ret.	8	7	2	5	18	10
MARSEILLES.						
Havre, Paris ....sin.	5	13	4	3	19	0
ret.	8	16	8	6	7	11
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris ....sin.	6	8	4	4	7	9
ret.	10	13	7	7	14	11
Dover, Calais, Paris ....sin.	6	14	11	4	12	8
ret.	10	13	7	7	14	1
From Tilbury by P. & O. Steamer ....sin.	12	0	0	8	0	0
ret.	18	0	0	12	0	0
From Tilbury by Orient s.s. ....sin.	12	0	0	8	0	0
ret.	18	0	0	12	0	0
MAYENCE.						
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Nymegen, Cleve ....sin.	3	9	5	2	8	5
ret.	4	19	10	3	10	4
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne ....sin.	3	9	5	2	8	5
ret.	4	19	10	3	10	4
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	3	11	6	2	12	4
ret.	5	15	5	4	4	8
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ....sin.	4	1	10	2	19	2
ret.	6	13	2	4	17	11
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393)....sin.	1	8	1	0	17	9
ret.	2	8	0	1	10	0
MENTONE.						
Southampton, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles ....sin.	6	15	9	4	14	1
ret.	10	10	1	7	12	0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris ....sin.	7	10	9	5	2	11
ret.	12	7	4	8	19	2
Dover, Calais, Paris ....sin.	7	17	5	5	7	10
ret.	12	7	4	8	19	2
MERAN.						
Boulogne, Laon, Zurich, Innsbruck ....sin.	7	11	6	5	5	9
MILAN.						
Dieppe, Paris, Mont Cenis, and Turin ....sin.	6	3	7	4	7	0
ret.	10	0	7	7	2	8
Boulogne, or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	7	0	3	4	17	3
ret.	11	9	8	8	5	9
Dieppe, Paris, Lausanne, Brigue, Simplon ..sin.	6	3	0	4	12	9
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	7	2	0	5	5	3
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, Lucerne, St. Gothard ....sin.	6	2	6	4	6	0
ret.	9	18	4	7	0	8

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class.			2nd Class.		
MILAN—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	6	13	7	4	12	4
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	7	0	3	4	17	3
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale, St. Gothardsin.	6	13	7	4	12	4
ret.	11	9	8	8	5	9
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, as above ....sin.	7	0	3	4	17	3
ret.	11	9	8	8	5	9
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Metz, Bale, &c. ....sin.	7	5	10	5	7	0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Bale, &c. ....sin.	6	16	9	5	1	1
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale ....sin.	6	8	6	4	11	5
MONTE CARLO.						
Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Cannes ....sin.	6	14	11	4	13	7
ret.	10	9	0	7	11	3
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris ....sin.	7	9	11	5	2	3
ret.	12	5	10	8	18	3
Dover, Calais, Paris ....sin.	7	16	6	5	7	3
ret.	12	5	11	8	18	3
MONTREUX.						
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Lausanne ....sin.	5	7.	3	3	14	6
ret.	8	13	3	6	6	1
Dieppe, Paris, Lausanne ....sin.	4	8	11	3	2	7
ret.	7	2	9	5	2	6
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	4	3	8	2	19	0
ret.	6	12	2	4	15	7
MONT DORE.						
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris ....sin.		—			—	
ret.	6	9	9	4	13	5
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris ....sin.	4	12	5	3	3	6
ret.	7	19	10	5	16	4
Dover, Calais, Paris ....sin.	4	19	0	3	8	5
ret.	7	19	10	5	16	4
MOSCOW.						
Ostend, Cologne, Berlin ....sin.	10	19	8	7	15	2
ret.	18	3	11	12	16	0
Calais, Cologne, Berlin ....sin.	11	9	11	8	2	2
ret.	19	1	11	13	9	4
MUNICH.						
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, Wurzburg ....sin.	5	12	11	4	0	4
ret.	8	14	2	5	17	4
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Aschaff. ....sin.	5	12	11	4	0	4
ret.	8	14	2	5	17	4
Dover, Calais, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	6	8	11	4	14	6
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, &c ....sin.	5	18	8	4	7	6
Harwich, Antwerp, Cologne, Nuremberg ....sin.	5	9	0	3	16	11
ret.	8	1	3	5	14	11
Dieppe, Paris, Strasburg, Carlsruhe, Ulm ....sin.	6	5	9	4	8	9
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	6	1	0	4	5	7
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	6	15	0	4	13	8
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin	7	1	8	4	18	7
NAMUR.						
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels....sin	1	15	9	1	2	9
ret.	2	15	10	1	16	9
Dover, Ostend, Bruges, Ghent .... sin	2	3	10	1	12	3
ret.	3	18	7	2	18	2
Dover, Calais ....sin.	2	13	1	1	18	3
ret.	4	14	7	3	10	0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class.			2nd Class.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
NAPLES.						
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Pisa, Rome ....sin.	10	6	0	7	4	0
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	11	3	8	7	15	1
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, St. Gothard Ry., Pino, Genoa .....sin.	11	12	9	8	3	9
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, Bale, St. Gothard Ry., Chiasso, Genoa .....sin.	11	0	2	7	15	8
Queenboro', Flushing, Brussels, Metz, &c. ...sin.	10	18	0	7	13	3
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, St. Gothard Ry., Milan, Bologna, Florence .....sin.	11	18	9	8	4	4
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Bale, Milan, as above .....sin.	11	9	0	7	19	6
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bale, Milan, as above ...sin.	11	15	9	8	4	3
Havre, Paris, St. Gothard Ry., Milan, Genoa, Rome .....sin.	10	11	6	7	9	0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	11	7	3	7	18	3
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	11	14	0	8	3	3
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Bologna, Ancona, Foggia sin.	10	19	6	7	13	5
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, Genoa, Rome ....sin.	11	14	6	8	3	0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	12	6	0	8	9	8
Dover, Calais, Paris, Marseilles, as above ....sin.	12	11	9	8	14	0
From Tilbury, Orient Line Steamer .....sin.	15	0	0	11	0	0
NAUHEIM.						
Harwich, Hook, Cleve, Cologne, Frankfort ..sin.	3	16	2	2	13	5
ret.	5	8	10	3	17	0
Dover, Ostend, as above .....sin.	3	19	6	2	18	3
Dover, Calais, as above .....sin.	4	9	9	3	5	0
Flushing, Cologne .....sin.	3	16	1	2	13	5
ret.	5	8	10	3	17	0
NEUCHATEL.						
Dieppe, Paris, Pontarlier .....sin.	4	5	2	3	0	0
ret.	6	16	8	4	18	6
Southampton, Paris, Pontarlier .....sin.	4	0	2	2	16	7
ret.	6	6	8	4	11	6
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Pontarlier ....sin.	4	16	7	3	6	6
ret.	8	6	6	6	1	2
Dover, Calais, Paris, Pontarlier .....sin.	5	3	2	3	11	6
ret.	8	6	6	6	1	2
NEUWIED.						
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393).....sin.	1	5	5	0	16	1
ret.	2	2	7	1	6	9
NICE.						
Havre, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles .....sin.	6	13	5	4	12	8
ret.	10	6	8	7	9	7
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	7	8	4	5	1	3
ret.	12	3	8	8	16	7
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	7	15	0	5	6	3
ret.	12	3	8	8	16	7
NUREMBERG.						
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam., Cologne, Mayence .....sin.	4	15	6	3	7	8
ret.	6	18	0	4	18	4
Harwich, Antwerp, Cologne, Aschaff.....sin.	4	11	7	3	4	2
ret.	6	15	2	4	15	11
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. .....sin.	4	15	6	3	7	8
ret.	6	18	0	4	18	4
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, &c. .....sin.	5	1	3	3	14	11
ret.	8	0	5	5	19	4
Dover, Calais, Cologne, &c .....sin.	5	1	6	4	1	10
ret.	8	18	3	6	12	7

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
OBERLAHNSTEIN.		
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393).....sin.	1 6 2	0 16 7
ret.	2 4 3	1 7 9
OPORTO.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Bordeaux, Irun, Salamanca ..... sin.	10 5 5	—
Dieppe, Paris, and as above .....sin.	9 7 9	—
OSTEND.		
General Steam Navigation Company's s.s. ...sin.	0 7 6	—
ret.	0 10 6	—
Dover .....sin.	1 7 11	0 19 10
ret.	2 12 4	1 17 4
PALERMO.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, and Compagnie Mixte .....sin.	10 15 9	7 16 0
Calais or Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles, then by Compagnie Mixte .....sin.	11 13 5	8 6 5
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Naples, and s.s...sin.	11 14 6	8 3 8
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	12 12 6	8 14 9
Calais, Paris, Modane, Pisa, Rome, Naples, Reggio, Messina .....sin.	15 0 3	10 9 3
PARIS.		
Southampton, Havre (*Gare St. Lazare*) .....sin.	1 13 10	1 4 10
ret.	2 16 8	2 0 8
Newhaven, Dieppe (*Gare St. Lazare*) .....sin.	1 18 7	1 8 0
ret.	3 6 3	2 7 1
Folkestone, Boulogne (*Gare du Nord*).....sin.	2 10 0	1 14 8
ret.	4 7 10	3 3 0
Dover, Calais (*Gare du Nord*) .....sin.	2 16 8	1 19 8
ret.	4 15 9	3 9 10
Dover, Calais, and Ceinture Ry. (*Gare de Lyon*) sin.	2 17 2	1 19 11
Dover, Calais, and Ceinture Ry. (*Gare d'Orleans*) sin.	2 17 6	2 0 6
ret.	4 17 5	3 11 6
PAU.		
Havre, Paris, Orleans, Bordeaux .....sin.	5 8 0	3 15 0
Dieppe, Paris, as above .....sin.	5 13 4	3 18 10
ret.	8 18 5	6 11 5
Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	6 4 6	4 5 3
ret.	10 7 9	7 10 11
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	6 11 0	4 10 1
ret.	10 7 9	7 10 11
PONTRESINA (CELERINA).		
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, Bale, Zurich, Coire..sin.	6 15 6	4 15 3
ret.	11 13 6	8 9 9
PRAGUE.		
Flushing, Hanover, Leipsic, Dresden .....sin.	6 0 6	4 6 4
ret.	9 2 11	6 10 10
RAGATZ.		
Dieppe, Paris, Bale .....sin.	5 1 10	3 11 6
ret.	8 2 3	5 15 6
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale, Zurich ....sin.	5 11 6	3 17 8
ret.	9 16 3	7 2 9
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, Zurich .....sin.	5 14 3	4 0 0
ret.	9 16 3	7 2 9
ROME.		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Genoa, Pisa .....sin.	9 0 9	6 6 3
ret.	14 1 11	10 0 8
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above .....:...sin.	9 18 3	6 17 4

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
ROME—*continued.*		
Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Genoa, Pisa .....sin.	10 4 3	7 2 6
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	11 1 6	7 13 6
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	11 8 3	7 18 3
Calais, Laon, St. Gothard, and Florence .....sin.	10 8 4	7 6 6
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Turin, Bologna ...sin.	10 10 6	7 5 10
Dover, Calais, Laon, St. Gothard Ry., Chiasso, Genoa .....sin.	10 6 9	7 5 5
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, as above .....sin.	9 8 10	6 12 4
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, as above .....sin.	10 0 9	7 0 11
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	10 6 6	7 3 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Brussels, Metz, &c. ..sin.	9 12 5	6 16 4
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Metz, Bale, &c. .....sin.	10 13 6	7 14 6
Dover, Ostend, Metz, Bale, &c. .....sin.	10 4 0	7 8 6
Dover, Calais, Paris, St. Gothard, Bologna, Florence .....sin.	10 8 2	7 4 9
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Milan, Florence .....sin.	9 13 6	6 15 9
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	10 16 2	7 10 6
Harwich, Antwerp, Chiasso, Genoa .....sin.	9 14 9	6 17 10
ROTTERDAM.		
Harwich, by steamer direct .....sin.	1 6 0	0 15 0
ret.	2 0 0	1 4 0
Harwich and The Hook of Holland .....sin.	1 11 6	1 0 1
ret.	2 8 3	1 11 7
Queenboro', Flushing, Zevenbergen .....sin.	1 11 6	1 0 1
ret.	2 8 3	1 11 7
By Batavier Line (*see* Advt., p. 393).....sin.	0 19 6	0 12 0
ret.	1 10 0	0 18 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Antwerp.....sin.	2 8 3	1 15 9
ROUEN.		
Newhaven, Dieppe.....sin.	1 13 7	1 4 0
ret.	2 13 3	1 18 1
Folkestone, Boulogne .....sin.	2 8 1	1 13 4
ret.	4 4 11	3 0 11
Dover, Calais, Amiens .....sin.	2 14 8	1 18 3
ret.	4 15 7	3 9 9
ROYAT.		
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris .....sin.	3 18 2	2 15 2
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris .....sin.	4 9 2	3 1 4
Dover, Calais, Paris .....sin.	4 15 0	3 6 2
SALZBURG.		
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Munich .....sin.	6 7 3	4 10 6
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, as above .....sin.	6 13 3	4 17 9
Dover, Calais, Brussels, as above .....sin.	7 3 6	5 4 9
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, &c. sin.	6 8 3	4 11 6
ret.	9 6 11	6 14 0
SAN REMO.		
Dieppe, Paris, Lyons, Marseilles, Nice .....sin.	7 2 5	4 18 7
ret.	11 3 9	8 1 3
Southampton, Paris, as above .....sin.	6 17 0	4 15 0
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above .....sin.	7 13 4	5 5 3
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above .....sin.	7 19 11	5 10 0
SCHEVENINGEN.		
Harwich, The Hook, Schiedam, or Rotterdam by Steamer, thence Rail .....sin.	1 13 5	1 2 11
ret.	2 10 0	1 14 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
SIERRE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Montreux ..... sin.	4 16 9	3 8 3
ret.	7 18 6	5 13 9
Calais or Boulogne, Paris ..... sin.	5 15 3	4 0 3
ret.	9 9 3	6 17 6
SPA.		
Harwich, Antwerp, Liege, Pepinster ..... sin.	1 19 10	1 6 0
ret.	3 2 9	2 2 2
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Liege, Pepinster .... sin.	2 9 7	1 16 10
ret.	4 8 3	3 5 9
Dover, Calais, Brussels, &c., as above ..... sin.	2 19 10	2 3 7
ret.	5 5 8	3 18 7
STAVANGER.		
From Hull by Wilson Line ..... sin.	4 10 0	3 0 0
ret.	7 0 0	4 10 0
ST. JEAN DE LUZ.		
Dieppe, Paris, Biarritz ..... sin.	5 11 6	3 17 6
ret.	8 17 6	6 11 0
Dover, Calais, Paris, Biarritz ..... sin.	6 10 6	4 10 0
ret.	10 7 9	7 11 9
Folkestone, Boulogne, as above ..... sin.	6 4 0	4 5 0
ret.	10 7 9	7 11 9
Southampton, Paris, as above ..... sin.	5 7 0	3 14 2
London, G. S. N. C., to Bordeaux, thence rail.. sin.	3 10 0	2 8 9
ret.	6 0 0	4 7 3
ST. MALO (OR PARAME).		
Via Southampton ..... sin.	1 15 10	1 5 10
ret.	2 13 8	2 1 2
ST. MORITZ.		
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, Bale, Coire ..... sin.	6 13 7	4 13 2
ret.	11 9 7	8 6 4
ST. RAPHAEL.		
Newhaven, Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	6 11 10	4 11 4
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	7 2 8	4 18 5
Dover, Calais, Paris, Marseilles ..... sin.	7 9 3	5 3 4
STOCKHOLM.		
Queenboro', Flushing, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Malmo ..... sin.	8 3 9	5 19 4
ret.	12 13 0	9 10 0
Harwich, The Hook, Salzbergen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Malmo ..... sin.	8 3 9	5 19 4
ret.	12 13 0	9 10 0
Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Hamburg, as above. sin.	9 15 0	7 2 9
Harwich, The Hook, Salzbergen, Lubeck, New Svea s.s. ..... sin.	5 18 8	4 5 4
ret.	9 2 6	6 12 9
From Hull by Wilson Line to Gothenburg; thence per rail *via* Laxa ..... sin.	6 3 4	4 5 7
From London or Granton by Thule Line to Gothenburg; thence rail *via* Laxa ..... sin.	5 13 6	3 15 7
From Hull by Finland R. M. Line to Copenhagen, thence *via* Malmo by rail ..... sin.	6 0 3	4 3 0
ST. PETERSBURG.		
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Hanover, Berlin .... sin.	11 5 8	8 1 8
ret.	17 15 3	12 14 0
Queenboro', Flushing, Hanover, Berlin ..... sin.	10 2 10	7 2 0
ret.	15 12 8	10 18 0
Harwich, The Hook, Hanover, Berlin ..... sin.	10 0 10	7 0 9
ret.	15 9 10	10 15 10
G. S. N. s.s. to Hamburg, Kiel, Korsoer, Copenhagen, Malmo, Stockholm, and s.s.... sin.	7 19 9	6 17 0

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
ST. PETERSBURG—*continued.*		
Queenboro', Flushing, Hamburg, &c. ....sin.	10 2 11	8 0 10
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Hamburg, &c. ....sin.	11 8 9	9 2 7
Dover, Calais, Cologne, as above ....sin.	11 19 2	9 9 0
From London by Messrs. Bailey & Leetham's steamer ....sin.	5 5 0	—
ret.	7 17 6	—
From Hull by Messrs. Wilson's Steamer ....sin.	5 5 0	—
ret.	7 17 6	—
From Hull by Finland R. M. Line to Finland, thence Rail ....sin.	5 16 0	3 16 0
ret.	9 4 0	6 4 0
STUTTGART.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, Mayence ....sin.	4 5 0	2 19 3
ret.	6 6 2	4 9 0
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	4 7 8	3 1 4
ret.	6 9 4	4 12 0
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne, &c. ....sin.	5 8 1	3 19 0
TANGIER.		
From Tilbury by P. & O. s.s. to Gibraltar, thence Bland's Steamer ....sin.	11 6 8	7 6 8
ret.	16 12 0	10 12 0
From London by Orient s.s. to Gibraltar, thence Bland's steamer ....sin.	11 6 8	7 6 8
ret.	16 12 0	10 12 0
From Liverpool by Transatlantica s.s. *via* Cadiz ....sin.	9 1 0	—
ret.	16 6 0	—
From London by Forwood Bros. Steamer ....sin.	9 0 0	—
TERRITET.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Vallorbes ....sin.	5 7 3	3 14 6
ret.	8 13 3	6 6 1
Havre, Paris, Vallorbes....sin.	4 3 11	2 19 3
ret.	6 12 8	4 15 9
THE HAGUE.		
Queenboro', Flushing, Rotterdam ....sin.	1 12 10	1 2 5
ret.	2 9 2	1 13 6
Ostend, Antwerp, Rotterdam ....sin.	2 9 5	1 16 8
Calais, Brussels, as above ....sin.	3 2 3	2 5 4
Harwich, The Hook, and Schiedam or Rotterdam ....sin.	1 12 10	1 2 5
ret.	2 9 2	1 13 6
THUN.		
Harwich, Antwerp, Brussels, Metz, Strasburg, Bale ....sin.	5 0 8	3 10 2
Boulogne, Laon, Delemont ....sin.	5 2 0	3 10 7
ret.	8 19 7	6 10 6
Calais, Laon, as above ....sin.	5 4 9	3 12 11
ret.	8 19 7	6 10 6
THUSIS.		
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, Bale, Coire ....sin.	6 1 3	4 5 4
ret.	10 5 0	7 9 10
TOULON.		
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles ....sin.	6 3 4	4 5 7
ret.	9 17 0	7 1 3
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 17 6	4 1 8
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	6 13 10	4 12 0
ret.	11 4 6	8 1 11

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
TRIESTE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, Zurich, Innsbruck ....sin.	8 13 11	6 0 7
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Aschaffenburg, Passau, Vienna ....sin.	10 5 1	7 4 10
Queenboro', Flushing, Hanover, Dresden, Vienna ....sin.	10 0 2	7 1 9
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, Passau, Vienna ....sin.	10 9 4	7 14 0
Dover, Calais, Cologne, as above ....sin.	10 19 7	8 1 3
TRONDHJEM.		
From Hull by Wilson Line Steamer ....sin.	6 10 0	4 4 0
ret.	9 15 0	6 6 0
From Newcastle by Bergenske Steamer ....sin.	6 10 0	4 4 0
ret.	9 15 0	6 6 0
TROUVILLE.		
Via Southampton ....sin.	1 8 4	1 0 10
ret.	2 1 8	1 11 8
TUNIS (LA GOULETTE).		
Dieppe, Paris, Genoa, Italian Steamer ....sin.	11 0 6	7 19 6
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	11 14 9	8 6 10
Havre, Paris, Marseilles, Trans. s.s. .... sin.	10 0 4	6 18 3
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	11 2 5	7 12 1
Dieppe, Paris, Marseilles, thence by Co. Mixte.sin.	9 8 4	5 18 3
ret.	14 2 4	10 6 4
TURIN.		
Dieppe, Paris, and Mont Cenis ....sin.	5 12 11	3 18 9
ret.	9 6 0	6 14 0
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	5 7 0	3 14 7
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	6 10 5	4 9 10
ret.	10 7 2	7 10 0
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, St. Goth. Ry., Luino sin.	7 13 0	5 9 0
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale, St. Gothard Ry., Pino ....sin.	6 18 5	4 18 3
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Luxemburg, Pino ..sin.	7 6 1	5 8 0
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, Lucerne, Pino ....sin.	6 14 0	4 17 0
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	7 14 1	5 8 4
VENICE.		
Dieppe, Paris, Turin, Milan, Verona ....sin.	7 14 11	5 8 1
ret.	12 2 3	8 12 9
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	8 12 4	5 19 2
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, St. Gothard Ry., Milan ..sin.	7 9 7	5 4 11
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ....sin.	8 0 8	5 11 3
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	8 7 4	5 16 3
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale, as above ..sin.	8 1 6	5 13 5
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale, as above ....sin.	8 7 6	5 18 0
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Bale, &c. ....sin.	8 5 0	6 1 3
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale, etc. ....sin.	7 15 6	5 10 5
Queenboro', Flushing, Metz, Bale, &c. ....sin.	7 12 6	5 7 9
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne, Bale, &c. ...sin	9 4 2	6 1 3
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, as above ..sin.	8 14 2	6 5 7
VERONA.		
Dieppe, Paris, Bale, Milan ....sin.	6 17 10	4 16 4
Southampton, Paris, as above ....sin.	6 13 10	4 14 3
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, as above ....sin.	7 15 10	5 8 3
VEVEY.		
Boulogne or Calais, Paris, Lausanne ....sin.	5 6 7	3 2 3
ret.	8 12 1	5 1 11
Di ppe, Paris, Lausanne ....sin.	4 8 5	3 2 3
ret.	7 1 11	5 1 11

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class. £ s. d.	2nd Class. £ s. d.
VEVEY—*continued.*		
Southampton, Paris, as above ..... sin.	4 3 4	2 18 10
ret.	6 11 9	4 15 1
VICHY.		
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Nevers ..... sin.	4 3 3	2 17 1
ret.	7 5 6	5 5 6
Dover, Calais, Paris, Nevers ..... sin.	4 9 10	3 1 11
ret.	7 5 6	5 5 6
Havre, Paris, Nevers ..... sin.	3 7 8	2 8 0
ret.	5 7 7	3 17 11
VIENNA.		
Queenboro', Flushing, Boxtel, Berlin, Oderberg ..... sin.	7 5 9	5 1 3
Flushing, Hanover, Leipsic, Dresden ..... sin.	7 5 9	5 1 3
ret.	11 7 8	7 16 8
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, Wurzburg ... sin.	7 6 4	5 1 8
Dover, Calais, Cologne, &c. ..... sin.	8 5 2	5 18 4
ret.	13 11 9	9 15 3
Dover, Ostend, Cologne, &c. ..... sin.	7 14 11	5 11 5
ret.	12 13 11	9 2 0
Harwich, The Hook, Salz., Hanover, Prague. .sin.	7 3 2	4 19 2
ret.	11 4 5	7 14 2
Dieppe, Paris, Strasburg, Munich ..... sin.	8 7 8	5 15 0
ret.	13 9 10	9 6 5
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, as above ..... sin.	8 18 8	6 1 4
Dover, Calais, Paris, as above ..... sin.	9 5 5	6 0 3
Boulogne or Calais, Laon, Zurich, Innsbruck, Salzburg ..... sin.	9 5 9	6 7 3
Dover, Ostend, Strasburg, Black Forest Railway, Constance, Innsbruck, Salzburg .... sin.	9 0 6	6 7 0
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above ..... sin.	9 10 0	6 13 3
Queenboro', Flushing, Antwerp, as above .... sin.	8 11 6	5 17 3
Harwich, The Hook, Cologne, Passau ..... sin.	7 4 9	4 19 10
ret.	11 4 10	7 14 6
Dover, Calais, Laon, Avricourt ..... sin.	9 3 10	—
WARSAW.		
Harwich, The Hook, Berlin ..... sin.	6 17 7	4 16 10
ret.	10 4 0	7 3 1
Queenboro', Flushing, Berlin ..... sin.	6 19 6	4 18 1
ret.	10 6 9	7 5 2
WEIMAR.		
Harwich, The Hook ..... sin.	4 1 3	2 16 3
ret.	5 15 5	4 0 3
Queenboro', Flushing ..... sin.	4 3 6	2 18 2
ret.	5 18 6	4 2 9
WIESBADEN.		
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cleve, Cologne ..... sin.	3 3 11	2 3 5
ret.	4 11 8	3 2 9
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne ..... sin.	3 5 6	2 5 3
ret.	4 14 9	3 5 3
Dover, Calais, Brussels, Cologne ..... sin.	4 1 9	2 19 2
ret.	6 13 2	4 17 11
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Cologne, &c. ..... sin.	3 11 6	2 12 4
ret.	5 15 6	4 4 8
ZERMATT.		
Dover, Calais, Paris, Lausanne, Vevey, Visp..sin.	6 11 6	4 16 0
ret.	10 15 5	8 3 11
Dieppe, Paris, Lausanne, Vevey, Visp ..... sin.	5 10 0	4 2 6
ret.	8 18 6	6 17 2

ROUTE FROM LONDON TO	FARES. 1st Class.			2nd Class.		
ZERMATT—*continued.*	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Southampton, Paris, Lausanne, Vevey, Visp ..sin.	5	5	3	3	17	9
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Lausanne, Vevey, Visp .....sin.	6	4	10	4	10	11
ZURICH.						
Folkestone, Boulogne, Paris, Bale .....sin.	5	5	9	3	12	8
Dover, Calais, Paris, Bale .....sin.	5	12	3	3	17	6
Dieppe, Paris, Bale .....sin.	4	9	9	3	3	5
ret.	7	1	4	5	1	7
Southampton, Paris, as above .....sin.	4	9	0	3	2	7
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Strasburg, Bale ....sin.	5	4	3	3	17	4
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above .....sin.	5	13	4	4	3	3
Folkestone, Boulogne, Laon, Bale .....sin.	5	2	4	3	11	0
ret.	8	18	5	6	9	10
Dover, Calais, Laon, Bale .....sin.	5	5	1	3	13	4
ret.	8	18	5	6	9	10
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, Bale .....sin.	4	16	0	3	7	9
ret.	7	10	0	5	6	9
Harwich, The Hook, Rotterdam, Cologne, Schaffhausen, &c. .....sin.	5	3	2	3	13	0
Queenboro', Flushing, Cologne, &c. .....sin.	5	5	9	3	15	1
ret.	7	17	8	5	12	4
Dover, Ostend, Brussels, Metz, Black Forest Ry., Schaffhausen .....sin.	5	6	3	3	18	3
Dover, Calais, Metz, as above .....sin.	5	15	5	4	4	2
Harwich, Antwerp, Metz, as above .....sin.	4	18	0	3	8	8

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BONN	1	4 6	0	15 6	2	0 10	1	5 6
NEUWIED	1	5 5	0	16 1	2	2 7	1	6 9
COBLENCE	1	5 10	0	16 4	2	3 6	1	7 4
OBERLAHNSTEIN and BOPPARD	1	6 2	0	16 7	2	4 3	1	7 9
BINGEN...	1	7 2	0	17 3	2	6 3	1	9 1
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CHELTENHAM.—Tate's Hotel. See p. 407.

CHURCH STRETTON.—Longmynd Hotel. See p. 406.

CLEVEDON.—Walton Park Hotel. See p. 407.

ENGLISH AND WELSH HOTELS, &c. *(Continued).*

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FELIXSTOWE.—Melrose Private Hotel. See p. 407.

FOLKESTONE.—WAMPACH'S HOTEL LTD. First-class. Electric light and lift. Pension and à la carte terms. Personal supervision by Mr. and Mrs. C. C. WAMPACH (founders).

FOWEY, CORNWALL.—St. CATHERINE'S HOTEL.—"En pension"; terms from 45/- per week; southern aspect; every modern comfort. MRS. BROKENSHAW, Proprietress.

GLYNCEIRIOG.—Glyn Valley Hotel. See p. 408.

GREAT MALVERN. Dr. Fergusson's Hydro.
See Map of South-West Ireland.

GUERNSEY.—Miss Girand. See p. 408.

GUERNSEY.—Gardner's Royal Hotel. See p. 408.

HAMPSTEAD.—Belsize Park.—Very superior Board Residence offered in ladies' large detached house. Most liberal table. Smoking-room; large garden. every comfort; moderate terms. Close three stations and motor-buses. 6 Lancaster Place, Belsize Park, N.W. (close Swiss Cottage Station, Metropolitan Railway).

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ENGLISH AND WELSH HOTELS, &c. *(Continued).*

HARROGATE.—CROWN HOTEL.—Under Royal Patronage. Immediately adjoining Pump Room and Royal Baths. Open all the year.

HARROGATE.—Pension Victoria. See p. 408.

HARROGATE.—Hydropathic. See p. 408.

HOVINGHAM.—WORSLEY ARMS HOTEL. Twenty-four bed and sitting rooms; home comfort; modern conveniences; good centre for intere ting neighbourhood; carriages; moderate tariff.—Manager, W. STAINSBY.

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JERSEY.—The Grand Hotel. See p. 409.

KESWICK.—The Keswick Hotel. See p. 409.

LLANBERIS.—Royal Victoria Hotel. —See p. 410.

LLANDRINDOD WELLS.—YE WELLS.—The premier Private Hotel; nearest house to pumprooms and baths; Electric lifts. Proprietress, MRS. BRYAN SMITH.

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LONDON.—BOLTON MANSIONS HOTEL, South Kensington. Most comfortable and reasonable family hotel; thoroughly inclusive terms; excellent cuisine; electric light; night porter; tariff on application. Recommended by Travel Editor of "Queen."

LONDON.—Kingsley Hotel. See p. 404.

LONDON.—54, PRINCES SQUARE, BAYSWATER, W.—Comfortable quarters in the home of a retired army officer and his wife. Liberal table. Near Tube. F. H. VIGNE, 54, Princes Square, Bayswater, W.

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LONDON.—Wilton Hotel.—See p. 403.

LONDON.—Mandeville Hotel. See p. 404.

LONDON.—Osborne House. See p. 404.

LONDON, Russell Square.—PENSION.—Mrs. and Miss FINLAY, 20, Bedford Place.—Moderate and inclusive terms; centrally situated; recommended by Travel Editor.

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LYNMOUTH.—The Tors Hotel. See p. 409.

LYNTON.—ROYAL CASTLE HOTEL.—The leading hotel, in its own beautifully wooded grounds of 9 acres; 500 feet above sea level. Telegraphic address: "Castle, Lynton."

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MATLOCK BATH.—Royal Hotel. See p. 410.

NEW MILTON, Hants.—BARTON COURT HOTEL (main line, Waterloo). Magnificent golf links adjoining hotel; special terms for golfers; highly recommended.

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RICHMOND (Yorks.). The Grove. See p. 410.

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SALCOMBE (near Kingsbridge).—MARINE FAMILY HOTEL, surrounded by lovely scenery; replete with every luxury. Sanitary arrangements perfect.—For Terms, address MANAGER.

SCARBOROUGH.—Gainsborough Hotel. See p. 411.

ENGLISH AND WELSH HOTELS, &c. (*Continued*).

SCARBOROUGH.—PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.—South Cliff. Fire proof; iron staircase, also Merryweather's Fire Protection Apparatus and Chute. Passenger lift, electric light, new lounge.

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ST. LEONARDS-ON-SEA.—Lulworth House. See p. 411.

TORQUAY.—Victoria and Albert Hotel. See p. 402.

TORQUAY.—The Boltons. See p. 411.

TORQUAY.—Petworth Private Hotel. See p. 412.

TRURO.—RED LION HOTEL.—First-Class Family House. Established 300 years. Close to Cathedral. 'Bus meets all trains.

WALTON-ON-THAMES.—Oatlands Pk. H. See p. 412.

WOODHALL SPA.—Victoria Hotel. See p. 412.

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BALLATER.—Loirston Hotel. See p. 413.

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BRAEMAR.—Fife Arms Hotel. See p. 413

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OBAN.—Gencampa Boarding House. See p. 413.

OBAN.—Great Western Hotel. See p. 413.

ORKNEY.—LONGHOPE HOTEL.—This hotel has been recently built, and is finely situated, overlooking the beautiful bay of Longhope. Wonderful rock scenery in the neighbourhood. Shooting and good sea-trout fishing free.—R. J. GIBSON, Lessee.

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ROTHESAY.—The Queen's Hotel. See p 414.

SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS.—BALLACHULISH HOTEL, ARGYLESHIRE.—Terms from 3 guineas per week. Tariff on application.—Apply MANAGERESS.

STRATHPEFFER.—The Ben Wyvis Hotel. See p. 414.

STRATHPEFFER.—Spa Hotel. See back Scottish Map.

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CONNEMARA.—Renvyle House Hotel. See p. 414.

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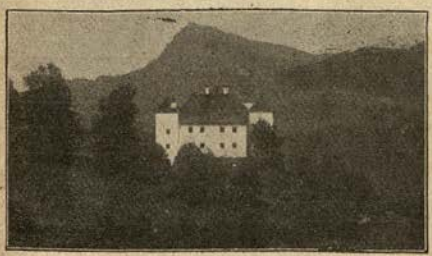

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HOTEL DU PAVILLON IMPERIAL.—The only Hotel facing the sea. Electric lift and light. Bathrooms. Also proprietor of the IMPERIAL HOTEL, 4, Rue Christophe Colomb (Champs Elysées), PARIS.

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TEMPLE'S PRIVATE HOTEL,

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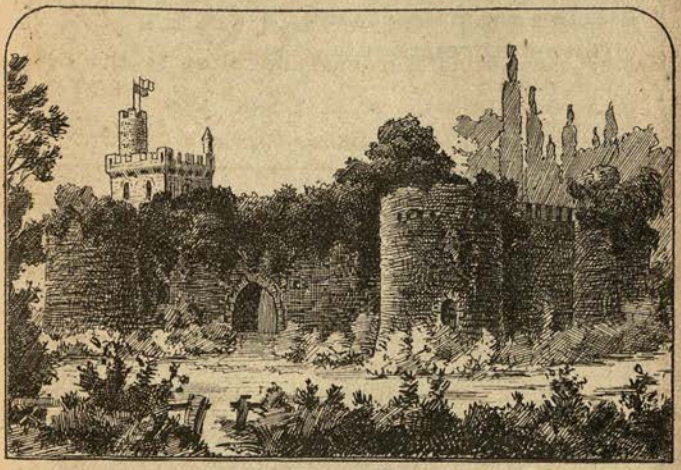
Beautifully situated opposite the picturesque Ramparts and Gardens. English and American House. Excellent Cuisine and Wines. Table d'Hôte at Separate Tables. Smoking Room. English Sanitary Arrangements. Bathrooms. Electric Light Throughout.

MODERATE TERMS.

Special Arrangements for Families.

Proprietor: C. TEMPLE.

HARDELOT



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Near Boulogne-sur-Mer.

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Patronised by the English Royal Family.

Celebrated Historical Castle and Birthplace of *L'Entente-Cordiale.*

Splendid Sea-bathing, Sea-wall and Promenade, Golf Links, Sporting Club, Shooting, Fishing and Boating, Cricket and Tennis. Twenty miles of Picturesque Walks, Rides, and Drives through State Forest, open to the Public, and adjoining the Castle and the Sea Beach.

Undulating and Wooded Country for miles around.
Uninterrupted Bracing Breezes from the Atlantic.

CHALET-LOTS for Sale in the Pine Woods or on the Sea-front.
Plan and Prices on application to the

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CANNES.

(FRANCE.)

Electric Light in all the Rooms throughout the night.

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LAWN TENNIS.
LIFT.

PERFECT SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Private entrance from Hotel Garden to St. Paul's Church.

Proprietor, G. MOREL.

CANNES (France).

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First-class Family Hotel with finest reputation, situated in a large Garden.

VERY QUIET POSITION.

PRIVATE APARTMENTS WITH BATHROOMS.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. LIFT. LAWN TENNIS.

M. WEISS, Proprietor.

Next to Lord Brougham's Chateau Eleonore and the Villa Rothschild.

For Cannes continued see page 434.

CIMIEZ, NICE—France.

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SUMMER: Continental Hotel, Royat-les-Bains.

CANNES (Continued).

CANNES (France).

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HIGHEST SITUATION. FULL SOUTH.
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PENSION, FROM 7 FRANCS A DAY.
Reduced Price at the Beginning or the End of Season.

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HOTEL DES ETRANGERS.—Facing the sea. First-class Family Hotel. Inclusive terms.

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MADAME FRANCOIS ANIEL, 22, rue Général Chanzy, receives a few guests in her private house. Well situated, five minutes from the sea and Casino. Good sanitation. English spoken. Inclusive terms, 50, 45, or 42 francs a week. Families are also received out of season, with or without attendance. Terms moderate. Reference to the English and French Chaplains.

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Same management: Hotel de la Trémoille, Champs Elysées, Paris.

GRASSE (near Cannes), FRANCE.

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Unrivalled for its magnificent position.

Formerly the Residence of

HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Recommended by the Travel Editor of "The Queen."

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The Finest and Best Situated in Hyères.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

EMILE GOMPEL.

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HYÈRES.

HOTEL BEAU SÉJOUR.

Near the Golf Links. Liberal Table. Terms from 7fr. a day. A highly recommended house.

Proprietor, BERTRAND.

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HYÈRES.

GRAND HOTEL METROPOLE.—First Class. Near Public Garden. E. CASTUEIL, Proprietor.

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First Class.

L. PANZERA.

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The COSTEBELLE HOTELS honoured by the residence of H.M. the Queen of England.

"The garden of the hotels at Costebelle is surely one of the most charming gardens in the world."—("Progress of Rachel," by ADELINE SERGEANT).

English Church in Hotel grounds. Electric light throughout. Lifts. Tennis, Golf, Croquet, English billiards. No dust. Auto-garage with inspection pit.

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Under the personal management of the owner,

ALEXANDRE PEYRON.

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Proprietor: V. JULLIER (Swiss).

MENTON (Garavan), FRANCE.

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C. BAVA.

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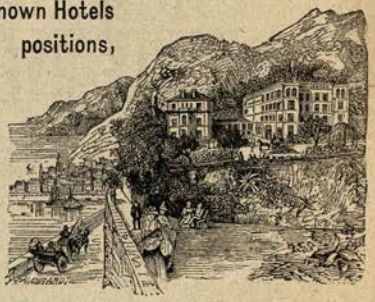

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ALEXANDER AGID, Manager.

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PENSION 10 FR A DAY. COOPER-MEESE.

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VILLA WAROQUET. PROFESSOR and MADAME WAROQUET receive paying guests. Healthy situation. Excellent bathing. Very large and shady garden with tennis-court. View on sea. Bathroom. Highly recommended. Moderate terms.

NICE.

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ON THE PROMENADE, NICE.

FINEST SITUATION FOR HEALTH AND VIEW ON SEA FRONT.

Opens on to the Chateau grounds.
All modern improvements.

MODERATE AND FIXED TERMS.

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VILLA CHATEAUBRIAND. First-Class Pension, beautifully situated in a garden near the sea. Close to English Church. Moderate Terms.

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M. ARMBRUSTER, Proprietor.

PARIS.

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This **NEW HOTEL** is the only one situated inside the Station.

Large Toilet Rooms. Bath Rooms. Lift.
Electric Light. Restaurant and Private Saloon.
Reading Room.

A Monumental Staircase leads from the Interior of the Station to the Hotel.

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PARIS.

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Central Situation (corner of the Rue de la Paix).

Inclusive Terms from 10 frs.

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Same management: The Hotel Metropole, Royat.

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SUMMER.
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Overlooking the finest part of the Tuileries.

250 ROOMS. EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

No Charge for Attendance, Electric Light, or Central Heating.

STEAM RADIATOR IN EVERY ROOM.

Most Luxurious Large Public Reception Rooms.

CONCERT EVERY EVENING in the LOUNGE.

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PARIS.

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FIRST CLASS. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. EVERY HOME COMFORT. LARGE HALL.

Restaurant—Luncheons and Dinners at fixed price or à la carte.

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HENRI ABADIE, Proprietor.

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PENSION DE FAMILLE, 8 Rue Sédillot.—Terms from 6 frs. Near the Pont de l'Alma. Conveniently situated for the boats and various tramways. Girls chaperoned and arrangements made for lessons in French, painting, singing, music, &c. THE MISSES STRETCH.

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Terms 7 to 12 frs. a day.

PETITES-DALLES (France).

GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS (Seine Inferieure).—Facing the sea. Excellent Cuisine. Comfortable Rooms. Forest extending to the Sea. Beautiful Excursions. Post and Telegraph in the Hotel.

VEZIER, Proprietor.

ROYAT (FRANCE).

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

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A VERY COMFORTABLE FAMILY HOTEL OF THE HIGHEST ORDER.

ENGLISH SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.
BATHS. ELECTRICITY THROUGHOUT.
LIFTS. RESTAURANT. GARDEN.

Managing Proprietors, AGID BROS.
In Winter: **The Winter, Palace, Cimiez, Nice.**

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ROYAT-LES-BAINS, Auvergne (France).

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L. CASENAVE, Proprietor.

Same management: Hotel de Hollande, Rue de Paix, Paris.

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Address: MAISON PALLOT, ST. SERVAN.

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Paying Guests are received in a French family residing in a comfortable seaside Chalet at Wimereux, two miles north of Boulogne-sur-Mer (20 minutes by tram). English and French spoken. Lofty rooms; bath room (hot and cold water); perfect sanitary arrangements. Photo dark room; cycle shed. Golf. Moderate terms; write for prospectus.

Mme. ROLLEZ, Villa La Marmaille.

GERMANY.

AACHEN—AIX-LA-CHAPELLE (GERMANY).

GRAND HOTEL HENRION,

CORNELIUSBATH.

THE superior interior arrangements of this beautiful First-class Hotel, the comfort of its Private Apartments, Public Rooms, Promenade Halls, Gardens, &c., make it a most desirable residence for English and American families and single travellers. Lift. Electric Light. Central Steam Heating throughout. Pension arrangements. **Unique Bathing Establishment, opened 1897.** *Telegrams: "Henrion-Aachen."*

A. INTRA-HENRION, Proprietor.

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DRESDEN (Germany).

PENSION FORD, Werderstrasse, 9.—Pleasant, comfortable home. Highly recommended.

DRESDEN (Germany).

PENSION MEINCKE. Schnorr-Str. 14 II.

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HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. MODERATE TERMS.

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Hotel Quisisana.

FINEST POSITION.

Reasonable Terms.

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APPLY FOR PROSPECTUS.

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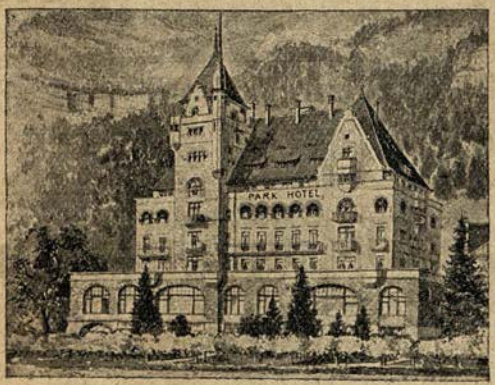

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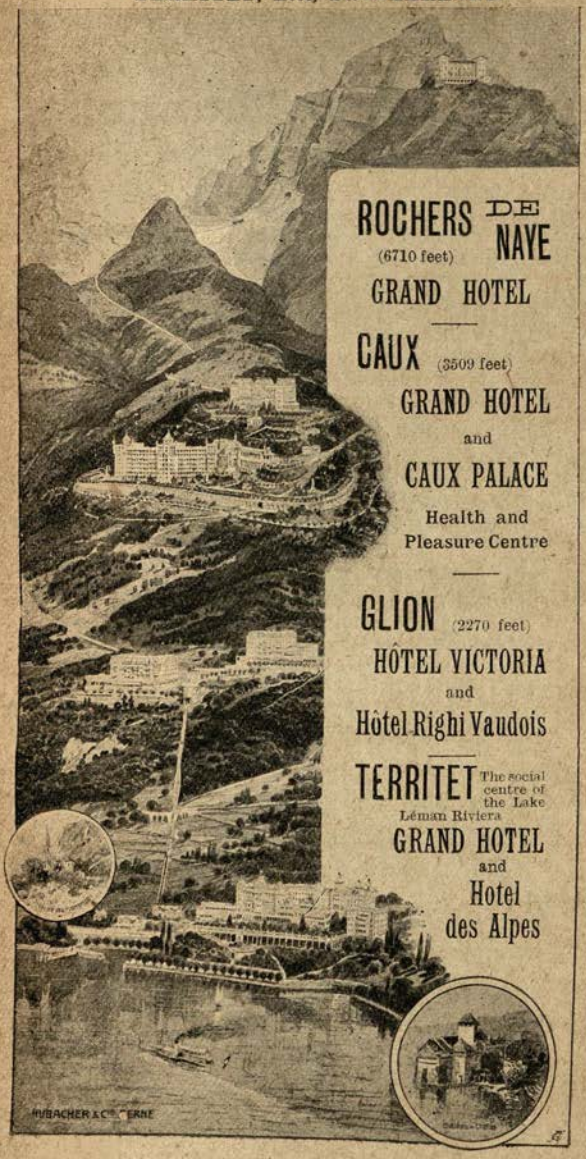

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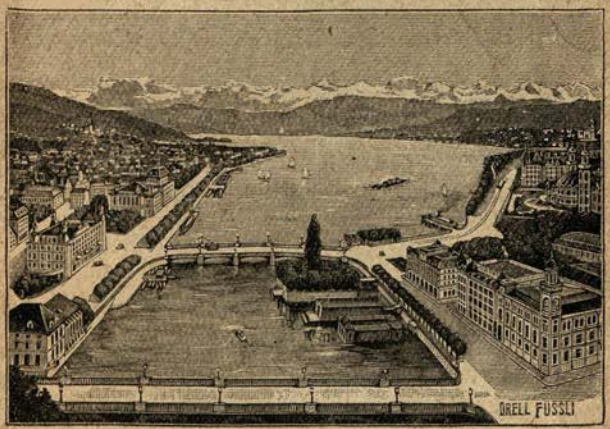

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